Volume 160 No. 11

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 160 No. 11 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | September 10, 1951

Army Morgantown Unit Awarded to Mathieson

The army's huge Morgantown Ordnance Works (W. Va.), the second largest ammonia plant in the country, is to be turned over to Mathieson Chemical Corporation for operation under a leasing arrangement to be negotiated between the company and the Army engineers, it was announced September 5 by Undersecretary of the Army Archibald S. Alexander.

Negotiations and execution of the leasing documents are expected to be completed in thirty to sixty days, Mr. Alexander stated, and company officials have indicated they plan to begin initial operation within four months after taking possession of the plant. They expect to reach full production within four months thereafter.

Built During World War II

The plant was built by the government in World War II, and operated for the Army by E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co. for the production of chemicals for explosives. Besides ammonia, its principal product is methanol, but it is also equipped to produce formaldehyde and hexamine. The plant was closed after the war in 1945, but reopened again in 1946 to supply fertilizer to occupied areas overseas. It ceased these operations in May, 1950.

The leasing of the plant to Mathieson was not entirely unexpected in the fertilizer industry. It was one of three firms that responded to the invitation for bids issued June 25. The other two bidders were Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, which the Department of Justice opposed giving the contract to because "it would tend to create or maintain a situation inconsistent with the antitrust laws," and United Distillers of America, Inc., which was said to lack experience.

Reasons for Move Cited

In announcing the decision to lease the plant to Mathieson, Secretary Alexander stated:—

"The primary objective of the Army in this case is to insure that in the event of total mobilization at an early date, a plant of such vital importance will be operated by a concern whose experience in the field is established. Other objectives are to obtain the best possible return for the investment of government money and to get

—*Continued on page 86*

Army's Chlorine Plants At Huntsville, Ala., Leased

Two chlorine and caustic soda manufacturing plants at Redstone Arsenal, Huntsville, Ala., have been leased to the Algonquin-Missouri Chemical Corporation, Chicago, it was announced by the Department of the Army September 6. The facilities have a designed daily capacity of 100 tons of chlorine and 110 tons caustic soda.

The lease becomes effective December 15, one day after the expiration of the lease under which the plant is now being operated by the Solvay Process Division. It will run for ten years with renewal rights for periods of five years each. The rental fees are based on production with a minimum guarantee to the Army of $500,000 for the first year, $300,000 for the second year and $200,000 for the third and succeeding years. The two plants are part of the former Huntsville Arsenal which is now the Redstone Arsenal.

CCC Selling Milk Solids, Linseed Oil and Flaxseed

The Commodity Credit Corporation has announced that it will continue the sale of its stocks of spray process nonfat dry milk solids, linseed oil and flaxseed for domestic use during the month of September.

The price of the skim milk is 15¾c. per pound "in store" at the location of the stock. This is one-quarter cent per pound higher than the price in August. The amount available for sale in carload lots only is 30,000,000 pounds.

The linseed oil and the flaxseed will continue to be sold at the market on the date of sale, but in the case of the flaxseed at not less than $3.50 a bushel for No. 1, flaxseed, bulk basis, in store, Minneapolis. The agency has 216,000,000 pounds of linseed oil and 2,000,000 pounds of flaxseed for sale.

Price Trend Continues Upward

The overall index number of prices in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs got another slight boost, of 0.4 point, last week when advances outnumbered reductions 36 to 22 among the price changes made. The index number is still 5.6 points below its 1951 high point, reached late in April.

There were price changes in eight of the ten major divisions of the markets, which effected higher averages in four. No average was lowered.

Price movements got into some new areas, especially in respect of coaltar derivatives, where there were advances in acetanilide, benzoic acid, cyclohexylamines, DDT, and imported crude naphthalene. Imported cresylic acid was reduced. Sodium benzoate and the anhydrous sulphite were advanced. There was an upturn in quicksilver. Thiourea was reduced.

Animal products were active pricewise, with advances in egg white and yolk, dried blood and tankage, bonemeal, and skimmed milk powder. Oils and fats got to a higher level, although reductions outnumbered advances. The strengthening in essential oils continued, but there were cuts in three and in coumarin and menthol. Price changers were busy in the botanical fields, advances outnumbered reductions in drugs and spices, but all changes in tanstuffs were downward.

Signs were seen here and there indicating that the "summer slump" was passing. Observers in that direction did not, however, see much improvement resulting. The seasonal vacationing in buying was but a small part of the slacking. Supplies have caught up with existing demands in most places. They have, of course, fallen back in areas affected by the mine troubles in nonferrous metals and in the places where overdue plant repairing has become a must.

In the general chemical fields, conditions are better with reference to supplies in all but the chronic chlorine and sulphur afflictions and in formic and oxalic acids and chrome and manganese compounds. Ammonium sulphate and superphosphate are knots in the supply line for agricultural chemicals. Anhydrous ammonia is getting tighter. The flop of the predicted big bug invasion in the South has left growers and their local suppliers with bundles of the newer insecticides. Bigger crops will ease that burden for the growers—the dealers are stuck.

OPS declarations and devices are mussing up price situations all over the place. There are areas where the officially calculated ceilings are much higher than prevailing quotations, but it is not known whether they will be applied. There are others where producers are losing money when they sell, or if they don't sell, while waiting for interpretation of the law's amendments in terms of their conditions. Meanwhile, supplies of widely used materials are being pulled more and more out of the channels of their normal needs.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Sept. 7, 1951	Aug. 31, 1951	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
149.2	148.8	121.1	134.4

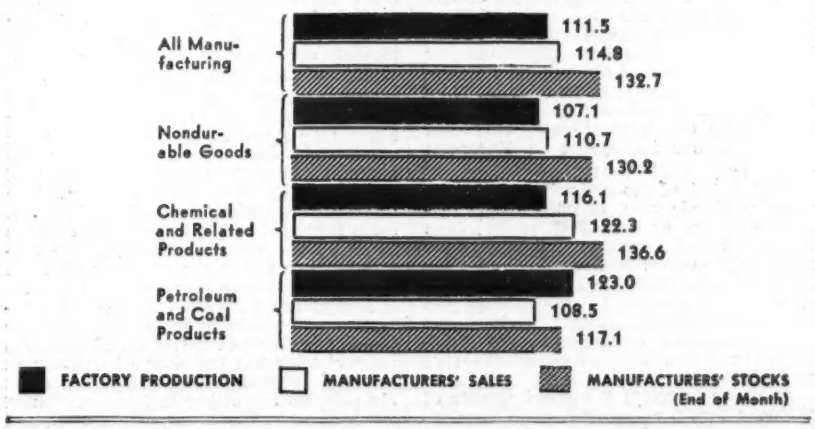
The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1951	1950	1947	1946	1941
January	150.8	123.2	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	152.7	121.3	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	154.3	121.8	154.9	135.2	111.9
April	154.5	121.0	152.3	134.9	115.5
May	153.7	120.6	146.1	135.1	118.2
June	151.4	120.7	143.9	135.4	121.9
July	149.0	122.8	142.5	137.7	125.5
August	148.2	128.8	140.4	136.6	122.2

Business in June, 1951

100=Same Month in 1950



Alcohol Drawback Boost Tentatively Approved

Provisions of the tax revision bill (H. R. 4473) for increasing the drawback of taxes paid on distilled spirits used in the manufacture of drugs and foods from $6 a gallon to $9.50 a gallon have been tentatively approved by the finance committee of the senate which is now preparing the bill for report to the senate.

The effect of the action is to reduce the effective tax paid by drug and food manufacturers on the alcohol used in their product from $3 a proof gallon to $1, as the tax on alcohol for beverage purposes is being increased by the bill from the present level of $9 a proof gallon to $10.50.

In considering the bill as it has passed the house, the finance committee also has given its tentative approval to the provisions for exempting baby oils, powders, and lotions, and toilet preparations used in barber and beauty shops from the 20 percent retail tax, but has voted changes in the house approved provisions on depletion allowances for certain important minerals.

Instead of the 15 percent depletion allowance provided for in the bill as passed by the house, the finance committee has amended the bill to provide a 10 percent allowance to the following products:—Borax, Fuller's earth, refractory and fire clay, quartzite, perlite, diatomaceous earth, metallurgical and chemical grade limestone and tripoli. These are all new items which were added to the depletion allowance list by the house.

Another change made by the senate committee was to add wollastonite to the list at the 10 percent rate, and to increase the depletion allowance for asbestos from 5 percent to 10 percent. Aplite, a variety of feldspar, was granted a 15 percent depletion rate, the same as for feldspar.

Eric Johnston to Quit As ESA Administrator

Eric Johnston, administrator of the Economic Stabilization Agency, confirmed reports September 7 that he plans to leave the agency and return to his former post as president of the Motion Picture Association of America soon after October 24.

Mr. Johnston came to Washington to take over the post made vacant upon the resignation of Dr. Alan Valentine last January on a nine-month's leave of absence from the association. His "tour of duty" will be up in October, but his departure from Washington will depend upon when his successor is named. He hoped that it would not be later than December.

U.S.—German Tariff Pact Effective Oct. 1

The reduced import duties on chemicals and a host of other products agreed to by the United States at Torquay in the trade agreement negotiations with the Federal Republic of Germany will go into effect October 1, the State department has announced.

Germany will become a contracting party to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade on that date by virtue of having signed the Torquay Protocol September 1, the department said, and in order to give the earliest effect to the tariff reductions provided for in the agreement, the President is notifying the Secretary of the Treasury to put them into effect in thirty days.

The duty reductions, which Germany negotiated on her imports, also will go into effect October 1. In the area of the chemical industry these include reductions or binding of existing rates on carbon black, borate compounds, various alcohols and glues, and a large group of disinfecting and insecticidal chemicals. Moderate rates or duty-free treatment for various petroleum products, lumber products, and naval stores were bound. Rates on rubber tires and tubes were reduced. Low rates or duty-free treatment will apply to certain types of goatskin leather and furs.

Concessions Itemized

Concessions granted to Germany by the United States and extending to all other exporting countries under the most-favored-nation clause, which will become effective October 1, include the following:—

Para. 1 of the tariff act—Formic acid from 3c. to 2 2 5c. a pound; oxalic acid from 6c. to 4 4/5c. a pound.

Para. 2—Artificial mustard oil from 6c. a pound, plus 30 percent advalorem to 3c., plus 15 percent; ethylene dibromide from 6c., plus 30 percent to 3c., plus 15 percent.

Para. 5—Urine concentrates and derivatives, solutions of the same, vitamins and vitasterols, bound at the January 1, 1951, rate of 12½ percent advalorem. Also bound at the same rate

—*Continued on page 86*

Antibiotics Certification Regulations Liberalized

Regulations of the Food and Drug Administration covering the certification of antibiotics were liberalized last week to extend the expiration date for procaine penicillin under certain conditions and to permit the marketing of crystalline or procaine penicillin packed in new forms.

The amendments authorize a thirty-six-month certification for procaine penicillin in oil if the person who requests certification has submitted to the commissioner suitable data showing the product is stable for this period of time, and for a twelve-month expiration date if the procaine penicillin in oil is packaged in a single-dose suitable plastic container.

Authorization also was granted for the marketing of a packaged combination of one immediate container of crystalline or procaine penicillin, with or without suitable and harmless diluents, and one immediate container or an aqueous diluent containing suitable buffer substances and suitable and harmless preservatives, colorings, and flavorings.

DMA Cuts Eleven Minerals From US Assistance List

The Defense Minerals Administration announced September 8 that it would no longer receive applications for government assistance in connection with the production and processing of eleven minerals. The decision was made because it is now believed that anticipated supplies will be sufficient to meet consumption needs during the next five years.

The eleven commodities are limestone, fluxstone, other limestone used in crushed or broken form as a filler in fertilizer and asphalt, dolomite, caustic lime, hydrated lime, dead burned dolomite, caustic burned dolomite, magnesite, periclase and magnesium oxide.

In addition the situation with respect to two other widely-used mineral commodities, potash and phosphate rock was reported by DMA to be "probably satisfactory" in the matter of supply and consumption for the next five years.

Chemical Industry Gets Cut in Steel Allocation

The Defense Production Administration has given the chemical industry an allocation of only 20,000 tons of structural steel for the fourth quarter of this year, or about 37 percent of the amount sought by the industry for its production expansion plans, it was disclosed last week.

The sharp cutback, which will necessarily be reflected by delays in the production expansion programs, was made necessary, officials explained, because of the acute shortage of this type of steel for all purposes, both military and civilian. Officials added that the shortages for civilian purposes of construction steel can be expected to continue for at least six months, and probably through the second quarter of 1952.

While the low allowance for the chemical industry appears to be drastic on its face, the industry came out better than the average of all industries. Aside for the direct military expansions where 100 percent allotments were granted, and metals expansions where allotments ranged from 51 percent to 100 percent, other expansion programs such as machine equipment, textiles, electrical, pulp and paper, etc., received only 26 percent of their stated structural steel requirements.

Military Items Favored

About the only products in the area of the chemical industry undergoing expansion, aside from the purely military items, for which structural steel allotments equal to 100 percent of requirements were made for the fourth quarter, were those tied in directly with the Army, Navy and Air Force programs.

The names of the firms and the products involved were announced by DPA as follows:—Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, hydrofluoric acid; Rohm & Haas Company, plexiglass and methyl methacrylate; Owens-Corning Fibreglass Corporation, fibrous glass; Dow Chemical Company, magnesium products, and Armstrong Cork Company, linoleum products.

DPA administrator Manly Fleischmann emphasized that the projects that have not been approved for structural steel allocation for the fourth quarter are not being permanently denied. "What we are doing is telling the applicants their projects must be deferred to a later date," he explained. "We are telling all applicants to reapply for the required steel for their jobs for the first quarter of 1952."

All applications for structural steel for the first quarter of 1952 and succeeding quarters should be in the hands of the National Production Authority by September 20, 1951.

CMP Quotas Established

In addition to announcing the structural steel allocations for industry expansion programs, administrator Fleischmann also announced allotments of steel, copper and aluminum for production of consumer durable goods for the fourth quarter. The amounts of the three controlled materials made available as as follows:—

Steel products, 984,793 tons, including 950,308 tons of carbon steel, 24,400 tons

—Continued on page 86

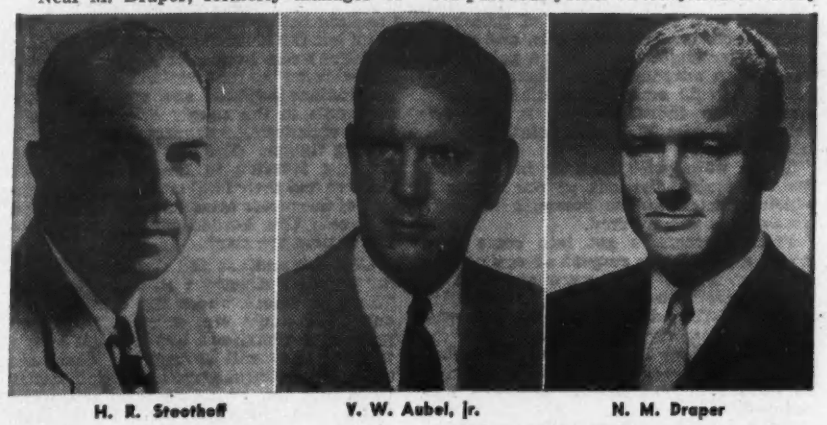
Solvay Key Managerial Positions To Draper, Stoothoff and Aubel

The appointment of new sales and branch managers for several departments and district offices has been announced by the Solvay Sales Division, Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York.

Neal M. Draper, formerly manager of Solvay's St. Louis, Mo., branch, moves to the New York executive offices as manager of the ammonium and potassium products department. Harry R. Stoothoff, who has been assistant manager of the Chicago branch office, becomes manager of the special alkalies and cleansers department. Verne W. Aubel, jr., is promoted from supervisor to manager of the calcium chloride department.

E. J. Seener succeeds Mr. Draper as branch manager of the St. Louis office, where he has been assistant manager for the past four years. A. Benjamin Kennedy is the new branch manager of Solvay's office in Detroit, Mich., succeeding Arthur Phillips, jr., who will fill the newly-created post of assistant to Solvay's director of sales.

The action follows recent Solvay appointments of Lester B. Gordon as vice-president, Denman Peniston as director of sales and John H. Elleman as assistant director of sales (OPD, 9/3/51).



H. R. Stoothoff V. W. Aubel, jr. N. M. Draper

Peanut Oil, Casein Import Controls Relaxation Urged

The senate banking committee is being urged by the administration to make a change in the provisions of the extended defense production act so as to make possible an easing of the curbs that have been imposed on such products as peanut oil, butter oil, skim milk and casein. Imports of these products are under a virtual embargo because of the requirements of the act.

The attack on these provisions of the law was made before committee by Under Secretary of Agriculture Clarence J. McCormick and Assistant Secretary of State Willard L. Thorpe shortly before the hearings on this and other changes in the law being urged by the administration were recessed August 31 until September 10. They warned that the import embargoes are contrary to our international policy and undermine our investment in European recovery.

Section 104 of the extension of the defense production act of 1950 makes import controls on specified commodities mandatory under certain conditions. They replace provisions that expired on July 31 which provided for import controls only when such controls were necessary to the orderly liquidation of temporary surplus government stocks or to the acquisition or distribution of commodities in world short supply.

In order to fulfill the requirements of the new law, the Department of Agriculture has already had to impose a virtual embargo, Mr. McCormick said, on imports of peanuts, peanut oil, butter, butter oil, and non-fat dry milk solids, and to restrict the importation of cheese and casein. Formal diplomatic protests have been made by several foreign countries that the controls violate our trade agreements.

Puerto Rican Fertilizers Under New Price Formula

The Office of Price Stabilization has announced a formula for calculation of new ceiling prices by fertilizer manufacturers in Puerto Rico, relieving them from a squeeze arising under the General Ceiling Price Regulation of last January. The new ceiling price regulation 72, effective September 5, permits periodic adjustments reflecting increases in material costs occurring since the GCPR base period, December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951.

The first adjustment is to be made by today, to reflect the changes in average costs between the base period and the period from July 1 to August 15. These adjusted ceiling prices are effective until September 30.

Customs Bureau Weighing Drawback Rules Changes

Changes in present drawback regulations so as to eliminate certain requirements and make it easier for commercial firms to get a refunding of customs duties and taxes collected on products going into manufacture for export are contemplated by the Bureau of Customs, it was announced September 4.

Refunds of 99 percent of the customs duties paid on imported products which later are shipped out of the country again are permitted under proper circumstances; while in the case of flavoring extracts and medicinal or toilet preparations manufactured with the use of domestic tax-paid alcohol and then exported, the entire amount of such taxes may be refunded.

The proposed changes in the regulations were published in the *Federal Register* September 1 and interested persons were given sixty days within which to make representations to the Commissioner of Customs. No hearings will be held. The drawback regulations have been in effect some fifty years and the proposed changes in procedure should result in some savings in time and paper work for both the drawback claimant and customs offices.

Among other changes, the proposed revisions will eliminate the requirement for the timely filing of a "notice of intent to export" with the collector of customs at the port of exportation; the requirement for customs inspection and supervision of the loading of the articles for export, and the requirement for the filing of the export bill of lading (or a copy) in support of the drawback claims.

Chestnut Wood Ceiled

The Office of Price Stabilization on September 7 announced a ceiling price of $12 per cord (128 cubic feet) on chestnut extract wood. The ceiling applies to all purchases of chestnut extract wood by members of the chestnut extract industry wherever located in the United States, is effective September 12, and is figured f.o.b. car or delivered to mill according to the seller's practice during the period January to June, 1951.

OPS Adds to CPR 31

Two classes of strategic commodities, metallurgical and ceramic fluorspar and imported mercury, have been brought under the import regulation (CPR 31), the Office of Price Stabilization announced September 6. Previously they had been controlled under the provision of the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Acid grade fluorspar and domestic mercury were exempted from price control on August 10.

Type N Antifreeze Gets Dollars-and-Cents Ceiling

The Office of Price Stabilization on September 6 announced dollars-and-cents ceiling prices on standard type N antifreeze, containing fermentation ethyl alcohol, for sales by retailers and sales to retailers, jobbers and wholesalers. CPR 57, issued July 30, spelled out dollars-and-cents ceilings on the three major grades of antifreeze, type S, volatile, such as synthetic methanol; type SC, diluted synthetic methanol, and type P, permanent antifreeze employing a glycol base.

Type N, currently more expensive to produce than types S and SC because it is derived from higher priced raw materials such as grain, molasses and potatoes, is in demand as a substitute inasmuch as the other types are in short supply.

Earlier, the agency extended from September 6 to October 1 the deadline on and after which packagers of antifreeze must label containers with the type, strength and retail ceiling price of the contents. The original effective date for the requirement was set in accordance with representations of packagers of antifreeze that compliance could be reasonably effected by that time, OPS said, but later some packagers advised the agency that they still had supplies of cans on hand labeled before the issuance of the labeling requirements. The move was designed to permit packagers to avoid relabeling.

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Film Scrap Price Ceiling Raised by OPS to 9 Cents

The Office of Price Stabilization announced a ceiling price of 9 cents per pound, delivered, on sales of unwashed motion picture film scrap of cellulose triacetate base September 6. The scrap must be in lengths of at least 100 feet and be segregated into black-and-white or colored grades and not be mixed with any other type of film. The ceiling is stipulated in supplementary regulation 56 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, effective September 11.

Sulphur Sources Goal Of New UK Syndicate

British manufacturers have gotten together to form a syndicate to make a world-wide search of new sources of sulphur. The new group, to be known as the Sulphur Exploration Syndicate, is being supported by such companies as Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd., Monsanto Chemicals, Lt., and Fisons, Ltd.

The first of the syndicate's missions is scheduled to leave for Chile within a few weeks to undertake explorations. Surveys will also be made in other South American countries, Central America, Italy, Sicily and the Middle East.

Other recent sulphur-sulphuric acid developments in the United Kingdom and elsewhere include the following:—

1. Completion of financing arrangements of a new British company which will build and operate a plant for the production of nearly 150,000 tons of sulphur annually from anhydrite.
2. Erection of a sulphur recovery plant by an oil company in Britain.
3. Suggestion of a possible method to extract 100,000 tons of sulphur a year from blast-furnace slag by a British scientist.
4. Plans to increase sulphur and pyrites production in Sweden.
5. Banning of further exports of sulphur by the Turkish government.
6. Tests by the Indian Fuel Research Institute indicating the presence of an abundance of sulphur in the coal deposits of the Rewa district of that country.
7. Unconfirmed reports that a sulphur deposit estimated at 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 tons has been discovered on the west coast of Costa Rica. Material is said to be of a rather pure grade, probably volcanic.

Eleven Users to Take Output

The new British sulphuric acid producer, United Sulphuric Acid Corporation, Ltd., has been formed at the request of eleven major consumers of the acid, who will purchase, in varying proportions, the rated output of the contemplated plant, due to get into commercial production within four years.

The eleven participant companies, with their respective quotas, in tons are:—Alumina Company, Ltd. (4,500); British Celanese, Ltd. (5,500); British Enka, Ltd. (10,000); Clayton Aniline Company, Ltd. (13,500); Courtaulds, Ltd. (20,000); Fisons,

—*Continued on page 75*

Foreign Trade Lists

Lists of foreign outlets and sources for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence Division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Chemical importers, dealers—Greece.
Naval store importers, dealers, producers, exporters—Japan.
Tanneries—Greece.

Named by Union Carbide

Dr. James F. Eversole has been appointed manager of research administration of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York, to help coordinate basic research and development activities of all the corporation's laboratories. Dr. Eversole joined Union Carbide as a research chemist in 1929. Several years later he was assigned to the laboratories of Linde Air Products Company, a division of Union Carbide. In 1944, he was appointed superintendent of Linde's laboratories at Tonawanda, N. Y., a position he has held until his present appointment.

Amer. Bitumuls & Asphalt Organizes New Company

Formation of a nationwide company for the manufacture and sale of various types of paving asphalts and special asphalt products was announced last week in San Francisco by Charles W. Stewart, president of American Bitumuls & Asphalt Company, formerly known as American Bitumuls Company.

American Bitumuls & Asphalt, which formerly operated only in the territory east of the Rocky Mountains, is acquiring the assets of Stancal Asphalt & Bitumuls Company, which has operated in the west. Both are subsidiaries of Standard Oil Company of California.

The organization will have fourteen district offices, including manufacturing plants and asphalt refineries in the United States and Puerto Rico. San Francisco is headquarters. Other officers include vice-presidents L. G. Thompson, production and research; E. G. Lohmann, finance; N. H. Angell, western sales, and L. P. Street, eastern sales.

Pesticides '51 Production Topped 1,000,000,000 Pounds, NACA Told

An open forum for members only, to review the problem facing the pesticides industry, featured the eighteenth annual meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, held at the Essex and Sussex hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., September 5 through 7.

The forum, which was off-the-record, dealt with such matters as the Delaney committee hearings, product liability, residue tolerances and governmental controls. Members of the association's Washington staff and representatives from the administration were prominent in the discussions.

In opening the convention, Ernest Hart, Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and retiring president of the association, reported that a 1951 pesticide production in excess of 1,000,000,000 pounds, topped most goals fixed by the Department of Agriculture and established a new high record for the industry.

He said that the "war weapons" status of pesticides precluded publication of industry's exact production figures, but added the volume for DDT, BHC, lead arsenate, calcium arsenate "and several other major items exceeded goals by substantial percentages."

Reviewing the manufacturing year, which for this industry ended August 31, Mr. Hart said the Korean war and the threat of a global conflict challenged pesticide manufacturers "to produce more with less." The government, he said, wanted increased production not only for control of bugs, blights, weeds and rodents on the farm, but also "for the military services, for public health programs, and for exports to friendly nations seeking to control malaria and other insect-borne diseases of man, and to boost agricultural production."

Arthur W. Mohr
Newly-Elected President

Mr. Hart said industry's production effort was hampered by shortages of benzol, chlorine and other basic chemicals also vital to other defense programs, and by limitations in the supply of labor, containers and other elements of production.

Achievements of Industry

On th positive side, he said industry had in the last eight to ten years "more than doubled" plants for manufacturing, formulating and warehousing. Geographical distribution of these facilities was said to cover "practically all agricultural areas of the country." He further reported "tremendous forward strides in in-

—*Continued on page 58*

Sulphur Supply Situation Reviewed by Mines Bureau

While production of sulphur during recent months has not kept pace with the rapidly expanding world requirements, the Bureau of Mines has reported that prospects for overcoming the shortage within the next few years by increasing output appear favorable.

The bureau pointed to a number of developments which are expected to fill the gap between the supply of sulphur and needs of the fertilizer, chemical, rubber, paper, petroleum and other industries. These include (1) the discovery reported by the Freeport Sulphur Company, of a large sulphur deposit at the Garden Island Bay dome in the Mississippi delta, which is expected to produce approximately 500,000 long tons annually before the end of 1953 (OPD, 8/27/51); (2) three other new domes of native sulphur, one of which is now being mined and the other two to be started within the next year; (3) the expanded production of sulphur from petroleum refinery and natural gases recently sponsored by the Petroleum Administration for Defense, and (5) sulphur production expansion programs in foreign countries.

New Output Not All Gain

While the output of sulphur or sulphur equivalents (sulphur acid, sulphur dioxide, etc.) is estimated to increase because of these developments, the new production cannot be considered all gain because declining output is expected over the next few years at three of the domes now being operated, the bureau cautioned. Sulphur requirements are also expected to continue to increase. Some of the new sulphur projects may take as much as two years to bring into production, and therefore considerable time must elapse before the present shortage can be eliminated, the bureau added.

Efforts made by private companies to expand output in a number of instances have been assisted by the programs of the government authorized by the defense production act. Accelerated tax amortization for the opening of new mines and plants and the expansion and modification of older plants, and financial help in exploring for new reserves of sulphur, have been granted through three Interior department agencies—the Defense Minerals Ad-

—*Continued on page 73*

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The National Soil and Fertilizer Research Committee, which has been surlems in all phases. It consists of crop veying the needs of the country for fertilizer, has completed its work and is now submitting its reports to the Department of Agriculture. This committee was set up several years ago to go into soil prob- and soil scientists of the state experimental stations and USDA.

Three of the regional reports have thus far been filed with the department by the committee and are being made available to workers in state and federal agencies concerned with fertilizer problems and to members of the fertilizer industry. They cover fertilizer use in the South, Midwest, and Northeast and show how much fertilizer is now used in those areas, the portions of nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash per acre, and how much yields can be increased by expanded use of fertilizer.

Two additional reports are in the works, to be issued in the near future. They pertain to the Western states and to the United States as a whole. The data contained in the reports are especially timely in light of the shortages developing in some fertilizer materials, especially sulphur, and the need for government programing of supplies.

RFC Loans in Defense

It is the fine print that must be read to get the full scope of any matter. This is just as true with executive orders of the President as with anything else.

Late last month, the President issued an executive order to put all the buying and development of supplies of strategic materials under a single agency headed by Jess Larson, who also will continue to run the General Services Administration. Buried deep in the order was an important change in government financing policies which largely escaped notice.

Mr. Truman has provided that RFC may make loans under section 302 of the defense production act, and business now is relieved of dependency on V-type loans through the Department of Defense, which have been of no discernible assistance. RFC may now guarantee defense loans or participate in such loans with banks and other lending institutions.

This change in policy is expected to go far toward quieting the complaint so often heard at congressional committee hearings:—"I couldn't get the contract because I didn't have the money, and I couldn't get the money because I didn't have the contract."

Cold Feet Preventive for Army

The Army Medical Service has developed a new foot powder to ward off frostbite among personnel operating in the cold regions. It could be of considerable interest to industries whose workers also are plagued with the problem of cold injuries. Perspiration is what causes most of the trouble in cold climates, and the purpose of the powder is to reduce sweating. Arctic tests have shown that the powder reduces sweating by as much as 24 percent.

Man's feet perspire under almost all conditions, but the secretion of the sweat-glands is especially harmful in cold weather because crystallized particles of perspiration act as conductors of cold, thereby diminishing the insulative value

—*Continued on page 36*

W. H. Farley in New Post With J. T. Baker Company

Walter H. Farley, formerly with Chas. L. Huisking & Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has joined the J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J., in an executive capacity. Mr. Farley has been associated with the chemical industry for many years and is a member of the special functions committee of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Foreign Sales Leads

Firms in the United States who are interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please — with the OPD office:—

Agricultural disinfectants, fungicides, and insecticides, Sydney, Australia (HY-10).

Antibiotics, human and veterinary use, Osnabrueck, Germany (HY-9, agency).

Ant killers, Sao Goncalo, Brazil (HY-6, agency).

Aromatic concentrates for manufacture of perfumes and cosmetics, Joao Pessoa, Brazil (HY-1).

Caustic soda, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HY-3); Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HY-4, agency); Joao Pessoa, Brazil (HY-5, agency).

Fertilizer, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HY-2).

Insecticides, Granada, Nicaragua (HY-7).

Methyl bromide, Sao Goncalo, Brazil (HY-6, agency).

Pharmaceutical chemicals, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HY-4, agency).

Pharmaceutical products, human and veterinary use, Osnabrueck, Germany (HY-9, agency).

Rosin, Joao Pessoa, Brazil (HY-5, agency).

Solvents, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil (HY-4, agency).

Spices, Johannesburg, Union of South Africa (HY-8).

Sulphur, Sao Paulo, Brazil (HY-3).

R. W. Greeff & Co. Elects Ira Vandewater President

R. W. Greeff & Co., New York, has elected Ira Vandewater president of the company. He succeeds Robert H. de Greeff, who has been elected chairman of the board.

Mr. Vandewater became associated with R. W. Greeff & Co. in 1918, the year it was incorporated in New York. He served as secretary, then treasurer, and, for the past seven years, as vice-president, and controller of the company. Prior to joining Greeff, he was associated for eleven years with National Aniline & Chemical Company, now the National Aniline Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York. He served as treasurer of the Chemists Club for twelve years and is a former president of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

Mr. de Greeff joined R. W. Greeff & Co., Ltd., London, England, in 1906. Upon incorporation of R. W. Greeff & Co. in New York in 1918, he assumed the presidency of that concern, a post he held until his recent elevation to the board chairmanship.

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Association Meetings

ADMA-APMA Combined Contact Committee, Washington hotel, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 1.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 17-19.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Ambassador hotel, Baker hotel, Dallas, Tex., November 15-16.

American Drug Manufacturers Association, production and engineering section, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 8-9.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., December 2-5.

American Oil Chemists' Society, Fall meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 8-10.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, Chicago, November 5-8.

American Public Health Association, annual meeting, Civic Auditorium, San Francisco, Calif., October 29-November 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, spring meeting and committee week, Statler hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, March 3-7, 1952; annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, June 23-27, 1952.

American Tung Oil Association, Buena Vista hotel, Biloxi, Miss., October 11-12.

Association of American Fertilizer Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 5.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineer's, annnal meeting, Shelburne hotel, New York, October 23.

Association of Economic Poisons Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 6.

Association of Feed Control Officials, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 3-4.

Association of Official Agricultural Chemists, annual meeting, Shoreham hotel, Washington, D. C., October 1-3.

Boston Conference on Distribution, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 15-16.

Chemical Industries Exposition, Grand Central Palace, New York, November 26-December 1.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Mayflower hotel, Washington, D. C., December 2-4.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of New York Board of Trade, annual meeting, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 20-22; annual dinner, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, March 6, 1952.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., September 9-12.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Flax Institute, annual meeting, Nicollet hotel, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 6-10.

Food, Drug and Cosmetic Law Division, American Bar Association, annual meeting, New York University Law Center, New York, September 19-20.

Forest Products Research Society, annual meeting, Milwaukee, Wis., June 23-25, 1952.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, annual meeting, Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., November 14-15.

International Congress of Industrial Chemistry, November 25-December 1, Paris, France.

International Congress of Pure and Applied Chemistry, New York, September 10-13.

International Society for the History of Pharmacy, general meeting, Salzburg, Austria, September 13-16.

International Union of Pure and Applied Chemistry, Washington, D. C., September 14-15.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, semi-annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 13

National Fertilizer Association, annual southern meeting, Atlanta-Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., November 12-14.

National Foreign Trade Council, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, October 29-31.

National Joint Committee on Fertilizer Application, annual meeting, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn., September 10.

National Mineral Feeds Association, annual meeting, Bismarck hotel, Chicago, Ill., September 17-18.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., October 29-31

National Pest Control Association, annual meeting, Statler hotel, Boston, Mass., October 29-31.

National Petroleum Association, annual meeting, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., September 12-14.

National Wholesale Druggist's Association, annual meeting, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., October 13-17.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 22-24.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, Mid Pines Club, Southern Pines, N. C., October 13-17.

Paint Industries Show, held in conjunction with the FPVPC annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., November 1-3.

Parenteral Drug Association, annual meeting and dinner, New York Academy of Sciences, New York, October 26-27.

Society of Plastics Engineers, national technical conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, Ill., January 16-18, 1952.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, September 12, Commodore hotel, New York; annual meeting, December 11, Commodore hotel, New York.

World Congress on Artificial Fertilizers, Rome, Italy, October 22-25.

World Metallurgical Congress, in connection with the National Metal Congress and the National Metal Exposition, Detroit, Mich., October 15-19.

Oils, Fats Consumption: July

Factory consumption of primary oils, fats, fatty acids, and related materials in July, 1951, totaled 877,697,000 pounds, according to the Bureau of Census. Consumption in the major specified lines of industry included the following quantities:—

	Pounds
Edible products	196,086,000
Paint and varnish	43,812,000
Processing	240,489,000
Refining	230,038,000
Soap	74,982,000

Factory consumption of individual materials was reported as follows:—

Oils

	Pounds	
Babassu—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Castor—	No. 1	No. 3
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	92,000	237,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	225,000	7,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	55,000	[1]
Lubricants and greases	141,000	23,000
Other uses	3,368,000	[2]35,000
Castor, dehydrated—		
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	1,162,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	235,000
Coconut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	19,995,000	[1]
Deodorizing	[1]	4,681,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,033,000
Fat-splitting	3,230,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	186,000
Other edible products	[1]	2,092,000
Chemicals	75,000	[1]
Soap	3,391,000	3,022,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	71,000
Other uses	2,206,000	3,799,000
Cod and codliver—		All grades
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Deodorizing	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	883,000
Corn—	Crude	Refined
Refining	20,535,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Deodorizing	[1]	3,875,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	3,732,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Other uses	18,000	64,000
Cottonseed—	Crude	Refined
Refining	26,992,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	30,216,000
Deodorizing	[1]	913,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	18,600,000
Shortening	[1]	8,035,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	4,834,000
Other edible uses	[1]	430,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	[1]	4,000
Other uses	[1]	137,000
Fish—	Menhaden	Sardine
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	139,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	297,000	710,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	59,000	7,000
Other uses	1,043,000	27,000
Fish, other—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	10,000	183,000
Other uses	426,000	151,000
Fishliver, other than cod—		All grades
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Linseed—	Raw	Refined
Refining	19,593,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Paint and varnish	10,524,000	14,702,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	5,560,000	674,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	5,945,000	5,028,000
Marine mammal—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	304,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	900,000
Other uses	[1]	289,000
Neatsfoot—		All grades
Refining	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	13,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	206,000
Other uses	[1]	166,000
Oiticica—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	597,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Olive—	Edible	Inedible
Edible uses	[4]	[1]
Soap	[1]	28,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Oleo—		All grades
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Oleomargarine	[1]	198,000
Other edible uses	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Palm—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	2,987,000	119,000
Palmkernel—	Crude	Refined
Soap	[1]	[1]
Peanut—	Crude	Refined
Refining	4,969,000	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	95,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,732,000
Deodorizing	[1]	3[illegible]000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	788,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	2[illegible]0,000
Other edible uses	[1]	6[illegible]3,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	239,000
Perilla—		All grades
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Rapeseed—		
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[2]52,000
Sesame, refined—		
All uses	[1]	104,000
Soybean—	Crude	Refined
Refining	127,348,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	56,000
Hydrogenation	[1]	44,126,000
Deodorizing	[1]	15,314,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	22,120,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	3,493,000
Other edible uses	[1]	8,855,000
Soap	124,000	[1]
Paint and varnish	249,000	4,668,000
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	23,000	7,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	2,022,000	6,352,000
Tallow—		All grades
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	651,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Tung—	[1]	3,722,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[1]
Chemicals	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	744,000
Vegetable, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	884,000
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	341,000
Sulphonation	[1]	42,000
Winterizing for salad oil	[1]	[1]
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Other edible uses	[1]	[3]107,000
Soap	[1]	1,349,000
Paint and varnish	[1]	[3]204,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]	497,000
Chemicals	[1]	[3]831,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[3]303,000
Other uses	[1]	1,283,000

Fats and Greases

Grease and lard oil—	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,535,000
Other uses	[1]	729,000
Grease, not specified—		
Refining	[1]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	5,444,000
Winterizing	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	771,000
Pressing	[1]	4,444,000
Soap	[1]	15,[illegible]50,000
Lubricants and greases	[1]	1,112,000
Other uses	[1]	665,000
Lard—	Rendered	Refined
Shortening	7,102,000	4,850,000
Oleomargarine	205,000	[1]
Hydrogenation	1,791,000	508,000
Other edible uses	292,000	201,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]	[1]
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Searle, animal—	Edible	Inedible
Shortening	919,000	[1]
Oleomargarine	223,000	[1]
Other edible uses	109,000	[1]
Soap	[1]	82,000
Other uses	[1]	74,000
Searle, vegetable—		
Shortening	[1]	2,735,000
Oleomargarine	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	1,453,000
Other edible uses	[1]	43,000
Other uses	[1]	[1]
Tallow, edible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	[4]	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]	[1]
Shortening	413,000	452,000
Soap	[1]	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[4]	[1]
Other uses	14,000	34,000
Tallow, inedible—	Crude	Refined
Refining	12,494,000	[1]
Fat-splitting	6,083,000	[1]
Hydrogenation	543,000	[1]
Pressing	[1]	[1]
Sulphonation	356,000	[2]2,000
Shortening	[1]	[1]
Other edible	[1]	[1]
Soap	31,125,000	9,302,000
Lubricants and greases	2,286,000	[1]
Other uses	5,108,000	107,000

Fatty Acids and Acid Stocks

Animal fat and oil fatty acids, not specified—	
Winterizing and pressing	[3]18,000
Soap	235,000
Lubricants and greases	593,000
Other uses	2,307,000
Animal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Soap	1,218,000
Other uses	[1]
Fatty acid stocks, not specified—	
Refining	[1]
Fat-splitting	[1]
Sulphonation	[1]
Soap	118,000
Paint and varnish	48,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	[1]
Lubricants and greases	26,000
Other uses	356,000
Fish and marine mammal oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	65,000
Paint and varnish	[1]
Lubricants and greases	[1]
Other uses	105,000
Fish and marine mammal oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
All uses	32,000
Olive oil foots (including sulphur oil)—	
Soap	160,000
Red oil—	
Sulphonation	173,000
Soap	793,000
Paint and varnish	22,000
Chemicals	2[illegible]3,000
Lubricants and greases	331,000
Other uses	1,282,000
Stearic acid—	
Sulphonation	22,000
Soap	185,000
Paint and varnish	41,000
Lubricants and greases	516,000
Chemicals	397,000
Other uses	2,928,000
Vegetable oil foots (100 percent basis)—	
Fat-splitting	4,444,000
Soap	3,137,000
Paint and varnish	92,000
Other uses	145,000
Vegetable oil fatty acids—	
Sulphonation	[1]
Hydrogenation	[1]
Soap	1,603,000
Paint and varnish	1,231,000
Lubricants and greases	50,000
Chemicals	935,000
Other uses	4,890,000
Materials not shown separately—	

Unclassified

Materials not shown separately—	
Refining	[4]
Fat-splitting	800,000
Hydrogenation	2,578,000
Sulphonation	523,000
Pressing	1,474,000
Shortening	[4]111,000
Oleomargarine	[4]
Soap	1,141,000
Paint and varnish	322,000
Linoleum and oilcloth	297,000
Chemicals	3,597,000
Lubricants and greases	753,000
Other uses	7,741,000

[1] Included in "Total of vegetable oil not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[2] Included in "Total of secondary products not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable."
[3] Included in materials other than vegetable oils not shown separately, including small quantities for items for which data are not reliable.
[4] Not shown to avoid disclosure of individual operations.

Oil Chemists Society Maps Meeting Agenda

The American Oil Chemists' Society, which will hold its twenty-fifth annual fall meeting October 8 to 10 at the Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, has finalized details of its program. A total of more than fifty papers, with several concurrent sessions, will be presented during the three-day meeting. Field trips are planned on the eleventh. Following are the papers to be presented on the morning of first day:—

"Current Economic Situation as Related to the Oils and Fats Industries," G. L. Pritchard, Production and Marketing Administration, Fats and Oils Branch, Department of Agriculture.

"Glycerin Purification by Ion-Exchange," G. W. Busby and D. E. Grosvenor, Lever Brothers Company.

"Commercial Application of Ion-Exchange to Glycerin Purification," A. C. Reents, Illinois Water Treatment Company.

"Synthetic Detergents from Animal Fats: Disodium alpha-Sulphopalmitate and Sodium Cleyl Sulphate," A. J. Stirton, J. K. Weil, Anna A. Stawitzke and S. James, Eastern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Measurements Related to Consistency of Foam," G. Scott and W. Thompson, Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Nonionic Surfactants

Concurrent sessions will be held the afternoon of the eighth. Papers scheduled for session A are the following:—

"Nonionic Surfactants Derived from A New Hydrophobic Base," Thomas H. Vaughn, Donald R. Jackson and Lester G. Lunsted, Wyandotte Chemicals Corporation.

"Effect of Mole Ratio Distribution on the Physical Properties of Ethoxylated Alkyphenols," R. L. Mayhew, General Aniline & Film Corporation.

"Detergency Evaluation—III—Adjustment of Terg-O-Tometer and Launderometer Wash Test Method to Produce Comparable Soil Removal Data," J. C. Harris, Monsanto Chemical Company.

"Detergency Measurement Using Artificially-Soiled Cloths," F. L. Diehl and J. B. Crowe, Procter & Gamble Company.

"The Deposition of Lime Soap on Fabrics During Washing," Anthony M. Schwartz, D. C. Knowles, Jr., and Julian Berch, Harris Research Laboratories.

"Organic Complexing Agents in Solution of Soap and Surface Active Agents," H. W. Sussman and Robert Bernstein, Alrose Chemical Company.

Talks to presented at session B on the afternoon of October 8 are the following:—

"Determination of the Total Unsaturation of Tung Oil by Catalytic Hydrogenation," F. C. Pack, R. W. Planck and F. C. Dollear, Southern Regional Research Laboratory.

"Some Observations on the Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of Oils" and "Polymerization of Styrene in the Presence of Fatty Acid Methyl Esters," L. B. Falkenburg, W. H. Hill and Hans Wolff, A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company.

"Reactions of Tertiary Butyl Hypochlorite with Vegetable Oils and Their Derivatives—V—Dechlorinated Soybean Oil with Aqueous Solutions of Salt," H. M. Teeter and R. A. Myren, Northern Regional Research Laboratory, and "VII—Partial Chlorination of Soybean Oil," H. M. Teeter, E. W. Bell and L. C. Woods.

"Polymerization of Drying Oils—VI—Catalytic Polymerization of Fatty Acids and Esters with Boron Trifluoride and Hydrogen Fluoride," C. B. Croston, I. L. Tubb, J. C. Cowan and H. M. Teeter, Northern Regional Lab.

"The Drying of Oils," Paul O. Powers, Pennsylvania Industrial Chemical Corporation.

Panel discussion, with Don S. Bolley, of

—Continued on page 81

SOCMA to Hear Pratt At Luncheon Wednesday

The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association will hear J. Davidson Pratt, general manager, director and secretary of the Association of British Chemical Manufacturers when it resumes its regular luncheon meetings on September 12 at the Commodore hotel, New York. Mr. Pratt, who is visiting the United States in connection with the World Chemical Conclave, will make an informal talk on a topic to be announced later. As usual, cocktails will be served at 12:15 p.m. and luncheon at 12:45 p.m.

ADMA-APMA Contact Group Sets Meeting Oct. 31-Nov. 1

A meeting of the Combined Contact Committee of the American Drug Manufacturers Association and the American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association will be held October 31 and November 1 at the Washington hotel, Washington, D. C.

World Fertilizer Parley Set

The second World Congress on Artificial Fertilizers, organized by the Centre Internationale des Engrais Chimiques and the Confederation Internationale des Ingenieurs et Techniciens de l'Agriculture, will be held October 22 to 25 in Rome, Italy. Details can be obtained from the organizing committee at Via Barberini 86, Rome.

ONE OF COUNTLESS MILLIONS OF CONSUMERS WHO NEED

Sulfaquinoxaline

In an Ever-growing Market, Coccidiosis Remedies Based on Sulfaquinoxaline Enjoy Outstanding Advantages

EXCLUSIVE Only Sulfaquinoxaline *prevents and controls* coccidiosis outbreaks caused by *any one* or *any combination* of *the seven* most important species of coccidia found in chickens or turkeys. Sulfaquinoxaline also checks immediate mortality in acute fowl cholera in chickens, turkeys, and pheasants.

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ECONOMICAL Published data show Sulfaquinoxaline-treated birds weigh 2/10 lb. more and eat 1/10 lb. less feed per pound of gain, than untreated birds.

SAFE Sulfaquinoxaline does not interfere with egg production or hatchability. Nor does it produce other undesirable side effects when used according to directions.

WELL KNOWN An extensive, aggressive advertising campaign in major mass-circulation farm media and poultry journals is hammering home the Sulfaquinoxaline story all year 'round.

SULFAQUINOXALINE is supplied as a light-tan, practically odorless powder, 325 mesh, suitable for the formulation of solutions, soluble powders or tablets. Write today for technical details on how to formulate a profitable anticoccidiosis remedy based on Sulfaquinoxaline.

SULFAQUINOXALINE MERCK

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MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY
In Canada: MERCK & CO. Limited—Montreal

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, September 7 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).

Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. 40 - —
over 92.5 C, m.p. dms., works lb. .50 - —

Acetaldehyde, 99% dms. c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- .13
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- .11

Acetaldol (see Aldol).

Acetamide, tech. fib., dms lb. .45 - —

Acetanilide, tech. bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .25½- .26½
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .26½- .27½
smaller lots lb. .29½- .30½
USP bbls. 2,000-lb lots lb. .56 - —
smaller lots lb. .58 - .62

Acetic anhydride dms. c.l. frt. alld. E lb. .14½- .15
l.c.l., frt. alld E lb. .16 - .16½
tanks, frt. alld E lb. .13 - .13½

Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79¾- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .73 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .74 - —

Acetoacetorthochloranilide bbls., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.23 - —

Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .79 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .79 - —

Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- .11¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - .12½
tanks, d'vd lb. .08½- .10

Methyl (see M).

Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —

Acetophenetidin USP bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.15 - 1.38

Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.35 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —

Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —

Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —

Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1390- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .08 - .08½

Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
70%, bbls. 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls. 100 lbs. 10.45 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 14.50 - —
cbys., inclusive, works 100 lbs. 24.00 -26.00
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 9.00 - —
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 17.00 -19.00

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).

Acetylsalicylic, USP special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
standard, fine cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh) bbls same basis. lb. .55 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich. Chicago and St. Louis.

Adipic, fib dms., works lb. .26½- —

Aminoacetic, NF bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75

Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —

Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).

Ascorbic, USP, dms., 25-50 kilo lots kilo. 24.50 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 24.85 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.25 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 25.50 - —
500-gram lots kilo. 26.00 - —

Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., E., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - 3.20

Benzoic, tech. bbls. dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .44 - .45
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs up lb. .54 - —

Betahydroxynaphthoic (see betaoxynaphthoic acid).

Betaoxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb. 1.35 - 1.39

Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 120.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 168.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 145.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 191.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 196.00 - —
bulk., c.l., works ton. 116.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 141.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 146.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 120.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 166.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 171.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 100.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 146.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 151.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 125.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 171.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton. 176.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 96.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.

Broenner's, bbls lb. 1.47 - —

Acid, butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38½- —
tankcars, works lb. .36½- —

Cacodylic, bots lb. 10.00 -11.00

Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 4.00 4.75
synth. dms lb. 4.60 4.75

Capric, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

Caprylic, 90%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .37½- —

Cassello, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.44 - —

Castor oil, split, dms lb. .33¼- .33¾

Chicago, bbls., frt. alld lb. 3.21 - —

Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .039 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .044 - .059
tanks, frt. equald lb. .034 - —

Chromic, 99½-99¾% dms., c.l. works lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27½- .28½

NF (see Chromium trioxide)

Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50

Citric, anhyd. gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .25½- —
10,000 lbs. 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran. dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb higher.

Cleve's, mixed, bls lb. .75 - —

Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .1925- .2050
double dist., dms lb. .2075- .2200

Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1450- .1575
double dist., dms lb. .1475- .1625

Cresylic coaltar, dom., 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. 1.31 - 1.38
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.34 - 1.49
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.28 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.33 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - 1.25
204° to 207° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.36 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.39 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. 1.33 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.38 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.25 - —
imp., 75% at 215°C, or over, dms., c.l.f. gal. 1.35 - 1.55

petroleum, dom., 195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .71 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73 - .75
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - —

Acid, cresylic, petroleum, dom., 200° C to 222° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .58 - .63
211° C to 236° C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .63 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .65 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
220° C to 242° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - .53
245° C to 298° C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —

Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .31 - —

Cyanoacetic, tech bbls lb. 90 1.25

Desoxycholic, bots lb. 22.00 -25.00

Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see under "D" 2, 4-D)

Diethylbarbiturie (see Barbital)

Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —

Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .31½- —

F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 1.67 - —

Folic, bots., fib. cns., kilo or more. gram. 2.00 - —

Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14 - .17
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- .22
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .14½- .17½
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .23½

Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .37 - .38

Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.89 - —
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.69 - —

Gamma dry ground bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb. 1.45 - —

Gentisic, 100 lb fib. dms lb. 8.50 - —

Gluconic, tech., 50%, bots lb. .25 - .33
dms. lb. .16 - —
kgs. lb. .18 - —

Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fib. dms., 100-lb lots, works lb. 2.45 - —
25-lb lots, works lb. 2.60 - —

Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 2.35

Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).

H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .82 - —

Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb. 2.67 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 2.98 - —

Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .37 - .43

Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).

Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.10 - —

dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .40 - —

Hydrofluoric, annyd., cyls., works, lb. .24 - .25
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .1535- .1955

Hydrofluosilicic 30-35% bbls., works lb. .07 - —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

J bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22½- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85

NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1780- .1830
water white, dms lb. .2080- .2130

Maleic, anhyuride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms. lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks .17¼- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, Phenylglycollic).

Phosphoric, hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila. lb. .084 - —
tanks, delie W Va. 100% basis lb. .065 —

Hypophosphorous, purif., 50%, cbys. lb 1.30 1.32

USP, cbys lb. .88 - —

J bbls works 100% basis lb 2.50 2.85

Koch, bbls. frt. alld lb. .64 - .70

L, bbls. frt alld lb 1.25 —

Lactic edible 50% bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .20
smaller lots lb. .16½- .21
80%, bbls., 5 bbls. or more lb. .29 - .3640
less than 5 bbls lb. .2950- .3690
plastic grade 50% bbls., 20 or more works lb. .21¾- —
1 to 19 lb. .22½- .22¾
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3865- —

tech., 22% bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 7.20 -12.20
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 -11.95
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 -12.35
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 -17.85

NF, 85% cbys lb. .85 - .88

Laurent's, bbls lb. .80 - .87

Lauric, 90-95%, dms lb. .24 - .24¾
60%, dms lb. .19¾- .20½

Linseed oil, reg., dist., dms lb. .1780- .1830
water white, dms lb. .2080- .2130

Maleic, anhyuride (see M).
powder, dms lb. .37 - .38

Malic, dms lb. .50 - —

Mandelic NF dms. 1,000-lb. lots lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50

Metanilic dms., works lb. .57 - —

Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80

Molybdic, dms. 85%-92% works lb. 1.40 - 1.55

Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99% dms. lb. .23½- .25¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, dms lb. .20 - .22

Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - 2.80
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.55
tanks, works ton. 29.00 -31.00
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.80
tanks, works ton. 31.00 -33.00
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.30 - 3.40
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.40
tanks, works ton. 36.00 -38.00

CP USP, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .24¼

Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb. less.

Myristic, dms lb. .30½- .31¼

Naphthenic 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —

Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)

Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid L)

Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, S).

Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H)

Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)

(2)-7-Sulphonic,3-amino (see Acid, J).

Naphtholsulphonic mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)

Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's)
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broenner's)
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Neville and Winther's, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —

Nicotinic, USP dms. frt adjusted kilo. 9.00 9.30

Nicotinicamide (see Nicotinamide).

Nitric 36° cbys. c.l. E. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.30 -11.10
38° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.80 -11.60
40° cbys. c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.30 -12.10
42° cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.80 -12.60

CP NF, consumers, cbys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —

Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).

Oleic, single distilled, dms lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks lb. .14¾- —
double distilled (white) dms lb. .18¾- .20
tanks .17¼- —

Oleum (see Acid sulphuric, fuming)

Orthochlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —

Orthocresotinic, dms. ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
10,000 lbs., works lb. .16½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17½- —

Palm oil, white, dist., dms lb. .16¼- .17

Para-aminobenzoic, tech., dms lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works lb. 4.50 - 5.10
smaller lots, works lb. 4.85 - 5.30

Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.55 - 6.00

Parachlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.62

Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)

Paranitrobenzoic, dms lb. .77 - —

Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04

Perchloric 60% cbys., works lb. .58 - .62
70-72% cbys., works lb. .61 - .66

Phenylacetic, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.75
dms., 1,000 lbs lb. 1.45 - 1.75

Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).

Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled	neut.	neutral
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	dist.	distilled	nom.	nominal
ammo.	ammonia	distr.	distributor.	No.	number
amorph.	amorphous	djus.	demijohns	ord.	ordinary
AMP.	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	oz.	ounce
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	Pac.	Pacific
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	pf.	proof
		E.	east	phos.	phosphate
		e.p.	end point	photo.	photographic
artif.	artificial	equald.	equalized	pkgs.	packages
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	F.	fahrenheit	powd.	powdered
		ferment.	fermentation	precip.	precipitated
		ffa.	free fatty acid	prod.	producer
Be.	Baume	ffc.	free from chlorine	pt.	point
bgs.	bags			pulv.	pulverized
bbls.	barrels	fib.	fiber	purif.	purified
bls.	bales	f.o.b.	free on board	redist.	redistilled
bots.	bottles	FPA	free of prussic acid	refd.	refined
b.p.	boiling point			refy.	refinery
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	frt.	freight	reg.	regular
		fus.	fused	resub.	resublimed
b.r.	boiling range	gal.	gallon	ret.	returnable
bxs.	boxes	gran.	granular	SD.	specially denatured
C.	centigrade	grd.	ground		
cbys.	carboys	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	s.d.	single distilled
CD	completely denatured	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	S. E.	southeast
				secs.	seconds
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	imp.	imported	s.g.	specific gravity
		incl.	included	ship't	shipment
cks.	casks	indust.	industrial	solut.	solution
c.l.	car lots	kgs.	kegs	s.u.	standard unit
cns.	cans	lacq.	lacquer	synth.	synthetic
col.	color	lb.	pound	tanks	railroad tankcars
com'l	commercial	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
conc.	concentrated	liq.	liquid	USP.	U S. Pharmacopoeia
CP	chemically pure	m.a.p.	mixed anilin point		
cps.	centipoises	M c.f.	thousand cubic feet	vis.	viscosity
cryst.	crystal			VM&P.	varnish makers & painters
cs.	cases	min.	minimum		
ctns.	cartons	m.p.	melting point	W.	west
cyls.	cylinders	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
dbl.	double	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
denat.	denatured				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Phosphoric—Aldrin

Acid, phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
i.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - 8.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .06 - .06¼
i.c.l., works lb. .08½ - .09¼
Picramic, bgs lb. 65 - .70
Picric, NF, 300-lb. bbls lb. .53 - —
lots, dms lb. .81 - .87
tech., bbls lb. .32 - .33
Propionic, synthetic, pure, dms., works lb. .25½ - .26
tanks, works lb. .24 - —
Pyrogallic, NF, cryst., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.30
tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.81
Pyroligneous, dms., incl., i.c.l., works gal. .36 - —
whse gal. .504 - —
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 - —
Salicylic, crude bgs lb. .33 - .34
sublimed, tech., bbls. c.l lb. .35 - —
i.c.l. lb. .42 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls lb. .36 - —
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .44 - —
powder, bbls lb. .49 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works lb. .90¾ - .91½
i.c.l., works lb. .92 - .92¾
Soybean oil, double dist., dms. lb. .16 - .17¼
single dist., dms lb. .15½ - .16¾
Stearic, double pressed, bgs lb. .15¾ - .17
single-pressed, bgs lb. .15¼ - .16½
triple-pressed, bgs lb. .18 - .19¼
Succinic, purified, cryst., bbls., works lb. .63 - .75

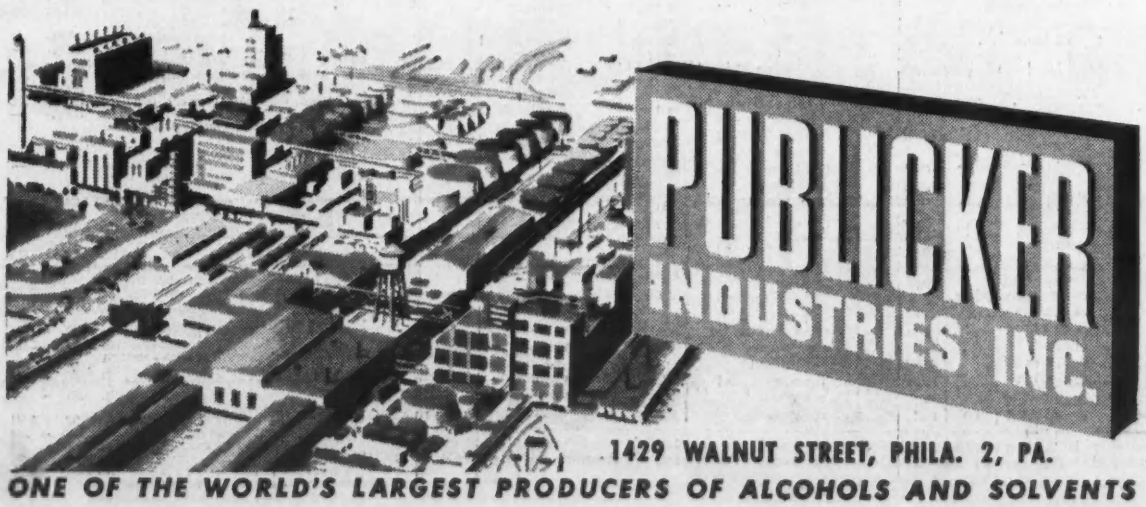
Acid, sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be cnys. c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.85
tanks, works ton 16.30 - —
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
i.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - 8.10
tanks, works ton 20.00 - —
98%, tanks, works ton 21.00 - —
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .09¾ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼ - .11¾
5 pt. bottles extra cs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .20¾
fuming, 20% tanks, works ton 22.40 - —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .12 - .13¼
hydrogenated, dms lb. .13¾ - .15
Tannic, tech.: dms lb. .90 - .92
NF, USP XIII, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.59 - 1.60
smaller lots lb. 1.65 - —
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.58 - —
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250-lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .39½ - —
smaller lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .41 - —
small dms lb. .43 - .45
imported, bgs lb. .48 - —
Thioglycolic, refined, bgs., cbys., basis 100% lb. 1.60 - 1.86
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .74 - —

Acid, toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 2,4,5-T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb. 4.30 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb. 1.40 - —
Aconite leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots oz. 27.50 - 32.50
cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .44½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .45 - .47
tanks, works lb. .43 - —
Adeps lanae (See Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls lb. .22 - .24
Agar, USP, Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb. 1.25 - 1.50
powdered, 30 mesh., fib. dms lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Agaric, white, bls lb. 2.25 Nom.
Agrimony herb, bls lb. .25 - .30
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumen (egg) edible, flake, bots. lb. 2.02 - 2.04
powd., bbls lb. 2.06 - 2.08
tech., cryst., bbls lb. 1.07 - 1.08
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
light, dms., i.c.l lb. .70 - .80
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms. c.l., dlvd lb. .31¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
tanks dlvd. lb. .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, ref.).
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .21 - —
i.c.l. frt. alld E. of Miss. lb. .22 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss. lb. .19 - —

Alcohol, amyl, fermentation, refnd, 126-132C, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .33¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .34¾ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., i.c.l. dlvd lb. .36½ - —
ACS grade, dms., i.c.l. dlvd lb. .38½ - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .65 - .68
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29¾ - .30¾
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30¾ - .31¾
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19¼ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17½ - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ - .14¾
i.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld lb. .13½ - .15½
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld lb. .11 - .13
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., frt. alld lb. .14½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 - —
i.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .19½ - —
Cetyl, NF, fib. ctns., 140 lbs. or more lb. .72 - .95
smaller lots lb. .72 - 1.00
extra, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.32 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.37 - —
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.75 - 3.20
Decyl, bots lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss R gal. 1.01½ - 1.03½
i.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.05½ - 1.12½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .89½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf., dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .69½ - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .57½ - .91½
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .68 - 1.06
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.15
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .92
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .68 - 1.03½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .72 - 1.12½
tanks, same basis gal. .56 - .89½
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.00 - 1.05
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - 1.14
tanks, same basis gal. .88 - .91
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .91½
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.26 - 1.44
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.35 - 1.53
tanks, same basis gal. 1.14 - 1.30
SD29, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. 1.02 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - .93
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .99 - 1.01
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - 1.10
tanks, same basis gal. .87 - .89
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss R. gal. .94 - 1.09
i.c.l., same basis gal. .98 - 1.18
tanks, same basis gal. .61½ - .95
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .70 - 1.07
i.c.l., same basis gal. .74 - 1.16
tanks, same basis gal. .58 - .93
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¾ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11¼ - —
Ethyl, 190 pf, USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. 18.11 - 18.15½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 18.15 - 18.24½
tanks, same basis gal. 17.99 - 18.01½
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. 1.01 - 1.05½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 1.05 - 1.14½
tanks, same basis gal. .89 - .91½
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 19.08 - 19.12½
i.c.l., same basis gal. 19.12 - 19.21½
tanks, same basis gal. 18.96 - 18.98½
Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .3 - —
tanks, works lb. .2 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .30¼ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .27¼ - —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works lb. .31 - —
dms., c.l., works lb. .22½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl fermentation, refined)
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .17½ - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29¼ - —
i.c.l., works lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .26¼ - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .54 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .42 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .55½ - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .60½ - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .43½ - —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
i.c.l., dlvd gal. .64 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .47 - —
Lauryl, bots lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, metnyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.70 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.15
Polyvinyl, various grades, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .76 - .81
smaller lots, works lb. .81 - .86
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
i.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Waverly, N. Y lb. .49½ - —
dms., Niagara Falls, N.Y. lb. .42½ - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N.Y lb. .45 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .40 - —
industrial grade, dms. c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y lb. .29 - —
i.c.l., Waverly, N. Y lb. .30 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .27 - —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .20 - .21
denaturing grade, dms gal 1.33 1.48
Aldrin, 60% solut. dms., c.l. works frt. alld lb. 1.10 - —
i.c.l. works, frt. alld lb. 1.30 - —

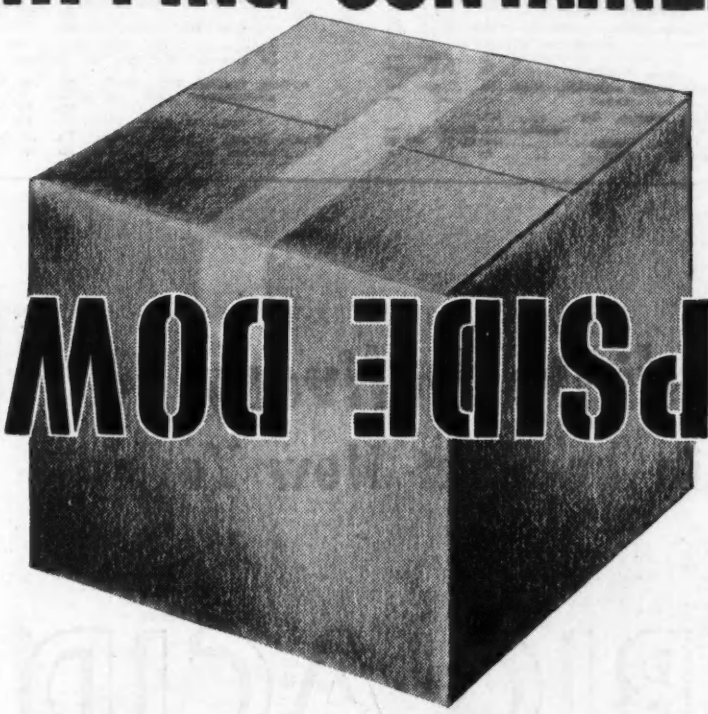
PUBLICKER PRODUCTS INCLUDE:
ETHYL ALCOHOL
• Pure (USP) • Denatured
• Proprietary Solvent • Anhydrous (200 proof)
BUTYL ALCOHOL
BUTYL ACETATE • ACETIC ACID
ETHYL ACETATE • ACETALDEHYDE
AMYL ACETATE • PACO SOLVENT
THERMO ANTI-FREEZE

WHETHER you're filling a formula that calls for ethyl alcohol as "2 ccm sp. vini sicat ux" or using a tank car a day, Publicker can supply you with products of known purity and absolute uniformity—always. And, while our productive capacity is the world's largest, we consider Quality Control and Customer Service of greater importance in warranting your patronage.



1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILA. 2, PA.
ONE OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST PRODUCERS OF ALCOHOLS AND SOLVENTS

WHY WE LOAD LIQUID SHIPPING CONTAINERS



The manufacturing process is over. Your product has been bottled, capped, labeled and cartoned. You'd think our work and responsibility stopped there. But you're dealing with Strong Cobb . . . and you've a right to expect extra precautions in handling your order.

So we place the ready-to-ship cartons *upside down* on our storage room skids. Before it's time to load them onto trucks or boxcars, any carton containing a leaking bottle will scream for attention. Should that happen, the carton is pulled off, every bottle re-examined and repacked before shipment.

Nothing is taken for granted at Strong Cobb, for we settle for nothing less than a perfect product. Your private formula pharmaceutical manufactured by us must be a credit to your name and ours.

TABLETS, CAPSULES, LIQUIDS, CREAMS

Talk it over with our Technical Sales Director—the best friend your product has!

Originators and Developers of the AMPIN® for Automatic, Subcutaneous and Intramuscular Injection

STRONG COBB

Strong Cobb & Co. Inc.

PHARMACEUTICALS SINCE 1833 2654 LISBON ROAD, CLEVELAND 4, OHIO

IN CANADA: STRONG COBB OF CANADA, LTD., 388 ST. PAUL STREET W., MONTREAL

Aletris Root—Amyl Alcohol

Aletris root, bgs ..... lb. 1.45 - 1.65
Alizarin, see Red alizarin
Alkanet, root, bgs ..... lb. .28 - .50
Allethrin, 100%, dms. works lb. 55.00 - —
solution 20% dms. 100 lb. lots, works lb 9.00 - —
10% dms. works ..... gal. 37.75 - —
2% dms works ..... gal 7.75 - —
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl, bromide, cbys., works ..... lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride dms. c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l. dlvd ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks dlvd ..... lb .15 —
Starch, solid, dms., works ..... lb. .51 - —
solution 40% dms., works lb. .23½- —
Aloe, Cape, cs ..... lb. .40 - .45
powdered, cs ..... lb. .50 - .55
Curacao, kgs ..... lb. .35 - .60
Socotrine kgs ..... lb. .25 - .35
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs ... lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Alphanaphthol, bbls, frt. alld ... lb. .85 - —
Alphanaphthylamine bbls. frt alld. lb .45 - —
Alphanaphthylthiourea 93-96% fib. dms. works frt alld lb 2.00 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls., frt. alld lb. .41 - —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .39½- —
t.c.l., works, frt equald lb. .40 - —
Alphapinene tanks South works gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol dms. t.c.l. dlvd E. lb 17 —
Alphatocopherol, nots ..... kilo 350.00 —
Acetate bots ..... kilo 350.00 —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls ..... lb. .20 - .33

Alum ammonium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - 4.70
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.70 - 5.10
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., dms., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - 4.95
lump, dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.80 - 5.20
powd., dms., works ..... 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
USP, burnt, dms ..... lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms ..... lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms ..... lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina calcined bgs. c.l., works lb. .03½- .05½
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide)
Aluminum acetate basic solut., 24%, bbls., t.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, com'l, anhyd., dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .1030- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .1070- —
solution, 32° chys., c.l., works, lb. .0389- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .0435- .0960
tankcars, works ... 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .31
Fluoride, tech. anhyd. bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .14½- —
Formate, basic solution, cbys. lb. .09½- —
t.c.l. works lb. — —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald ..ton.60.00 - —
t.c.l., works ..... ton.65.00 -85.00
light, bgs. dlvd ..... lb .17 - —

Aluminum hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works .. lb. .24 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .22 - —
8-8½% Al_2O_3, fib dms., works .. lb. .20 - —
contract, works ..... lb. .19 - —
dried, USP XIV, fib., dms., works .. lb. .83 - —
contract works ..... lb. .80 - —
powder, tech (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls ..... lb. .44 - —
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .19 - —
pigs, 10,000 lbs ..... lb. .18 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, dms., frt. alld lb. .28½- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, Calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt alld lb. .14 - .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld .. lb. .12¼- —
smaller lots, frt. alld, lb. .13 - .18
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .32 - .33
kgs., frt alld lb. .31 - —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld .. lb. .35 - .37
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .34 - —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld, lb. .51 - .53
kgs. frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Aluminum oxide flour prices 1c of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd .... lb. .36 - .86
unclassified, dms., frt. alld, lb. .16 - .17
kgs., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms .. lb. .59½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .41 - —

Aluminum powder, lining, extra fine, dms .. lb. .97½- —
standard, dms ..... lb. .68½- —
rubber comp., dms ..... lb. .58½- —
unpolished, standard, dms .... lb. .54½- —
varnish standard, dms ..... lb. .59 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb for 100-lb dm., 1½c per lb for 50-lb dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
monobasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
tribasic, ctns., c.l ..... lb. .37 - —
ton lots or less ..... lb. .38 - —
Sulphate, com'l, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - —
ground, bgs, works ..... ton.33.00 - —
lump, bgs., works ..... ton.36.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 3.65 - 6.15
NF, gran., dms., works ..... lb. .29 - .30
powd., dms., works ..... lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray bots ..... oz. 8.00 -10.00
Ambrette seed, bgs ..... lb. .65 - .66
Aminoazotoluene, bbls ..... lb. .94 - 1.03
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .47½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .45 - —
Aminomethylpropanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb dms .. lb. 5.60 - 5.85
Aminopyrine, USP bots, dms lb. 6.00 - 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works, ton.79.00 -80.00
pure, cyls., extra zone 1 .... lb. .17 - .17¼
2 ..... lb. .19 - .19¼
3 ..... lb. .21 - .21½
4 ..... lb. .16 - .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works, ton.80.00 -82.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis ton.80.00 -86.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum ammoniac).
Sal, gray, bgs, c.l., works, frt equald .. 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., same basis .. 100 lbs. 9.65 -11.15
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
Ammoniacal liquor tankcars, works, anhyd. basis ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .47 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms, kgs., 4,000 lbs. frt alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt., alld .. lb. .81 - 1.08
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works .. ton.312.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.375.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .. ton.380.00 - —
Bicarbonate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .06 - —
imported, dms., t.c.l ..... lb. .07¼- .08½
Bichromate, bbls., works ..... lb. .33 - .38
Bifluoride dms., dlvd ..... lb. .18¾- .19¾
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls ..... lb. .38 - .39
dms. ..... lb. .39 - .42
Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms .. lb. .23 - .24
Chloride, tech., (see Ammoniac sal)
USP, gran., bbls., dms ..... lb. .19 - —
Citrate, plastic, bbls ..... lb. .75 - —
dms. ..... lb. .80 - .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride)
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms ..... lb. 2.40 - —
Iodide, NF, jars ..... lb. 4.01 - 4.11
Linoleate, 80% dms., works ..... lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian eastern, 33.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point .. ton.69.50 - —
western 33.5% N, bgs., del., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton.77.55 - —
domestic, bgs., western works, ton.61.00 -63.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va .. ton 48.50 - —
Oleate, 75%, dms., works ..... lb. .55 - .60
Oxalate, fine gran., dms ..... lb. .25 - .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works .. ton.222.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ..... ton.285.50 - —
less ton lots, ex whse .... ton.290.00 - —
Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works ..... lb. .50 - .75
Persulphate, kgs ..... lb. .30 - .35
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works lb. .08¼- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08¾- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms .... lb. .40 - —
tech., bgs., c.l., works ..... lb. .08 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms, kgs ..... lb. 1.34 - 1.35
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..... lb. .13 - .14
Sulphamate, bots., dms, works lb. .18 - .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens .. ton40.00 -45.00
synthetic, Gulf and Atlantic ports ton. No prices.
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45%, dms., c.l., basis 100% works .. lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld. lb. .09 - —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., dms., c.l., works .. lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. .19 - .30
Thioglycollate, com'l., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.60 - —
highly purified, cbys., same basis lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulphate cryst., photo grade, fib. dms., frt. alld .. lb. .50 - .55
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Hydrochloride, dibasic, dextro, bots .. lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dextro, bots .... lb.34.00 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, dextro, bots .lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
monobasic, dms ..... lb. 6.25 - —
Sulphate, dextro, dms ..... lb.36.00 -40.00
dextro-laevo, dms ..... lb. 6.50 - 7.00
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd .. lb. .29¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .28 - .30
High test amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, 1½c. per pound higher.
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R .. lb. .21¼- —
t.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .22½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19½- —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).

For Immediate Delivery
from stocks in bond at New York

TARTARIC ACID
U.S.P.
Fine Granular and Powdered

Of Spanish Manufacture, this material is of excellent quality and will be continuously available in substantial quantity.

WRITE, WIRE, PHONE OR CABLE

ENCO
Enco Chemical Corporation
formerly NEUBERG CHEMICAL CORPORATION—Established 1910
441 LEXINGTON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N.Y.
TELEPHONE—MUrray Hill 7-4170
CABLE: Encofan New York or Neuberg New York

Amyl butyrate dms.....lb. .93 - 1.30
Cinnamic aldehyde, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 2.85
Nitrite USP bots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, ens., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Anethol, NF ens., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.60
Angelica root dom. bls.....lb. .60 - .70
imported, bls.....lb. .55 - .70
Angostura bark, bls.....lb. .43 - .45
Anilin oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld.
lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l. works frt. alld.....lb. .19 - .20
tanks, works, frt. alld.....lb. .17 - .18
Anise, Chinese, star, bgs.....lb. .40 - .41
Spanish, bgs.....lb. .7 - .½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .5 - .½
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms.....lb. 2 0 - 2 .
Annatto powder dms.....lb. .24 - .30
Seed, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90% bbls. works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone 99.5%, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .85 - .88
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride)
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines.....lb. .42 Nom.
cases, c.l., mines.....lb. .42½ Nom.
Oxide, bgs, c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .45½ - —
c.l., works, Idaho.....lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .46 - —
Sulphide, 62-64% ngs., frt. allddlvd..lb. .42 - .42½
Trichloride, pails, c.l., works...lb. .53¾ - .50
l.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾ - .52
solution, cnys.....lb. .29 - 30
Antimony potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic)
Antipyrene, NF, dms.....lb. 2.50 - 2.60
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots..oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls.....lb. .13 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF bots. oz. 5 00 - 5 75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo, dms. kilo.90.00 -100.00
Argols, min. 80%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 - —
Arnica (true montana) flowers, b's. lb. .65 - .66
root, bls.....lb. 1 45
Arrowroot, powd., bgs.....lb. .16 - .18
Arsenic metal lump bbls., prompt shipt..lb. .80 - .90
Trioxide, USP, dms.....lb. .80
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd..lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07½ - .08½
Asafetida, cs.....lb. .32 - .35
powd. bbls., dms.....lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.1,137.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.587.00 - —
Run-of-mine c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.484.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.379.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.323.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.302.00 - —
3Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.279.50 - —
4A, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.150.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.150.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
4Z, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.135.00 - —
5D, c.l., (20 tons), mines..ton.106.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.106.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.101.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines..ton.91.60 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.71.40 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.63.00 - —
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.59.50 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.50.50 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.42.50 - —
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.36.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.34.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l., (30 tons), mines..ton.37.00 - —
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines..ton.24.50 - —
Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.
Asphalt, gilsonite, black, seconds, 300°-390°F. fusing point not uniform, bgs., c.l., Colo, ship. pt..ton.34.00 - —
select, 350°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F. fusing point, bgs., c.l., same basis..ton.37.00 - —
jet, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.34 00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .09¼ - —
Petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refinery..gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refinery gal. .09½ - .10
steam-refd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery..ton.22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon. refinery..ton.21.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, Acetylsalicylic.)
Atropine, USP, bots.....oz.10.75 -13.75
Sulphate, USP, bots.....oz. 5.75 - 6.50

B

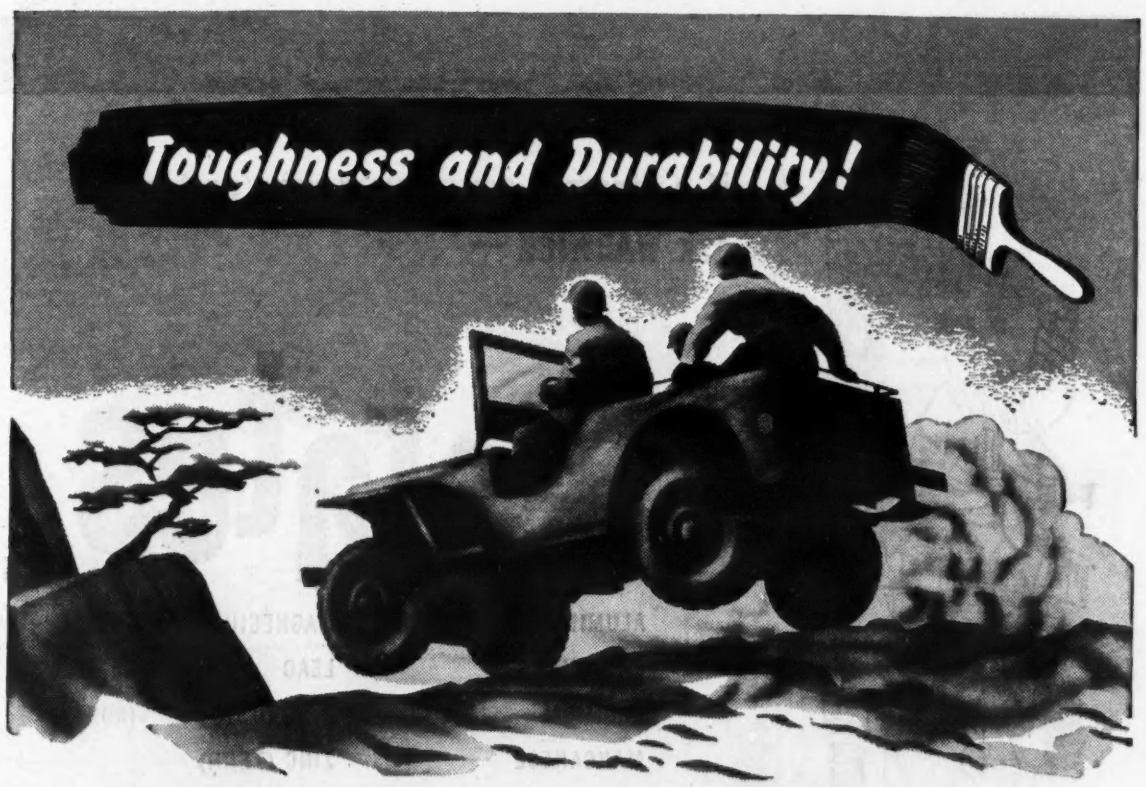
Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units.....vial. .80 - —
50,000 units.....vial. 2.38 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root, bark, bgs.....lb. .35 - .40
tree bark, bgs.....lb. .40 - .45
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms.....lb. 5.00 - —
Sodium, USP dms.....lb. 5.25 - 5.27
Barium carbonate precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works..ton.82.50 -87.50
smaller lots, works.....ton.92.50 -97.50
Chlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .30 - .35
Chloride, NF cryst., dms.....lb. .19 - .21
anhy., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.80 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 9.30 -10.80
Chromate, bgs, frt. equald....lb. .31½ - .32
Dioxide, dms., works.....lb. .15 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs.....lb. .09 - .09¼
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls. works lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 6.14 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide)
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16¾ - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12½ - —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls.....lb. .14 - —
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l. works.....ton.70.00 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk mines ton 9.40 -12.80
Barytes, Southern off-color, bgs., mines..ton.20.00 - —
95 75% bgs. mines ton 20 00 —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis..ton.37.60 -37.85
ex-whse., N. Y.....ton.53.45 -61 75
Bauxite, bulk, mines.....ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves)
Belladonna leaf, bls.....lb. .50 - .52
root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, 200 mesh bgs., works.ton.12.50 - —
Italian, white, high gel, bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.71.40 - —
5 ton lots.....ton.68.90 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots..ton.57.00 - —

Bentonite, Italian, white, low gel., bgs., l.c.l., works..ton.69.70 - —
5-ton.67.20 - —
ex dock, 10 ton lots, ton.55.00 - —
Benzaldeayde, NF, dms.....lb. .73 - .78
tech., chvs., dms.....lb. .50 - .55
Benzal chloride chvs., works... lb. .22 - .23½
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane)
tech., bgs. dms c.l., works, gamma unit lb. .02 .0225
l.c.l. works, unit lb. .0210- .0235
gamma 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms. c.l. dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02¾ - —
l.c.l., works, unit lb. .0295- —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0325- —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .0335- —
Benzidine base, bbls.....lb. 1.02 - —
Hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
Benzocaine dms.....lb. 3.50 - 3.77
Benzol, pure, nitration, tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Birmingham district..gal. .30 - .35
Chicago district.....gal. .30 - .35
Cleveland district....gal. .30 - .35
Geneva Utah.....gal. .30 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .35 - —
Lackawanna, N Y.....gal. .37 - —
Lone Star, Texas.....gal. .37 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .30 - —
Minaqua Colo.....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia Pa.....gal. .37 - —
Pittsburgh district...gal. .30 - .35
Sparrows Point, Md...gal. .37 - —
Syracuse N Y.....gal. .37 - —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .37 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .35 - —

Benzophenone, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Benzotrichloride, chvs., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride chvs., dms., c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20½ - .23½
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½ - .24½
Peroxide, pure fib ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .65 - 1.05
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl)
Benzoate, USP, t.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech. chvs., c.l. works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22 - —
High grade benzyl chloride, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 4 00
Formate, cns.....lb. 1.60 - 2.10
Propionate, bots.....lb. 1.35 - 1.80
Salicylate, bots.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Benzylidinacetone, bots.....lb. 1.68 - 2.45
Benzylisoeugenol, bots.....lb. 8.80 -10.50
Berberine, bisulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots.....lb.35.00 -36.25
Sulphate, cns.....lb.35.00 -36 25
Berberis root, bls.....lb. .22 - .30
Betagammapicoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .30 - —
Betamethylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms. works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed dms., works lb. .76½ - —
tech., bbls., c.l. works.....lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34 - —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Custom contract.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Salicylate, dms.....lb 5.00 - —

Amyl Butyrate—Black, Carbon

Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works..lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Betapicoline, 98%, dms., works...lb. .85 - —
Beth root, bls.....lb 45 - .50
Biotin, cryst bots.....gram.10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars.....lb 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms.....lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs, ton lots.....lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate cryst. dms.....lb 2.17 - —
Oxide anhydrous, dms.....lb 4.47 4.55
Oxychloride dms.....lb 4.32 4.37
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms...lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP dms.....lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate NF fib dms.....lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide fib. dms.....lb 5.57 - —
Subnitrate NF dms.....lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate USP dms.....lb 3.50 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —
Borneol, ens.....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate)
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
cs., l.c.l., ship't point.....lb. .19 - .21
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd....lb. .14¾ - .22¾
Carload price ½c per lb less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast ex dock or whse. 1½c. per lb higher
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l. works lb. 0740 - —
l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .1225 - —
uncompressed regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
bgs. ctns. l.c.l. dlvd or whse lb. .16 - —



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Medicinal Colloids • Methylene Disalicylic Acid
Paraformaldehyde • Parahydroxybenzoates
Penicillin • Pentaerythritols • Propyl Gallate • Resorcinol
Salicylates • Salicylic Acid • Streptomycin

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Black, Furnace—Calcium Arsenate

Black, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .1250- —
nigh modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0550- —
ctns. l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .04 - —
ctns. l.c.l. whse lb. .08 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G)
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l. works lb. 11¼- —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide)
Blackberry bark of root, bls lb. .28 - .30
root, bls lb. .12 - .15
Black dyes (see Dyes)
Black haw, root, bark, bls lb. .70 - .75
tree bark, bls lb. .35 - .40
Black Indian hemp root, bls lb. .50 - .58
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.105.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.100.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.120.00 -130.00
pulp, 66⅔% bbls. c.l., works ton.75.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.83.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs. unit-ton. 7.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago unit-ton. 7.50 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .17 - .19
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .70 - .72
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn and N.C., & of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.00 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.10 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
imitation (see Blue, ultramarine)
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.40 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.54 - —
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - —
tungstate, PTMA bbls., same basis lb. 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .48 - —
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —

Blue, ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis, lb. .27 - .31½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .23 - .31½
Victoria toner, molybdic PMA bbls lb. 3.90 - —
Tungstic PTMA bbls lb. 5.00 - —
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.l., Miss., N. C. & S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.
Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls lb. .60 - .65
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10
Bone, raw, bulk, Atlantic ports ton.60.00 - —
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton67.50 - —
steamed, Chicago, works lb.70.00 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see D). precipitated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves and tops, bls lb. .17 - .20
Borage flowers, bls lb. .40 - .45
Borax, tech., anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.74.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.120.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.125.25 - —
bulk, c.l. works ton.67.50 - —
crystals, 93½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.63.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.109.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.114.50 - —

Borax, tech., cryst., 93½%, bbls., c.l., works ton.88.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.134.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.139.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.59.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.37.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.83.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.88.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.62.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.108.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.113.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.33.25 - —
powder, bgs., c.l., works ton.42.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse. N. Y. or Chi ton.88.50 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.93.50 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.113.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis. ton.118.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.38.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $45.50 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.
Bordeaux mixture, ogs., c.l. works, frt alld or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - .23
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
dms., lead-lined dlvd lb. .25 - —
Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb. 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A)
Gold, litho., cns., dms., works, lb. .75 - .85
moulding, cns., dms., works, lb. .85 - 1.00
printing ink, cns., dms., works lb. 1.05 - 1.25
radiator, cns., dms., works, lb. .80 - .85
Broomtop, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Brown iron oxide, synth., bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12 - .13
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .0375- —
Sap, crystals, bgs., works lb. .12 - —
powdered, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½- .15½
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04½- .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾- .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼- —
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee, Va., N. Y. lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06½- —
raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .06¼- .06½
Turkey type, bgs., same basis. lb. .06½- .06¾
Vandyke, bbls works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs oz. .35 - —
Sulphate NF cns., 100 ozs. oz. .27 - .30
Bryonia root, bls lb. .22 - .34
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Buckthorn bark, bls lb. .15 - .17
cut and sifted bls lb. .19 - .23
Berries, bgs lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .22 - .26
Butadiene, cyls. refinery lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 11½- .12½
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .05 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .25 - .30
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .29¾- .30¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30¾- .31¾
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - .29
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .49¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Laurate, dms, works lb. .42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .70 - —
Oleate (see Butyl oleate), dms., l.c.l., works lb. .52
Phenylacetate, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .37¾- .48¼
Butylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .55¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium iodide, bars lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 2.55 - —
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b. N.Y., frt. equald lb. 1.25 - —
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 5.25 - —
anhydrous, dms lb. 5.50 - 5.75
synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms, 100 lbs. or more lb. 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.60 - —
Hydrobromide, bots lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calamine, USP, dms lb. .24 - —
Calamus root, dom., natural, bgs. lb. .25 - .30
powder, bleached, bls lb. .70 Nom.
stripped, bls lb. .30 - .40
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works gram 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works gram 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works gram 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works unit, .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 standard units, works unit, .05¼- —
less than 1,000 standard units, works unit, .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 - 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms. c.l. whse., works, frt. alld on 96 lbs. or over lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13

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ALUMINUM #6, #8, #9, #9-2	MAGNESIUM	COBALT
CALCIUM	LEAD	BARIUM
CADMIUM	ZINC (USP)	IRON
MANGANESE	ZINC (TECH)	

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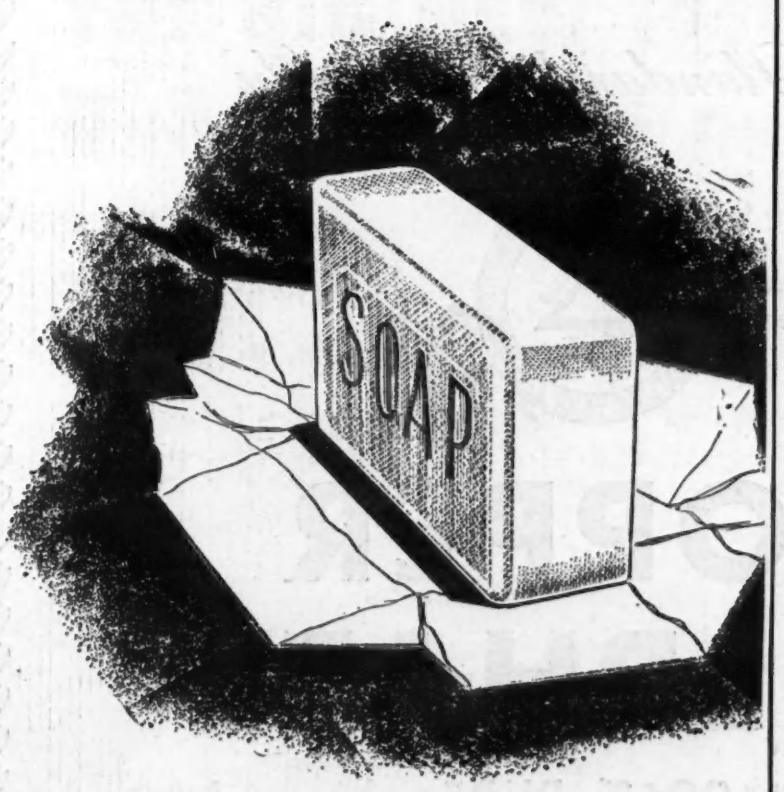
Calcium bromide, NF, jars.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Carbide standard generator size, dms., c.l., divd., ton.128.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars, lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
liquor, same basis 40%, tank cars, ton.10.50 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.31.25 - —
powdered, bgs., c.l., works..ton.35.65 - —
solid, 73-75% dms., c.l., frt. equald..ton.23.50 - —
t.c.l., works, same basis ton.32.00 -69.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., divd. E. of Rockies, lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls, dms.....lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate NF, fib., dms, lb. 2.00 - 2.15
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, high test., cns., cased (45 lbs.) divd. E. of Rockies..cs.21.00 -23.00
100 lbs., dms., same basis dm.25.25 -29.85
Hypophosphite, dms, ton lots or less..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars.....oz. 4.32 - —
Lactate, USP dms., 10,000 lbs. or more works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .41 - .47
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. equald.....lb. .25¾- .26¼
Nitrate, tech., bbls., works....lb. .10 - .12
fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles..ton.49.25 - —
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .70 - —
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
t.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
feed grade, bgs., c.l., works ton.90.00 Nom.
t.c.l., bgs., works.....ton.95.00 Nom.
monobasic, bgs. 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald lb. .0605- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0655- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works.100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
Phytate, bgs., works..... lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms. frt. alld., works lb. .27½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .06¼- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .39 - —
ton lots.....lb. .40 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .41 - —
Sulphate (see Gypsum)
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, steel pails, 100 lb. to 999 lb lots, works..lb. 2.60 - 3.50
fine particle size, same basis, works lb. 2.85 - 3.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Calomel, USP, powd., dms.....lb. 4.02 - —
Camphene, dms., extra, c.l., works. 100 lbs.17.80 -18.80
t.c.l., same basis.....100 lbs.18.30 -19.65
tanks, same basis.....100 lbs.15.60 -16.60
Chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor monobromated NF dms., kgs lb. 3.00 - 3.10
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots, bbls lb. .45 - .70
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .73 - .95
synthetic, tech., bbls., 10 bbls., 1,500-lb. lots lb. .55½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .56 - .66
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .61 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .62 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots..lb. .93 - —
1,000-lb lots.....lb. .94 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .93 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.15 - 1.20
Russian, bgs.....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., bxs.....lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red)
Oleoresin NF from domestic pepper..lb. 4.50 - 6.25
from African pepper.....lb. 5.75 - 6.50
Caramel coloring NF bbls .....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .12½- .12¾
Carbazole, 97% steel dms., ton lots, works lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E.....lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .06½- —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .07½- —
5-gal. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¾- —
tankcars, same basis .....lb. .0480- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .03 - .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works.lb. .10½- .11¼
NF, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
tech., dms., c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock points lb. .09 - —
t.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .109 - —
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .07¼- —
W. of Rockies, frt. alld..lb. .08¼- —
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works .....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, fancy, cs..lb. No prices
medium, cs., futures.....lb. 4.30 - 4.35
decorticated, Alleppey, cs...lb. 3.90 - 3.95
Guatemalan, cs. .....lb. 3.60 - 3.65
Mangalore type, cs.....lb. 3.50 - 3.55
Indian, cs. .....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs.....lb. 2.75 - —
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.70 - —
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, divd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, divd .....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, pure alpha or beta ampuls, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls, 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities, ampuls, gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram, ampuls gram. gm. .67½- —
tins, works .....gm. .44 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram., tins..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. can..per can. 1.09 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram lb.25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram, cns. lb. 7.58 - —
3,330 A units per gram cns..lb. .85 - —

Carotene, cryst., tech., feed grade, 5,000,000 to 3,000,000 A units, per lb., dms., works, mill units. .18 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, mill units. .26 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 6.75 -10.50
Cascara sagrade bark, bulk.....lb. .34 - .36
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs or more, ship't point lb. .42 - .43
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point lb. .44 - .45
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .40
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock lb. .39½- .42½
Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms. c.l. f.o.b. Newark, N.J lb. .21 - —
ton lots same basis lb. .22¼- —
dm lots same basis....lb. .24¼- —
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls....lb. .13½- .14
longstick .....lb. .17 - .17½
shortstick, bls .....lb. .14 - .14½
China, Canton, Kwangsi rolls, select, cs..lb. .14½- .15
broken, bls .....lb. .13½- .14
Honan Yunnan, scraped, bls lb. .22 - .23
broken, bls .....lb. .21 - .22
unscraped, bls.....lb. .19 - .19½
broken, bls.....lb. .18½- .19
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .26½
medium, bls.....lb. .32 - .33
thin, bls.....lb. .50 - .50½
Cassia, buds, bgs.....lb. .34 - .35
Cassia fistula, bakts .....lb. .30 - .38
Castor beans, bgs., f.o.b. Brazilian ports..long ton. No prices.
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton.37.25 - —

Castoreum, artificial, ens.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
natural, ens.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
Catechol, CP cryst. fib. dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms. works .....lb. 4.60 - —
Catnip leaves, southern, bls.....lb. .65 - .70
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Indian, bgs.....lb. .27½- .29
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap)
Cellulose acetate flake, ctns, works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .40 - .50
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., same basis .....lb. .53 - —
regular, black dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - —
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .55 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .58 - —
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .63 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works.lb. .56 - —
less than 500 lbs., works. lb. .57 - —
26.5% butyryl content 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .62 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .63 - —

Cellulose, acetate-butyrate flake, 37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .58 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .59 - —
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .70 - —
less than 500 lbs. works.lb. .71 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls transparents, special black, dms., t.c.l., frt. alld..lb. .65 - —
regular blacks dms., t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Triacetate flake ctns works frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .52 - —
Cerium hydrate, dms., works. lb. 1.44 - 1.60
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. No prices.
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50 lbs. or more, works..lb. 1.75 - 1.93
smaller lots, works..lb. 1.80 - 2.25
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., cl., works..lb. .0295- .035
t.c.l., ex whse .....lb. .0395- .05
paint, bgs., c.l., works.....ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, bgs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.00 -60.00
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian and Hungarian style, cs..lb. .50 - .85
Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .23 - .32
5-ton lots, works .. lb. .26½ .32½
smaller lots works .. lb. .27 .50
Bone see (Black, bone)
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works..ton.70.00 -80.00
t.c.l., works .....ton.75.00 -85.00
bulks, c.l., works.....ton.64.00 - —
granular, bgs., c.l., works..ton.65.00 - —
t.c.l., works.....ton.65.00 - —
lump, bulk, c.l., works....ton.46.00 - —



Soap wrapper that can't mold

The casein-coated soap wrapper that is protected by Monsanto Santobrite *can't mold* in any climate. This protection, built-in by the paper maker, is inexpensive.

The addition of Santobrite (sodium pentachlorophenate, technical) during paper manufacturing gives *complete protection* against surface microbiological growth. As little as 2.0% of Santobrite, based on the dry weight of casein, gives the desired result. Santobrite may also be added to adhesives. Mold organisms flourish in them, too.

If you have the problem of moldy wrappers slowing down your soap sales, write for complete details on the use of Santobrite. See how easy it is to eliminate the difficulty. Address the nearest Monsanto Sales Office or MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1700 South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

MONSANTO CHEMICALS
to control weeds, insects and other pests

INSECTICIDES
Nifos* T (Tetraethyl-Pyrophosphate, Technical)
ortho-Dichlorobenzene (Commercial Grade)
Niran* (Parathion)
Santobane* (DDT)
Santochlor* (Paradichlorobenzene)

FUNGICIDES
Copper 8* Quinolinolate
Santobrite* (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen* 1 (ortho-Benzyl-parachlorophenol, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Biolite*

HERBICIDES
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid
2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (Isopropyl Ester)
Santobrite (Sodium Pentachlorophenate, Technical)
Santophen 20 (Pentachlorophenol, Technical)
Sodium Trichloroacetate

ODORANTS
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P. (Synthetic)
Santomask*

DISTRICT SALES OFFICES: Birmingham, Boston, Charlotte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Detroit, Houston, Los Angeles, New York, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, Seattle. In Canada, Monsanto (Canada) Ltd., Montreal.
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

MONSANTO
CHEMICALS AND PLASTICS
SERVING INDUSTRY . . . WHICH SERVES MANKIND

Charcoal, Pinewood—Coumarin

Charcoal, pinewood, gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton 40.00 - —
c.l., works ton 40.00 - 50.00
lump bgs. c.l. works, South ton 40.00 - —
l.c.l., works South ton 40.00 - 50.00
bulk c.l. works South ton 30.00 - —

Chestnut extract 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0510- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0563- —
tanks, works lb. .0425- —
powd. 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works. lb. .1092- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1165- —

China clay dom. dry-grd., air-float, 99 75%. 300 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 12.50 - 13.00
l.c.l., works ton 13.50 - 14.00
bulk c.l. works ton 9.50 - 10.00
99 75%. 200 mesh, bgs. c.l., works ton 10.00 - 12.00
l.c.l., works ton 11.00 - 16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%. 325 mesh bulk c.l. works ton 13.00 - —
paper bgs. c.l. works ton 16.00 - —

Imported, white, lump bulk, c.l., ex dock Phila., Portland, Me gross ton 19.00 - 40.00
powd. bgs c.l. ex dock net ton 45.00 - 45.00
l.c.l. ex whse net ton 45.00 - 60.00

Chloral tech., 94% min., dms., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.30 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.33 - —
100 lbs. or less lb. 1.35 - 1.40

Chloramine T, NF bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlordane, agricultural, dms., pails, c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - .75
refined, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .85

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., frt. alld., c.l. lb. .14 - .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .15 - —
tanks lb. .13 - —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., works, c.l. lb. .58 - —
same basis, l.c.l. lb. .59 - .60
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., same basis, c.l. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l. lb. .61 - .62

Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., N.Y. lb. .03¾- —
l.c.l., N.Y., stock points lb. .10¼- —
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.20 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - —

Chloroform, tech. dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .17 - .18
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP. dms. lb. .30 - .35

Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —

Chlorophyl, oil-soluble, copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
not fixed, 4%, tins, pails, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
water-soluble, copper fixed, 20%, tins, pails, works lb. 17.50 - 18.50
40%, tins, pails, works lb. 36.00 - 37.00
50%, tins, pails, works lb. 46.00 - 50.00
75%, tins, pails, works lb. 66.00 - 76.00

Chlorophyl, water-soluble, not fixed, 4% tins, pails, works lb. 3.50 - 4.50
14%, tins, pails, works lb. 11.50 - 13.00
25%, tins, pails, works lb. 30.00 - 35.00

Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls., 150 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb. 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.80 - 9.50
5-lb. pkg lb. 9.00 - 10.50
1-lb. pkg lb. 9.50 - 10.50

Choline bitartrate fib dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Chloride, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55
Dihydrogen citrate, fib dms., same basis lb. 2.30 - 2.55

Chromium acetate, powd. 72% Cr., bbls. works lb. No stocks
solut., 7¼% bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys lb. .10¼- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .09 - —
cbys lb. .10¾- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide)
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. 49 - —
Trioxide, NF, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow chrome)

Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 6.50 - 10.27

Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
yellow, broken bgs lb. .30 - .35

Cinchonidine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .37 - .40½

Cinchonine, cryst. cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .27½- —

Cinchophen NF heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85

Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.75

Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.05 - 1.30

Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .27 - .27½

Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.75 - 8.50

Citronellal, bots., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75

Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 3.30 - 3.35

Civet, artificial, bots lb. 13.75 - 15.00
natural, bots oz. 4.00 - 7.00

Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .58 - .59
Zanzibar, bls lb. .60 - .61

Clover tops, red, bgs lb. .80 - .85

CMC, purified, high vis., (see Gum, cellulose).
standard low vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt alld. lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - —
technical, high vis., 56% purity, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .56 - —
2,000 to 20,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .58 - —
less than 2,000 lbs., dlvd. E lb. .62 - —
low vis., 62% purity, bgs. or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E. 100% basis lb. .46 - .47
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - .49
58% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. net weight basis lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
47½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd., E., 100% basis lb. .46 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .48 - —
36½% purity, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E., net weight basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —

Technical grades of CMC West of the Rocky Mountains are quoted f.o.b. works at 1c. per pound below the above delivered prices.

Coaltar, coal gas, water gas, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .25 - .27½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .27 - .28½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15 - —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex whse gal. .26 - .28½
l.c.l., ex-whse. gal. .28 - .29½
tanks, ex-whse. gal. .15½- .16

Cobalt acetate, 23.7% bbls., dlvd lb. 1 11 - —
Carbonate 46%, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.84 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co., bgs., works, fb. 1.06¼ - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co., bbls lb. 2.41 - —
Linoleate fused, 8½% Co., dms lb. .62¼- —
liquid, 6% Co., dms lb. .51¾- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 2.10 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 2.17 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., lb. .42¼ - —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co., bbls lb. .96 - —
Oxide, 70-71% Co., black, kgs. lb. 1.60 - —
Phosphate, powdered, 32.1% Co., kgs lb. 1.49 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .26½ - —
Sulphate, 21% Co., bbls lb. 1.22¼- —

Cocaine USP cns., 100-oz oz. 15.00 - —
Hydrochloride cns. 100-oz lots oz. 11 75 - —

Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe bgs lb. .69 - 70

Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .15 - .17

Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .64 - —

Codeine, NF cns. 100 ozs oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns. 100 ozs oz. 11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP cns., 100 ozs. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. 10 75 - —

Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).

Cohosh black root, bls lb. .18 - .22
Blue, root, bls lb. .17 - .18

Colchicine USP bots. cns. oz. 74.50 - 85.00

Colchicum root, bls lb. .46 - .52
Seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10

Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .30 - .35

Colombo, root, bls lb. .11 - .14

Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .25 - .30

Condurango bark, bgs lb. .17 - .18

Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. 1.50 - 2.50

Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
Carbonate 55%, bgs., works lb. .22 - .23½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .34½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .23¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .61 - .639
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. bliss. lb. .27½- .28
Metal, electrolytic, lb. .24½- .27½
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld. lb. .25¾- —
Nitrate tech., cryst., bbls. works, lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms, works, lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .39 - .42
red, com'l, bbls., works, c.l. lb. .41 - .47
l.c.l. lb. .43 - .49
Oxychloride-suphate, bgs., frt. alld. lb. .24¼ Nom.
Quinolinalate, fib., dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .27½- —
Stearate, ton lots, works lb. .38½- .39¼
less ton lots, works lb. .40½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.95 - 9.95
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.20 - 10.95
CP, cryst., gran., bbls., works lb. .1615- —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.95 - 15.50
tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., 100 lbs. 25.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.10 - —
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .1615- .2500

Undecylenate, dms. lb. 2.90 - 3.00

Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton 20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 14.00 - —

Copra, c.i.f. Atlantic, Gulf ports ton 180.00 - —
Pacific ports ton 175.00 - —

Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs. lb. .14 - .14¼
Czech, Roumanian, bgs lb. .14 - .14½
Moroccan, bgs., spot lb. .11 - .12
futures lb. .10¼- .11

Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs, c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 6.94 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.01 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.96 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.11 - —

Cornsilk, bls lb. .13 - .15

Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.68 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 3.53 - —

Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .30

Cottonseed hull ash, 33.36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton 1.78 - —
Meal, 41% protein, sacked, Memphis ton 69.00 - —

Coumarin, cryst., NF, cns lb. 2.95 - 3.25
powd., cans lb. 3.25 - 3.50

The Standard of Quality

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION — NICHOLS TRIANGLE BRAND CHEMICALS — 40 WALL ST. NEW YORK — REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

COPPER SULPHATE

99+% PURE

ALSO *Nickel Sulphate*

Selenium • Tellurium

•

PHELPS DODGE REFINING CORPORATION
Electrolytic Refiners of Copper
40 Wall Street, New York 5, N. Y. 230 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.

Cramp bark, NF, bls.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Cranesbill root, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one shipment..lb. .34½- —
smaller lots, bbls., kgs..lb. .35 - .36
imported, kgs.....lb. .31¾- .33¾
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .20 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .41 - —
tanks same basis.....gal. .27 - —
solution, 80%, tanks, works.gal. .188 - —
Beechwood, coys., dms.....lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Hardwood, bots., cbys.....lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Pinewood, dms.....gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF bots. cbys....lb. 2.80 - 2.90
Cresol tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms. c.l frt. equald. lb. .158 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .161 - —
ret dms c.l., same basis, lb. .155 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .145 - —
USP non-ret dms., c.l., same basis lb. .168 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .171 - —
ret. dms. c.l., same basis....lb. .16½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .155 - —
Crotonaldehyde 91-93%, dms., c.l works. lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.15.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs.16.25 - —
Cube root powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .27 - .30
Cuheb berries, XX NF bgs.....lb. .55 - .60
powd., cs.....lb. .65 - .70
Culvers root, bbls.....lb. .65 - .75
Cumene dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12 - —
t.c.l. works.....lb. .14 - —
tank works.....lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Indian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Iranian, bgs.....lb. .22 - .22½
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra..lb. .08 - —
Cyanamide fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, ton..65.45 - —
Cyclohexane tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .09¼- —
Cyclohexanol, tech. dms., c.l., works. lb. .37¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .37¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .35¾- —
Cyclohexanone tech., dms., c.l. lb. .28½- .30
t.c.l., works.....lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2 lb. cyls, works. cyl.48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works.....cyl.12.00 - —
USP hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots.....gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots.....gal. .36 - —

D

2, 4-D bbls., c.l., works frt. equald. lb. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .58 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .59 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .64 - —
Damiana leaves, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Dandelion root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
DDD, tech. one grd. bbl. dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .61 - —
DDT, fiber dms. c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .44 - .50
smaller lots, same basis..lb. .46 - .51
Decanol, normal tech., dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .41½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Defluorinated phosphate, 13% P, paper bgs. works ton.49.25 - —
18½% P, paper bgs., works. ton.62.75 -63.75
Rock, 14½ %P. paper bgs., works..ton.50.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls.....lb. .13½- .14
Neutral less 2% ffa., bbls....lb. .21 - .22
over 2% ffa., bbls.....lb. .20 - .21
Derris root, 5% rotenone powd., bbls lb. .35 - .38
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms..lb.30.00 -34.00
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 8.59 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.74 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l..100 lbs. 8.34 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.49 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. 8.44 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.59 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 8.18 - —
t.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.33 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs.....lb. .0860- .0910
Dextrose, USP dms.....lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone)
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots.....lb. 5.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots. works.....lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl).
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E....lb. No prices.
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. No prices.
Dianisidin, dms.....lb. 1.90 - —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast..ton.50.00 -52.00
California.....ton.38.00 -40.00
t.c.l., ex whse.....ton.80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl....ton.62.00 - —
California.....ton.50.00 - —
t.c.l. ex whse.....ton.90.00 - —
Atlantic coast.....ton. No prices.
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
t.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .75¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .76¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .74 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .41¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .39 - —
Sebacate, CP, dms., c.l., works. lb. .69¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .70¼- —
tech., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .67¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .68¼- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .54¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .55¾- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .53 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .40 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .63¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .64¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .61½- —
Dichloroaniline, dms., works.....lb. .75 - .83
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT)
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl.

Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., frt. equald.....lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .44½- —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .61 - —
Dieldrin, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.06 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. 3.50 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .29¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .27½- —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .46¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .47¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .45 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .50 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .51 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .48½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .41¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .42¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31¾- .34¼
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32¾- .35¼
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - .32½
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .15½- —
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .62¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .63¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .60½- —
Diethylanilin, dms.....lb. .48 - —

Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E..lb. .20¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Boriborate, dms., t.c.l.....lb. .32½- —
Diethylether, dms., c.l., works..lb. .46½- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .27¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .28¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .26 - —
Monobutylether acetate dms., c.l., works..lb. .29 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .29½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼ - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½ - —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .26¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .26¾- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .24¾ - —
tanks, works.....lb. .22½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .67½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .65¼- —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 100 kilo lots..kilo.135.00 -160.00
10 kilo lots.....kilo.140.00 -210.00
1 kilo lots.....kilo.150.00 -230.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots.....gram.10.00 -12.50
powd., bots.....oz.25.00 -30.00
Digitalis, leaves, bls.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Digitoxin, USP, bots.....gram. 8.00 - 9.60

Cramp Bark—Dimethyl Phthalate

Diglycol, laurate, dms.....lb. .37 - —
Oleate, dms.....lb. .36 - —
Stearate, dms.....lb. .36½- —
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51¾- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .52¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .50 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate bulk, 50 kilos or more gram. .324 - —
unlabeled 1-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials vial. 1.766 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech., dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.25
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .15 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .09¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .10 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate dms. c.l., dlvd. lb. .41¾- .43
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .43¾- .43
tanks, same basis.....lb. .40 - —
Di-isopropylamine dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Miss....lb. .49¾- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .50¾- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works..lb. .53 - —
t.c.l. works.....lb. .55 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .51 - —
Hydroquinone, dms.....lb. 2.25 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .28¾- .31¾
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .29¾- .32¾
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .27 - .30

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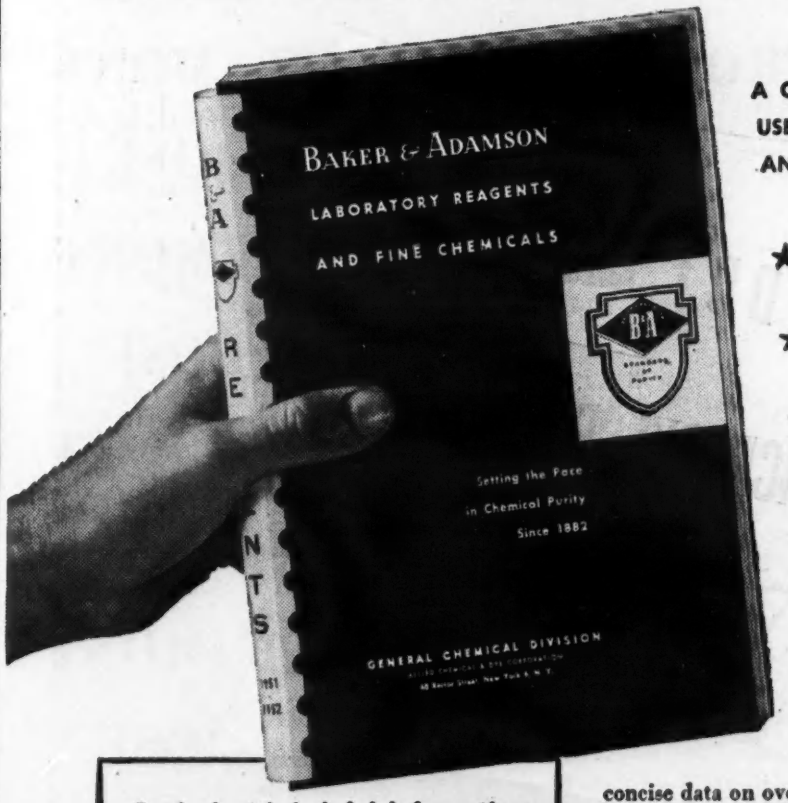

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1-9

Dimethyl Sebacate—Dyes, Coaltar, for Stains, Spirit-Soluble

Dimethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .78¾ - —
t.c.l., works lb. .79¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .77 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine 25-40% dms., c.l. works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
t.c.l. works basis 100% lb. .37½ - .38½
tanks works basis 100% lb. .32 - —
Dimethylaniline dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .25 - —
Dimethylethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd lb 1.43 - —
t.c.l. dlvd lb 1.45 - —
tanks dlvd lb 1.40 - —
Dinitroaniline dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
Dinitrobenzene, crude dms lb. .20 - —
purified, dms lb. .22 - —
Dinitrochlorobenzene dms, c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. frt alld E lb. .19 - —
tanks, frt alld E lb. .17 - —
Dinitrophenol, bbls lb. .34 - —
Dinitrotoluene oily, dms lb. .10 - —
refd., dms lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Phthalate dms., c.l. frt. alld lb. .41½ - .42
t.c.l. frt alld lb. .42½ - .43
tanks frt. alld lb. .40 - —
Diopside, 16 mesh, bgs., works ton 17.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis ton 20.00 - —
Diorthotolylguanidin dms, ton lots, dlvd lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .53 - —

Dioxan, dms. c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .26¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Dip oil (see tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .37 - —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms., extra, c.l., works gal. .49 - —
t.c.l. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., whse gal. .68 - —
steam-dist. dms. c.l., works, south gal. .25 - —
t.c.l., works, South gal. .46 - —
dlvd N Y gal. .52 - —
Diphenyl, bbls., c.l. works lb. .15 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .16 - .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns lb. .53 - .91
Phthalate dms. c.l., works lb. .45 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .47 - —
Diphenylamine, refined, gran., bbls., c.l. works lb. .28 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tankcars, works lb. .25 - —
tech., tankcars, works lb. .24 - —
Diphenylguanidin dms. ton lots lb. .43 - —
smaller lots lb. .44 - —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP dms lb. 5.30 - 5.60
Dipropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16¾ - .17
t.c.l., same basis lb. .17¾ - .18
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms. c.l. frt. equald. lb. .19¾ - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼ - —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —

Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .93 - —
Divi-divi 45% tannin bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 120.00 - —
Divinylbenzene, 30-25% dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
40-50%, on 100% basis, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
t.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.20 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .14¼ - —
Doggrass root, dom., cut bls lb. .26 - .28
imp., NF, cut, bls lb. .28 - .35
Dogwood bark, Jamaica bls lb. .11 - .13
Dragon's blood, drops, cs lb. 45 - 47
mass, cs 90 - 1.00
reeds, cs lb. 1.60 - 1.65

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Green FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
No. 2, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 3, cns lb 35.25 - 35.90
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns lb 4.55 - 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns lb 22.20 - 22.85
No. 4, cns lb 7.20 - 7.50
No. 32, cns lb 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 17.00 - 17.60
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.50 - 11.05
No. 3, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns lb 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns lb 4.00 - 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 10.95 - —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns lb 13.55 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns lb 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns lb 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns lb 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns lb 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 9, cns lb 3.75 - —
No. 10, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 11, cns lb 2.25 - —
No. 12, cns lb 3.00 - —
No. 17, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns lb 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns lb 20.05 - —
No. 21, cns lb 4.70 - —
No. 22, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns lb 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns lb 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns lb 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 8, cns lb 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns lb 13.50 - —
No. 11, cns lb 13.50 - —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb lots works 25-50 lb lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 16.10 - —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns lb 13.50 - —
Yellow Ext D&C No 1 cns lb 10.95 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Orange AD lb. .64 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G lb. .78 - —
31 Phloxine 2G lb. .64 - —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .83 - —
40 Orange II extra, conc. lb. 1.06 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B lb. .57 - —
79 Scarlet 2R lb. .74 - —
151 Orange V lb. .47 - —
161 Orange RR lb. .55 - —
176 Fast red A conc lb. .90 - —
179 Azo rubine XX, conc lb. 1.04 - —
180 Blue F4B lb. .92 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc lb. .68 - —
203 Chrome black T lb. .71 - —
208 Fast blue SR lb. .91 - —
216 Chrome red B lb. .84 - —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .89 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc lb. .86 - —
273 Milling red 3R, conc lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc., 125% lb. 1.09 - —
299 Black F, conc lb. 1.40 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc, 200% lb. 2.01 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismarck brown RX, conc lb. .86 - —
348 Brilliant yellow, conc lb. 2.34 - —
352 Scarlet B lb. 1.65 - —
401 Diazo black, BHD lb. .63 - —
406 Blue 2B extra conc lb. 1.07 - —
419 Diamine fast red FC lb. 1.12 - —
420 Diamine brown M lb. .90 - —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B conc lb 1.18 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF extra conc, 150% lb. 2.25 - —
561 Trisulphon brown BCW, conc lb. 2.03 - —
581 Direct black E, double lb. .89 - —
593 Diamine green BXN conc, 150% lb. .97 - —
150% lb. 1.46 - —
598 Congo brown GG, conc.
620 Stilbene yellow G conc lb .92 - —
639 Xylene light yellow GX lb. 1.79 - —
640 Tartrazine conc lb 1.46 - —
655 Auramine conc lb 1.85 - —
657 Victoria green, sml. cryst lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green cryst lb 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green B conc lb 3.68 - —
671 Brilliant blue E lb 1.73 - —
680 Methyl violet S, conc lb. 1.10 - —
681 Crystal violet powder lb. 2.15 - —
698 Formyl violet S4B lb. 1.58 - —
720 Chrome azure blue BR conc, 200% lb 3.75 - —
729 Victoria blue B conc lb 2.79 - —
739 Green SN extra lb. 2.41 - —
749 Rhodamine B extra lb. 4.33 - —
814 Fast yellow NNL conc, 175% lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine T extra, conc., 125% lb. 2.90 - —
865 Nigrosine WSB lb. .68 - —
922 Methylene blue ZX lb. 1.55 - —
969 Sulphanthrene blue GR paste, lb. .76 - —
978 Sulphogene carbon HCF grains lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarin red S, conc lb 2.59 - —
1054 Anthraquinone blue B lb 2.91 - —
1078 Anthraquinone green G lb 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarin blue black B lb 2.33 - —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 2.00 - —
double paste lb. 4.00 - —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Brilliant green B, double paste lb. 2.90 - —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.57 - —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.75 - —
1150 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
double paste lb. 3.35 - —
1212 Sulphanthrene red violet 2RN, single paste lb. 1.62 - —
1217 Sulphanthrene orange R, single paste lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown PGN, lb. 2.31 - —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EBN lb. 1.31 - —
p-24 Benzo-fast black L conc., 150% lb. 2.18 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA lb. 2.79 - —
p-202 Zambesi black V lb. 1.06 - —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.42 - —
p-244 Cellitон scarlet B lb. 1.31 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue No. 550 lb. .81 - —
Jet, No. 551 lb. .89 - —
Brown, R, conc lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant lb. .90 - —
Red 4 B, conc lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow, C lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc. lb. 1.22 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb dms., sellers' works.
Auramine O lb 1.85 - —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.21 - —
Jet lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2 B conc lb 1.55 - —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra lb .60 - —
Y, extra lb .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc lb 3.06 - —
Green, malachite, conc lb 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B lb 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc lb 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B lb. 1.10 - —

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DDT Government Specifications

TRICRESYL PHOSPHATE

ERGOSTEROL (Non Irradiated)

MONTROSE CHEMICAL COMPANY
LISTER AVENUE, NEWARK, NEW JERSEY
SELLING AGENTS R. W. GREEFF & CO., INC. 10 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y. TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
- Azo rubine R, extra, conc ... lb. 1.04 - —
- Black, acid blue, B, extra .. lb. .86 - —
- Orange, Acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
- Scarlet, croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
- Yellow, azo-, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
- Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
- Methanil conc ..... lb. .91 - —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

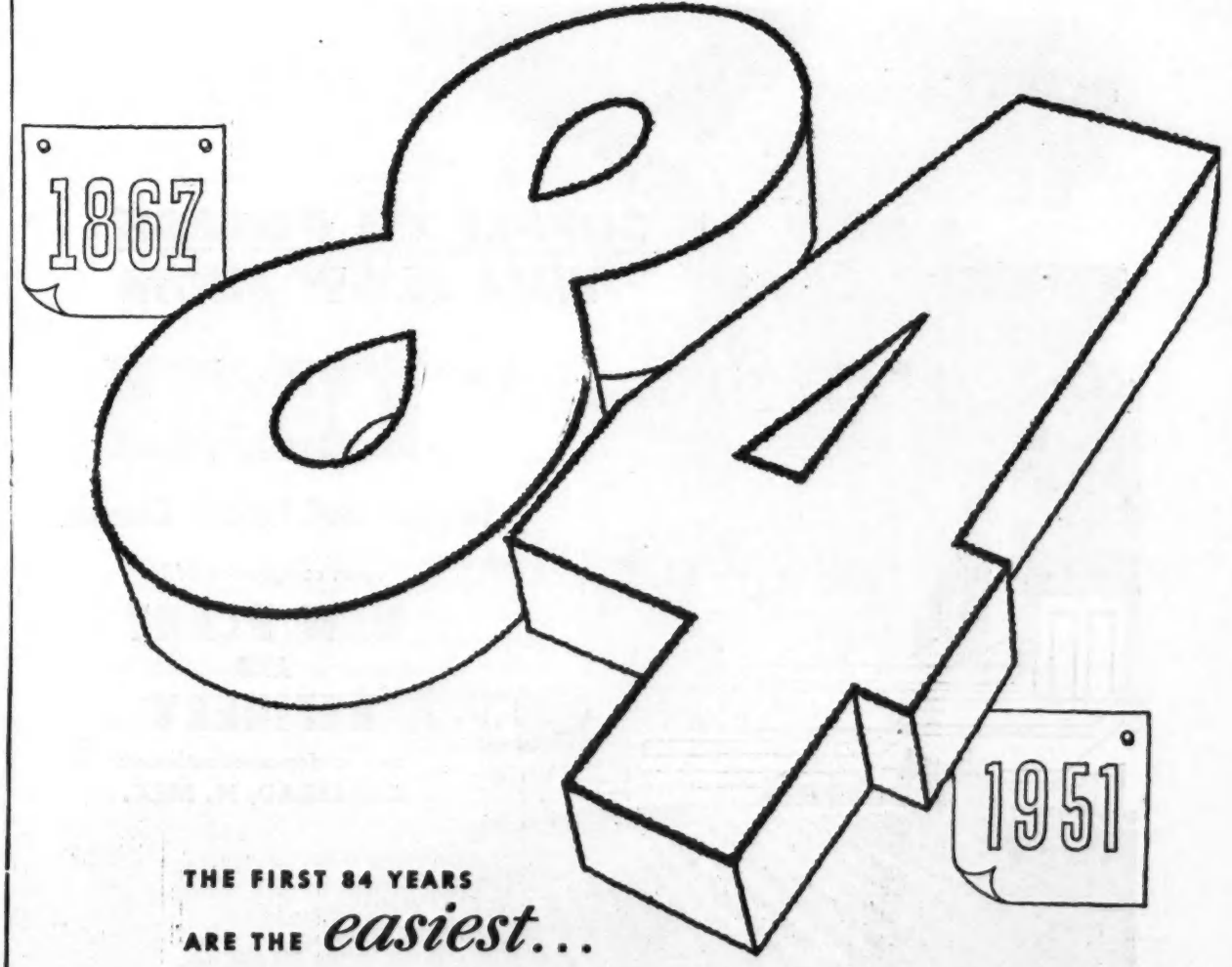
E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. .63 - .70
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.33 - 1.35
Chinese, spot, bbls., duty paid .. lb. No stocks.
tanners bbls ..... lb. .07½- .08
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .28 - .40
Elecampane root, bls ..... lb. .21 - .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .35
powd., bbls, bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
select, bundles ..... lb. .50 - .55
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots. oz. 38.75 - —
Ephedrine synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs ... oz. .93 - 1.00
anhydrous bots, 100 ozs ... oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 - —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 - —
powd, tins 100 ozs ... oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .38¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .39½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .37 - —
Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams gram. .50 - .60
Epsom salt, tech, bgs, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst kilo. 150.00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined, futures. lb. 7.25 - —
Eserine, bots ..... oz. 45.00 - 50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots ..... oz. 32.50 - 34.00
Sulphate, bots ..... oz. 34.50 - 35.50
Ether acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .32½- —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate)
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., frt. equald. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .16 - —
technical, dms., c.l., works. lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .17 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .15 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .37 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns ... lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns ..... lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns ..... lb. 1.05 - —
solvent, USP, dms., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .19 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., divd. E. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14 - —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., divd ..... lb. .06¾- .09¼
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .07½- .10
tanks, divd ..... lb. .05 - .07½
Nitrous, conc, bots, 100 lb. lots lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Vinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc. hospitals .. bot. 1.12 - —
75 cc. hospitals ..... bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¾- .21¾
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .20¾- .22¾
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18 - .20
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20¼- .22
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .23
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- .22¼
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .21¼- .22¼
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .18½- .20¼
NF, dms., frt. alld ... lb. .24 - .25
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15¾- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
95-98%, c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld .. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .16¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .13¼- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., divd .. lb. .55 - .59½
l.c.l., divd ..... lb. .56½- .60½
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49¾- —
less than truckload, divd lb. .58¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .48¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Benzoate, cns., dms ..... lb. .68 - .73
Bromide, tech., 96% dms ..... lb. .43 - .47
Butyrate, bots. ..... gal. 6.10 - 6.60
cns., dms., works ..... lb. .90 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - .20
cyls., c.l., same basis ..... lb. .20 - .22
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10 - —
USP, bbls., cyls ..... lb. .22 - .24
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Formate, dms ..... lb. .64 - .73
Gallate, dms., 100 lb. to 2,000 lb. lots, works .. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, bots., works ..... lb. 3.80 - 4.13
chys., works ..... lb. 3.00 - —
Lactate, dms., works ..... lb. .44¼- —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works .. lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works .. lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous)
Oenanthate, dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works ... lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist. (see Tetraethyl orthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms, works. lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine (see Monoethylalphanaphthylamine).
Ethylanilin, dms, frt. alld ..... lb. .50 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l ..... lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks ..... lb. .13 - —
Ethylbutyl ketone, dms., c.l., works. lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .34 - —
tanks ..... lb. .32 - —
Ethylcellulose, fib, dms, 5,000-lb. lots, work .. lb. .73 - —
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .75 - .83
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld, E. of Rockies lb. .12¾- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. of Rockies. lb. .10 —
Prices west of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.
Oxide, cyls., c.l., frt. equald .. lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. equald ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. dlvd ..... lb. .19¼- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .48½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .46 - —

Ethylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E. .. lb. .18¾- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .17 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .55 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .21 - —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .19¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .17½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .22¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .20 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works .. lb. .26¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .27¼- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .25 - —
Monostearate, dms ..... lb. .41 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .43 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .40 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride USP bots. oz. 11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine (see Monoethylorthotoluidin.)
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25 lbs ..... lb. 7.30 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.25
Eucalyptus leaves, bls ..... lb. .10 - .11
Eugenol, pure, USP, cns ..... lb. 3.45 - 4.15
Euphorbia, herb, bls ..... lb. .12 - .14

F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton. 11.75 - 12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works ton. 20.00 - 22.00
bulk, c.l., works ..... ton. 18.00 - 20.00
Fennel seed, Czech, dark, bgs. .. lb. .18 - .18½
light, bgs. ..... lb. .12½- .13
French, bgs ..... lb. .14½ Nom.
Indian, bgs ..... lb. .22 Nom.
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .18 Nom.
Fenugreek seed, Indian, bgs ..... lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Tunisian, bgs ..... lb. .06½- .07
Syrian, bgs ..... lb. .07 - .07½
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see Iron ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see Iron cacodylate)
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate)
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite)
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate-ferric)
Film scrap, colored, cs., works .. lb. .15 - —
water-white, cs., works ..... lb. .20 - —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns ..... gal. 34.50 - 35.00
Oregon, bbls. ..... gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Fishberries, bgs ..... lb. .17 - .21
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs. Balto area .. ton. 125.00 - —
Fishscrap, dried 60% protein bulk. Balto area .. ton. 120.00 - —
Fluorspar, acid grade, bulk, c.l., mine ton 48.50 - 50.00
ceramic grade, 95-98% CaF_2 grd. bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 47.00 - 48.00
85% CaF_2, grd bulk mine ton. 41.50 - —
metallurgical grade, foundry, lump, 55-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l., ton. 38.00 - —
washed gravel, 59-60% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l. ton. 38.00 - 40.00
60-65% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine ton. 39.00 - —
65-70% effective CaF_2, bulk, mine, c.l ton. 40.00 - —
70% or better effective CaF_2, bulk, mine c.l ton. 41.00 - 43.00
imported, bulk ex dock, New York ton. 37.00 - —
Formaldehyde, USP (inhibited), dms, c.l. & works lb. 0425- .0675
l.c.l., E. works ..... lb. .0675- .0725
tanks, E works ..... lb. .0420- .045
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0395- .0425
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna. and part of Delaware in states other than Eastern Seaboard as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .0270 for inhibited and .0245 for uninhibited.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed)
Fringetree bark, bls ..... lb .55 - .63
Fuller's earth, (dom., powd., bgs, c.l Fla., Ga., mines ton 38.50 - —
Illinois mines ..... ton. 37.20 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne ..... ton 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs, c.l ..... ton. 30.00 - 40.00



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ARE THE *easiest...*

In 1867, Mallinckrodt opened its doors for business, the first manufacturer of fine chemicals between Philadelphia and the West Coast. The changes that have taken place since then in the scientific world have demanded more and greater skill, controls and equipment in the manufacture of fine chemicals. Our chemists and engineers have continuously met these new demands and in many cases have led the field.

But the changes of these past 84 years are likely to be dwarfed in this era of atomic energy. Our most challenging tasks still lie ahead. We are making the necessary preparations to be ready for them.

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ORGANIC INTERMEDIATES • INORGANIC CHEMICALS • CHEMICALS FOR ELECTRONIC USES • METALLIC SOAPS • ANALYTICAL REAGENTS • PHOTOGRAPHIC CHEMICALS

• MANUFACTURERS OF FINE CHEMICALS FOR INDUSTRY • SINCE 1867 •

Furfural—Gum, Yacca

Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .10½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .28¾ - .29¾
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .29¾ - .30¾
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - .28
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .45½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .43½- —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, bbls., frt. alld lb. .73 - —
Galangal root, bls lb. .20 - .30
Gammapicoline 95% dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas 80 octane tanks gal. .1075- —
N. Y. Harbor, 86 octane, tanks, gal. .1285- .138
Group 3, 82 octane tanks gal. .10375- .107
Gulf coast, 82 octane tanks gal. .105 - .11
Pennsylvania, western U. S. motor 86 octane tanks, gal. .1275- .13
natural 26-70 octane group 3, tanks gal. .06875- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.25 - —
Gelsemium root, bls lb. .24 - .25
Gentian root, bls lb. .18 - .22
grd., bbls., bxs lb. .22 - .26
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .23 - .27
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.30
standard, cns., dms lb. 1.80 - 3.05
Geranyl acetate, cns lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots lb. 7.00 - 9.56
root, African, bls lb. .34 - .35
Cochin, unbleached, bgs lb. .46 - .46½
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs lb. .62 - .64
No. 2, bgs lb. .61 - .62
No. 3, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .32 - .33
Ginseng root cs lb. 13.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. ton. 45.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 50.00 - —
Glue, bone calcium type 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .23 - —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .26 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .27 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .29 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 50-55 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26½- —
Glue, hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .30
122-148, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .32
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .33
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .35
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .36
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .37
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .38
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .39
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .39
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .40
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .36 - .41
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .37 - .42½
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .38 - .44
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .39 - .45
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l. bbls. ½c more than bgs
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 88%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .408 - —
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .37 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54 - .54¼
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54½- .54¾
tanks, dlvd lb. .53½- .53¾
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .54¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .56 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .55 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .55¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .54¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .54½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .54⅝- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .53⅝- —
Glycine, USP, (see Acid aminoacetic)
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb .18 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots oz. 23.50 -24.00
acid-yellow, bots oz. 21.00 -21.50
Gold of pleasure seed bgs., futures lb. .13 - .13½
Goldenseal root, bls lb. 3.75 - 4.25
powd., bxs lb. 4.25 - 4.75
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz. 13.00 -14.00
USP IX, bots oz. 14.50 -15.50
Grains of paradise, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .05 - .09
crystalline, 88-90% powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .17 - .17½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - —
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse. lb. .25 - .27
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib., dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .25 - —
Grease, brown, loose, f.o.b. works. lb. .06½- —
house lb. .07½- —
white, choice lb. .09½- —
yellow lb. .07½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molyhdated, PMA, kgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 5.75 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light medium, blue content up to 5% bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .40½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .44½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .46 - —
46-50%, bbls., same basis. lb. .47¾- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .48¾- —
reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .17 - .17¼

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.) Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, l.c.l., bbls., dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.20
pure, c.l., bgs., frt. alld lb. .37½- .44
Dyes (see Dyes, quartar).
Emerald, malachite toner, tungstic, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Marine toner, thioflavin malachite, molyhdated, PMA, bbls., works lb. 4.25 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs. lb. 5.00 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works lb. 4.40 - —
resinated lb. 4.00 - —
water dispersable lb. 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Grindelia robusta herb, bls lb. .23 - .25
Guaiac resin, NF, cs lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, cs lb. .49 - .51
Guaiacol, cryst. tins lb. 1.90 - —
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Guaiacol carbonate, dms lb. 3.15 - 3.20
Guarana, powd. cs lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum accroides (see Gum yacca)
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac tears, cs lb. .35 - .45
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .16½- .17
powdered, USP, bbls lb. .21 - .22
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs lb. .42 - .48
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, bgs. 23,000 lbs. or more, works, frt. alld lb. .60 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .62 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .25 - .27
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .22
No. 3, bgs lb. .17½- .19¼
Manila, loba B, bgs lb. No prices.
C, bgs lb. .32 - .33
CBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs lb. .27 - .28
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .12½- .13¼
soft, MA, bgs lb. .25 - .26
WS, bgs lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs lb. .27 - .28
nubs, bgs lb. .32 - .33
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .21
sorts, bgs lb. .24 - .25
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .26 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Dammar, Batavia, A/E, bgs lb. .23 - .25
dust, bgs. lb. .06 - .10
E, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
East India, bales, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .10
black, bold, bgs lb. .13½- .14¼
unscraped, bgs. lb. .11 - .12
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .10 - .11
pale, chips, bgs lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs lb. .23 - .24
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .34 - .36
No. 2, bgs lb. .23 - .25
No. 3, bgs lb. .09½- .11
dust, bgs lb. .09½- .11
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13¼
Elemi, cns. lb. .24 - .26
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N.E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va. lb. .19 - —
wood-rosin type, dms. c.l., dlvd., Ill., Ind., etc. lb. .19 - —
Euphorbium, cs lb. .20 - .35
Galbanum, cs lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. .70 - 1.00
powd., bbls lb. .90 - 1.15
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin)
Karaya, powd., No. 1, bbls lb. .55 - .56
No. 2, bbls lb. .48 - .49
No. 3, bbls lb. .44 - .45
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Kino, cs lb. 1.15 - 2.40
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .39 - .40
Mastic, cs lb. 1.55 - 2.10
Myrrh, cs lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .16 - .18
tears, cs lb. .20 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks lb. No stocks.
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. 10 - 11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 3.80 - 4.10
No. 2, cs lb. 3.50 - 4.00
No. 3, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.50
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.25 - 1.35
Yacca, bgs lb. .06 - —

A NEW SUPPLY OF POTASH WILL FLOW FROM

DUVAL

Sulphur and Potash Company

upon completion of its

NEW PLANT AND REFINERY

now under construction at CARLSBAD, N. MEX.

ANTICIPATED PRODUCTION DATE

LATE WINTER OR EARLY SPRING, 1952.

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DUVAL POTASH FOR BETTER PRODUCTS OF FARM AND FACTORY

Gypsum, anhydrous filler, paper bgs., c.l., medicine Lodge, Kan. ton.19.00 - —
Plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore frt. equald.ton.18.30 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.17.30 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.16.00 - —
Stucco, paper bgs., c.l., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald. ton. 8.00 - —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 - —
Terra alba, dom., paper bgs., c.l., Baltimore...ton.14.40 - —
Harlem River, N. Y..ton.14.40 - —
English, paper bgs., ex dock. ton.48.00 - —
ex warehouse .....ton.53.00 -56.00
small quantities..... lb. .04 - —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .32 - .35
Heliotropine, cryst., cns.....lb. 3.40 - 3.65
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .75 - .95
imp., black, whole bls.....lb. .25 - .30
ground bxs .....lb. .30 - .35
powder bxs .....lb. .32 - .37
white, whole, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
powder bxs .....lb. .39 - .45
Hematine, extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .47 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l .....lb. .43 - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .41 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .39 - —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l. .....lb. .37 - —
paste No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. ....lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .35
Henna leaves, bls .....lb. .23 - .25
powd., bbls, bgs.....lb. .22 - .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .18 - —
group 3, tanks .....gal. .1375- .1405
Hesperidine methylchalcone, bots., works..lb.50.00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms .....lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., c.l. Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. .lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .26½- —
USP dms. 500 lbs or more, same basis .lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis ..lb. .41½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .13 - —
Group 3, tanks .....gal. .115 - .143
Hexanol normal dms., c.l., works. .lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .31 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms..lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms .....lb. 1.75 - —
Hexylenegiycol, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .14 - —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. .lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, dms., 50 lbs. up, frt. alld .....lb.17.00 - —
works .....lb.16.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots., kilo.450.00 - —
Histidine hydrochloride-laevo, NF, fib. dms., 50 kilo. lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.13.75 -13.85
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, USP, bots.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoof meal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Hops, NF, bls .....lb. .30 - .35
Horehound herb, bls.....lb. .15 - .18
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .22 - .25
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.31.00 -32.50
Hydrochloride, NF, bots .....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots .....oz.35.00 -37.00
Hydrastinine 10-grain bots....bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal)
Hydroturamide dms. fib. cans., works lb. .30 - .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyl., works..lb. .55 - .60
Peroxide, USP, bbls., dlvd.....lb. .03¾- .05
35%, chys., same basis.....lb. .23½- .26¼
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .22 - .26½
tanks .....lb. .20¾- —
Hydrogen peroxide prices on W. Coast, 2c. per lb. higher.
Hydroquinone, photographic grade, bbls., dms..lb. .90 - —
tech., dms., frt. equald.....lb. .73 - .81
Hydroxycitronellal, cns.....lb. 8.30 - 9.10
Hyoscin salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots.....oz.15.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....oz.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.13.50 -15.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. .lb. .52 - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .35 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .27 - —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 - .44
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .50 - .58

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .30 - .33
Ichthammol, NF, dms.....lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests .....lb. 2.14 - 2.18
synth., paste, 20%, bbls.....lb. .28 - .28¼
Indol CP bots .....lb.17.50 -21.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 - —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 - —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
resubl., USP, bots., jars.....lb. 2.55 - 2.75
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 6.50 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.70 - 4.85
Ionone, alpha, cans.....lb. 8.15 -12.00
Beta, cans.....lb. 8.60 -17.50
Methyl, dms., cns.....lb. 7.00 -10.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 6.75 Nom.
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. 7.00 Nom.
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls..lb. .28 - .30
Iron acetate, liquor, 25° bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09¾- —
acetate, USP IX, chys.....lb. .16 - —
dms. .....lb. .17 - —
Iron cacodylate, NFA bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), anhydr., tech., dms., c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.50 - —
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.25
l.c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
USP, dms., works..... lb. .07¼- .09
solut., 42° Be. 100% basis tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
Citrate, gran., dms lb. .77 - .80
Gluconate, NF, dms lb. .83 - .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F. powd lb. 4.45 - 4.55
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb 2.80 - —
Iodide, bgs .....lb. 3.66 - 3.73
Naphthenate, liq. 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld lb. .24¼- —
Oxalate, gran., dms lb. .83 - .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .65
Pyrophosphate soluble, NF VII, gran., pearls, dms lb. .78 - .91
Reduced, NF, kgs.....lb. .90 - .95
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms, frt. alld, lb. .26½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .41 - —
ton lots.....lb. .42 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l. works ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.31.00 - —
ferrous, tech (see Copperas)
USP, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen (see Iron, Reduced).
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .55 - .58
brown, USP, gran. dms lb. .53 - .58
Oxalate, dms.... lb. .25½- .28½
Iron-potassium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .30½- .33½
Iron-sodium, oxalate, fine gran. dms lb. .25½- .28½
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Propionate, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.50
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .75 - .97
Methacrylate dms., works .....lb. .60 - —
Isobutyraldehyde dms. works..lb .50 - .53
Isoeugenol, cns. .....lb. 4.50 - 4.75
Isopentanal, dms., works.....lb. .43 - .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .14¼- .14¾
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .15 - .15½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .12½- .13
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl)
Benzene (see Cumene)
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl)
Isopropylamine (see Monoisoproylamine).
Isoquinoline, dms., works.....lb. .60 - 1.25

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 - .20
Jalap root NF bls .....lb. .43 - .45
powd., bbls bxs.....lb. .46 - .50
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .10 - .18
Tar, NF, dms.....lb. .42 - .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns .....lb. .80 - .90
Kaolin (see China clay)
Kava kava root bls .....lb. .25 - .30
Kerosene, 41 refy., California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .126 - .13
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .09 - .0925
N. Y. Harbor, 44-43 s.g. w.w., tanks..gal. .101 - —
Okla.-Tex. 41-43 s.g. w.w. tanks gal. .0925 .09625
Penn., Western 45 s.g., w.w., tanks gal. .11 - —
Kola nuts, bgs.....lb. .08 - .09
Kyanite, imp., 60% alumina, low iron content, 10 mesh, bulk, whse ton.95.00 -100.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton 95.00 -105.00

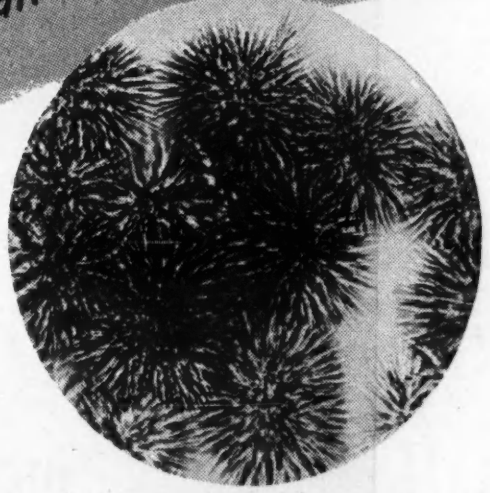
L

Lady slipper root, bls .....lb. 1.45 - 1.55
Lanolin, USP, dms., works.....lb. .34 - .38
Anhydrous, cosmetic, dms., works lb. .36 - .40
USP, dms., works .....lb. .35 - .39
Lard, cash, tres., Chicago.....lb. .1675 Nom.
Larkspur seed bgs .....lb .20 .25
Laurel berries, bgs.....lb. .25 - .26
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls.....lb. .10 - .10¼
Portuguese, bls .....ship't lb. .09¾- .10
Turkish, bls., futures.....lb. .12½- .13
Lauryl chloride, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
Methacryiate normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers medium bls lb 55 - .60
ordinary, bls. .....lb. .16 - .20
select, bls.....lb 60 - .65

Gypsum—Lavender Flowers

Here's a Brush-Up on

Better Paint Formulations with "LEAD"



The characteristics of white lead in paints are unequivocably and demonstrably true. For the reasons listed below, "lead" gives you numerous end-use advantages . . . such as controlled oil-penetration, improved drying and controlled chalking characteristics, greater mildew resistance, and protection against erosion . . . adding up to better appearance and longer *effective* service life.

The secret of the superiority of "lead" paints lies largely in the typical and unique lead-soap crystals shown here. Notice interlacing of the spiney appendages. This adhesive, cohesive, felted mat structure is responsible for many of the superior mechanical and chemical properties that lengthen the life of "lead" paints.

"LEAD" LENGTHENS THE LIFE OF PAINT BECAUSE

It Stabilizes—neutralizes acidic compounds resulting from the decomposition of the vehicle—prevents the film from becoming soft or liquefying.

It Plasticizes—forms lead soaps which increase film flexibility.

It Strengthens—flexible, spiney crystals in lead soaps mechanically reinforce the film and increase elastic strength.

It Resists Water—paint films with an optimum lead pigment content absorb only a small fraction as much water as they otherwise would.

It Limits Oil Penetration—more of the vehicle remains in the film where it is needed; less is absorbed in the substrata.

It Improves Appearance—by controlling chalking and inhibiting mildew.

The reasons for including white lead in the formulation of mixed pigment house paints make equally good sense to the paint chemist and to sales management. Simplified, they are understandable—and highly *saleable*—to anyone who makes, sells, or uses paints.
Lead Industries Association,
420 Lexington Avenue,
New York 17, N. Y.

Visit our booth No. 35 at the Sixteenth Annual Paint Industries' Show, October 31 through November 3, for the complete story of "lead" in better paint formulations.

LEAD INDUSTRIES ASSOCIATION — REST ON LEAD

©1066

Lead Acetate—Magnesium Sulphate

Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .22 • —
gran., bbls. lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls. lb. .23 • —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .32 • —
gran. powd., dms. lb. .33 • —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .28¾ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .29¾ • —
1-lb. bgs., c.l. lb. .42 • —
l.c.l. lb. .43 • —
Blue, basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt alld lb. .17¾ • —
l.c.l., works lb. .18¾ • —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .39 • —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.82 • —
Linoleate, precip., 26.15%, dms lb. .34½ • —
Metal pigs, prime, N. Y. lb. .17 • —
St. Louis lb. .1680 • —
Metallic, paste, dms., 20,000-40,000 lbs., works lb. .34½ • —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis, lb. .35 • —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .35½ • —
200 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .36 • —
Prices ex whse., Jersey City, N. J. 4½c. per pound higher.
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .17¾ • —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .24¼ • —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd. lb. .31¾ • —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .22 • —
l.c.l. lb. .22¼ • —
Oleate, fused, bbls. lb. .24 • —

Lead orthosilicate gel, 50% PbO, dms., works lb. .31¾ • —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .30¼ • —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls. lb. .41 • .43
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works, lb. .42½ • —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4 or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .19¾ • .20½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¾ • .21½
97%, PB_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20 • .20¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • .21¾
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ • .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21¼ • .22
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .28½ • —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works, lb. .47¾ • —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't p., frt. alld lb. .1805 • .1875
Stearate, dibasic, dms., c.l. lb. .54 • —
ton lots lb. .55 • —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .43 • —
ton lots lb. .44 • —
less ton lots lb. .45 • —
Sulphate, see Lead, blue; Lead, white; basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .27½ • —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .15½ • —
24% Pb, dms lb. .21 • —
White, basic, carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .18½ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19½ • —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .16¼ • .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17¼ • .22¼
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .17¾ • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¾ • —

Lecithin, edible, tech. bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works, lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .19 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 • —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 • .22
Leucine dextro-laevo, dms., works, lb. 12.25 -15.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .20¾ • .27
powd., bbls lb. .31 • .35
Root, bls lb. .08 • .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 • .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 • .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ • .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.14.50 • —
Chemical (quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.18.00 • —
Annville, Pa. ton.11.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.11.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.11.00 • —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.11.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.12.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.00 • —
Keystone, Ala. ton.10.25 • —
Kimballton, Va. ton.10.25 • —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.10.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Limedale, Ark. ton.10.00 • —
Longview, Ark. ton.10.25 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.10.00 • —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.11.00 • —
McNeil, Tex. ton. 9.50 • —
Mosher, Mo. ton.10.25 • —
Redick, Florida ton.10.50 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.11.50 • —
York, Pa. ton.11.50 • —

Lime, hydrated, paper bags, Adams, Mass. ton.15.50 • —
Annville, Pa. ton.14.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.14.50 • —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.14.00 • —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.14.50 • —
Chicago, Ill. ton.12.50 • —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.14.50 • —
Hannibal, Mo. ton.12.50 • —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 • —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.13.00 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.14.00 • —
Limedale, Ark. ton.12.00 • —
Longview, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.13.50 • —
Manistique, Mich. ton 4.50 • —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.12.00 • —
McNeil, Tex. ton.13.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. ton.12.50 • —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 • —
Fort Island, Mich. ton 9.00 • —
Redick, Fla. ton.16.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 • —
Springfield, Mo. ton 9.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.14.50 • —
York, Pa. ton.14.50 • —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.17.00 • —
Annville, Pa. ton.17.50 • —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.15.50 • —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 • —
Engle, W. Va. ton.14.50 • —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 • —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.16.50 • —
Keystone, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Kimballton, Va. ton.13.50 • —
Kingston, Ala. ton.13.50 • —
Lewisburg, Ohio ton.16.00 • —
Marble Cliff, Ohio ton.16.00 • —
Marblehead, Ohio ton 16.00 • —
McNeil, Tex. ton.16.00 • —
Mosher, Mo. ton.12.50 • —
Redick, Florida ton.16.00 • —
Rockland, Me. ton 10.00 • —
Scioto, Ohio ton 10.00 • —
Woodville, Ohio ton.16.50 • —
York, Pa. ton.15.50 • —
Lime salts (see Calcium)
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose, dms. lb. 6.25 - 6.60
ex lignaloe wood, dms. lb. 6.75 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 55-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 6.45
96-98%, dms. lb. 7.35 - 8.00
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.00 - 6.50
Lindane, 25% formulation, cns., works lb. 2.70 • —
dms., works lb. 2.60 • —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls. lb. .34 • .38
without leaves, bls. lb. .40 • .48
Linseed meal expeller, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.62.50 • —
extracted, 36%, same basis ton.61.50 • —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .18¾ • .19½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾ • .20½
Lithium benzoate, dms. lb. 1.67 • —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.90 - 2.35
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms. lb. .93 - 1.25
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb. 10.25 -14.00
Hydroxide monohydrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .07½ • —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ • .08½
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .09¾ • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10¾ • —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls. lb. .75 • .80
Lobelia herb, bls. lb. .50 • .51
Leaves, NF lb. .85 • .90
Loheline sulphate, bots., works oz. 34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .41 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .39 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ • —
solid, No. 1 lb. .35 • —
Lovage root, imported, bls. lb. .60 • .65
Lupulin tins cn. 1.95 - 2.00
Lycopodium, cs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo, bots. kilo 145.00 149.00

M

Mace, Amboina, bls. lb. No prices.
Banda, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.85 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.19 - 1.23
West Indian, cs. lb. 1.10 - 1.15
broken, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Madder Dutch bgs. lb. .29 • .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 • .34¾
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .31 • —
USP, light ctns. lb. .34 • .36
heavy, bbls lb. .36 • .38
Magnesite chemical grade, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton.72.50 • —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l. standard grain, Chewalah, Wash ton.36.30 • —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 • .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 • 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .09½ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½ • —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .10¾ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¾ • —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .12 • —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .13 • —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .11¼ • —
l.c.l. frt. alld. lb. .12¼ • —
bbls., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .11¾ • —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¾ • —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .13 • —
l.c.l. frt. alld lb. .14 • —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., lump, 95-98%, dms., 40 tons, works, frt. equald. lb. .11¾ • —
15 tons, same basis lb. .12¼ • —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .14½ • —
powd., dms., works lb. .12¾ • .15
bbls., c.l., works ton.45.00 • —
hydrous, flake, l.c.l., works ton.49.00 -51.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.88 • 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works lb. 8.10 • 8.20
Hydroxide, NF, medicinals, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. .29 • .30
Hypophosphite, dms. lb. 1.60 • —
Laurate, bbls lb. .46 • .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .24½ • —
sticks, cs., works, frt. alld. on carlots lb. .42 • .44
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .31 • —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 • 1.65
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 • —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb. .13 • .14
Sulphate (see Epsom salts).

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NIALK	Liquid Chlorine
NIALK	Caustic Potash
NIALK	Carbonate of Potash
NIALK	Paradichlorobenzene
NIALK	Caustic Soda
NIALK	TRICHLORethylene
NIAGATHAL*	(Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride)

*Trade-mark

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY
60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Magnesium stearate, ctns., c.l...lb. .42 - —
ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
less ton lots.....lb. .44 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - .45
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - .47
100-lb. lots.....lb. .48 - .50
bulky and super grades, 7c. per lb. higher.
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .38 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. .90 - 1.10
Blue, bls.....lb. .80 - 1.10
Leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Manganese acetate, bbls.....lb. .33¼- —
Arsenate, bgs .....lb. .12 - .12½
Manganese borate, tech., bbls....lb. .24 - .28½
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .20 - .22
Dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton.78.00 - —
smaller lots, works..ton.84.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.lb. 4.70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .30½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn., bbls.lb. .33½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn., dms., frt. alld..lb. .25½- —
Oleate, precip., bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn., dms. lb. .21¾- —
precip., dms.....lb. .24½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .42 - —
ton lots.....lb. .43 - —
less tons.....lb. .44 - —
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E...ton.70.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd., S.E.....ton.77.00 - —
feed grade, 80% bgs., dlvd., S. E lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S.E...ton.81.00 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.88.00 - —
Tallate, 6%, dms.....lb. .22½- —
Mangrove bark E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.82.50 - —
So. American, 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.58.00 -59.00
Manna, flake, large, cs .....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
reagent 50-lb dms., works.....lb. .85 —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. No stocks.
Bohemian, new crop, bls.....lb. .34 - .34½
Chilean, bls.....lb. .28 - .28½
French, bls.....lb. .34 - .34½
Peruvian, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
Matico leaves, bls .....lb. .25 - .33
Melamine, bgs. ton lots, works...lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .33½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06 - .06¼
Menthol, natural, USP, bots.....lb.10.25 -10.60
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns..lb. 8.10 - 8.60
Menthyl salicylate, cns .....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms. ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .34 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .36 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyldisulphide, bgs., fib dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld. lb. .42 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .44 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, VIII powd., fib. dms lb. 5.29 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.22 - —
yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 6.47 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide)
USP, fib. dms.....lb. 4.64 - —
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13¼- .14¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - .15
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- .12½
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .76 - —
Metanitroanilin, dms., frt. alld...lb. 1.03 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.54 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. .90 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .76 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs., frt. alld. lb. 1.00 - 1.02
Methanol, natural, denaturing grade, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., frt alld.....gal. .79 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .49 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .32 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l. frt. alld..gal. .49½- —
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .54 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .35½- —
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine)
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib., dms., same basis..lb. 3.00 - —
97%, fib. dms., same basis...lb. 2.97 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% solut., dealers, dms., cs., works..lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind. Ill. Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetone, natural, dms., c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .57 - —
t.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .45 - —
Natural methyl acetone prices W. of Miss. 3½c. per gal. higher.
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .66½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld., E..gal. .73 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E..gal. .54 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont. N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of these four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .48 - —
Alcohol (see Methanol)
Anthranilate, cns., 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.50 - 2.55
extra, cns. .....lb. 2.80 - 4.00
Methyl benzoate, cns., dms.....lb. .80 - .85
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, works..lb. .47 - .51
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .18¼- —
tanks, multi-unit, works....lb. .14 - —
single-unit, works.....lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd... lb. .39 - .48
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .49 - —
Cinnamate, cns. .....lb. 1.43 - 1.88
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .32½- —
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .68 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .67 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 2.60 - 3.95
chys., works .....lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .36½- —
less than truckload works..lb. .37 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .35 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms.....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, NF, fib. dms lb. 5.40 - —
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .50 - —
cns. 50 lbs.....lb. .55 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms..gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Methylal, refined, 95% dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .16¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¼- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. 1.05 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works..lb. .78 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .85 - .97
standard vis., (15-400 cps.), 50-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .66 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .73 - .85
Methylene blue, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.40 - 3.60
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., E..lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- .11¾
Methylethylketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- .13¾
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- .14½
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - .12
Methylheptin carbonate, bots....lb.35.00 -45.00
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.90
D, cns .....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
crime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cans. ..lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methyl parahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see HexyleneglycoD
Methylphenylpyrazolone, 250-lb. dms., dlvd..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
less than 250 lbs., dms., dlvd..lb. 1.80 - 1.90
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03½- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs. c.l. works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05½- —
t.c.l., ex whse., or frt alld., E lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld E lb. .07¾- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .08 - —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l. ex whse or frt alld., E lb. .08 - —
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., ½c. higher, W of Rockies 1c. higher
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l..lb. .14¼- .16¼
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .15½- .17¾
whole, roller, bbls., c.l.....lb. No prices.
spray, bbls., c.l.....lb. .36 - .42¾
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
edible, bgs., works, 30,000-lb. lots lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots .....lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots .....lb. .25¼- —
Edible milk sugar in fib., dms., 1c. higher.

STRETCH
your Solvent power with Ketones

Use more diluent at no loss of quality

Every pound of ketones you use s-t-r-e-t-c-h-e-s your ability to formulate high-quality lacquers.

Ketone solvents permit the use of greater quantities of low-cost diluents without lowering quality.

At the same time these powerful ketone solvents give you the lowest viscosity formulations when used with any practical resin-nitrocellulose combination.

Your Shell Chemical representative will gladly point out just how you can profit by the competitive advantages of Ketone formulations.

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Milk Sugar, USP—Oil, Celeryseed

Milk sugar, USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29 - —
2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .29¾- —
200-1,800-lb. lots, works lb. .30¼- —
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap, for stock foods, tanks gal. 36. - .37
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).
Molybdenum metal 99% Mo powd. kgs lb. 3.00 Nom.
Trioxide pure, kgs. works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.35 - —
technical kgs. works, basis Mo content lb. 1.13 - 1.14
Monochlorobenzene dms. c.l. frt alld. or dlvd E lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½- .12½
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - .10
Monochlorobenzene prices in the West, 1¼c. higher
Monoethanolamine dms. c.l. frt alld E lb. .29¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .30¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28 - —
Monoethylaminaphthylamine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
Monoethylamine dms. c.l. frt. alld. E., basis 100% lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30¼- —
Monoethylorthotoluidin, bbls. lb. .80 - —
Monoisopropylamine dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .28¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .26½- —
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36
tanks, same basis lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51 - —
tanks, works lb. .49 - —
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns. oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulphate, USP, cns lb. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .62 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Mullein flowers, cs lb 1.15 - 1.20
Leaves, bls. lb. .21 - .25
Musk, natural, Tonquin grains, bots. oz. 40.00 -55.00
synthetic, ambrette, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.60 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.70 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.85 - —
ketone, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 5.35 - —
25 lbs., cns lb. 5.45 - —
5 lbs., cns lb. 5.60 - —
xylol, 100 lbs., fib. dms lb. 1.65 - 1.75
25 lbs., cns lb. 1.75 - 1.78
5 lbs., cns lb. 1.85 - 1.90
Musk root, bls lb. No prices.
Mustard seed Calif. brown bgs., f.o.b. source lb. .12 - —
Danish, bgs. lb. .22 - .22½
English, yellow, bgs lb. .17½- .18
German, yellow, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Mustard seed, Montana, brown, bgs., f.o.b. source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .09½- —
oriental, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .08 - —
yellow, bgs., source, Sept.-Oct. shipment lb. .12 - —
Myrobalans, J1 assorted, bgs., ex dock ton. 58.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock ton. 77.00 - —
J2, bgs, ex dock ton. 45.00 Nom.

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V M & P.).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, dom. crude, 74° tanks, frt. alld lb. .0625- —
78°, dms., c.l. same basis lb. .0765- .0790
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0790- .0815
tanks, same basis lb. .0675- .0700
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¾- —
bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .14½- —
cs. 50 lbs. c.l. same basis lb. .14¾- —
1-lb. pkgs. c.l. same basis lb. .17 - —
imported, crude, 78°, large lots, lb. .11 - .15
Natural gas, sweet, as chemical raw material, Texas well-head average prices, July, 1950:—
District 1, San Antonio M c.f. .04468- —
2. Refugio M c.f. .04128- —
3. Houston M c.f. .04769- —
4. Corpus Christi M c.f. .03729- —
5. Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant M c.f. .04869- —
Natural gas, district 6, Kilgore, Palestine, Mt. Pleasant, M c.f. .06743- —
7B. Abilene M c.f. .04696- —
7C. San Angelo M c.f. .04696- —
8. Midland M c.f. .04655- —
9. Wichita Falls M c.f. .04424- —
10. Pampa M c.f. .03913- —
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Nephelin syenite, glass, 24 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 14.25 - —
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y ton. 18.25 - —
Nephelin syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.
Nerolin, cns lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel, acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .60 - .60½
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd lb. .66¼- —
Chloride, bbls., dlvd lb. .34½- —
Cyanide, bots., dms lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld. lb. .58½- .59½
Metal, electro cathodies, cs, works lb. .56½- —
Nitrate, bbls, works lb. .33½- —
Oxide, black, bbls. lb. .63¼- —
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26¾- —
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo. 12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt adjusted kilo. 11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40% 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs., dm. 49 40 - —
10-lb. tins, dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6 tin. 10.85 - —
Niketham'de, cbys lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .11 - .11½
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .34 - .36
18-25 cps., c.l lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - .38
30-35 cps, 250-400, 600-1,000 secs., c.l., same basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .46 - .48
5-6, 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .45 - .47
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, works, N. ton. 120.00 - —
Nitrogenous process, tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton. 4.90 - —
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 3.25 + .40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitropropane, 1, dms., dlvd., E. of Rockies lb. .23¼- —
2, dms. dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs lb. .38 - —
Chinese, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Istrian, bgs lb. .31 - —
Nutmeg, East Indian, cs lb. .52 - .53
splits, bgs lb. .51 - .52
West Indian, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Nux vomica, bls. lb. .10 - .12
powdered, bbls., bxs lb .13 - .14

O

Octane, 100°-140°C., industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l. gal. .19 - —
l.c.l. gal. .21 - .60
tanks gal. .15½- —
10°C., b.r., Bayonne, N. J., tanks. gal. .18 - —
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .39 - —
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .83 - —
Oil, abies siberica, cns lb. 3.90 - 4.25
Almond, artificial, bitter, (see Benzaldehyde)
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots. lb. 3.15 - 3.85
NF, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns lb. .60 - .90
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms lb. 1.65 - 2.00
Angelica root, bots lb. 120.00 -150.00
seed, bots lb. 100 00 -130.00
Anilin (see A)
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms lb. 1.80 - 2.60
Apricot kernel, USP, dms lb. .45 - .65
Avocado, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Babassu, crude, tanks lb. .17 - —
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.65 - 2.00
55-60%, cns. lb. 1.80 - 2.10
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Bergamot, artif., cns lb. 3.35 - 3.75
natural, NF, Italian, cns lb. 12.75 -14.00
Birchtar, crude, cns lb. 1.40 - —
rectified, NF, cns lb. 3.80 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms lb. 4.45 - 4.75
Mexican (see Oil, linaloe wood)
Bone, dms, works gal. .65 - .70
Cajeput, redist., USP, cns lb. 1.95 - 2.35
tech., dms. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
Calamus, cns. lb. 20.00 -28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms lb. .50 - .69
white, dms. lb. .45 - .60
Cananga, native, cns lb. 8.25 -12.15
rectified, cns lb. 9.20 -14.15
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Caraway, NF, cns lb. 4.05 - 5.00
Cardamom, NF, bots lb. 60.00 -80.00
Cassia, USP, cns., dms lb. 5.00 - 7.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l. lb. .3400- —
l.c.l. lb. .3450- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3660- —
l.c.l. lb. .3710- —
tanks lb. .3535- —
unbodied, dms., c.l. lb. .3560- —
l.c.l. lb. .3610- —
tanks lb. .3433- —
hydrogenated, dms., l.c.l. lb. .4350- —
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks lb. .32 Nom.
lb. .32 Nom.
USP, dms., c.l. lb. .3175- —
l.c.l. lb. .3225- —
tanks lb. .3075- —
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l. lb. .3325- —
l.c.l. lb. .3375- —
tanks lb. .3225- —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .3150- —
l.c.l. lb. .3200- —
tanks lb. .3050- —
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .18 - .20
75% (60-62% fat), dms., l.c.l. lb. .26 - .27
Cedarleaf, USP, cns., dms lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms lb. .60 - .70
Celeryseed, bots lb. 16.50 -21.00

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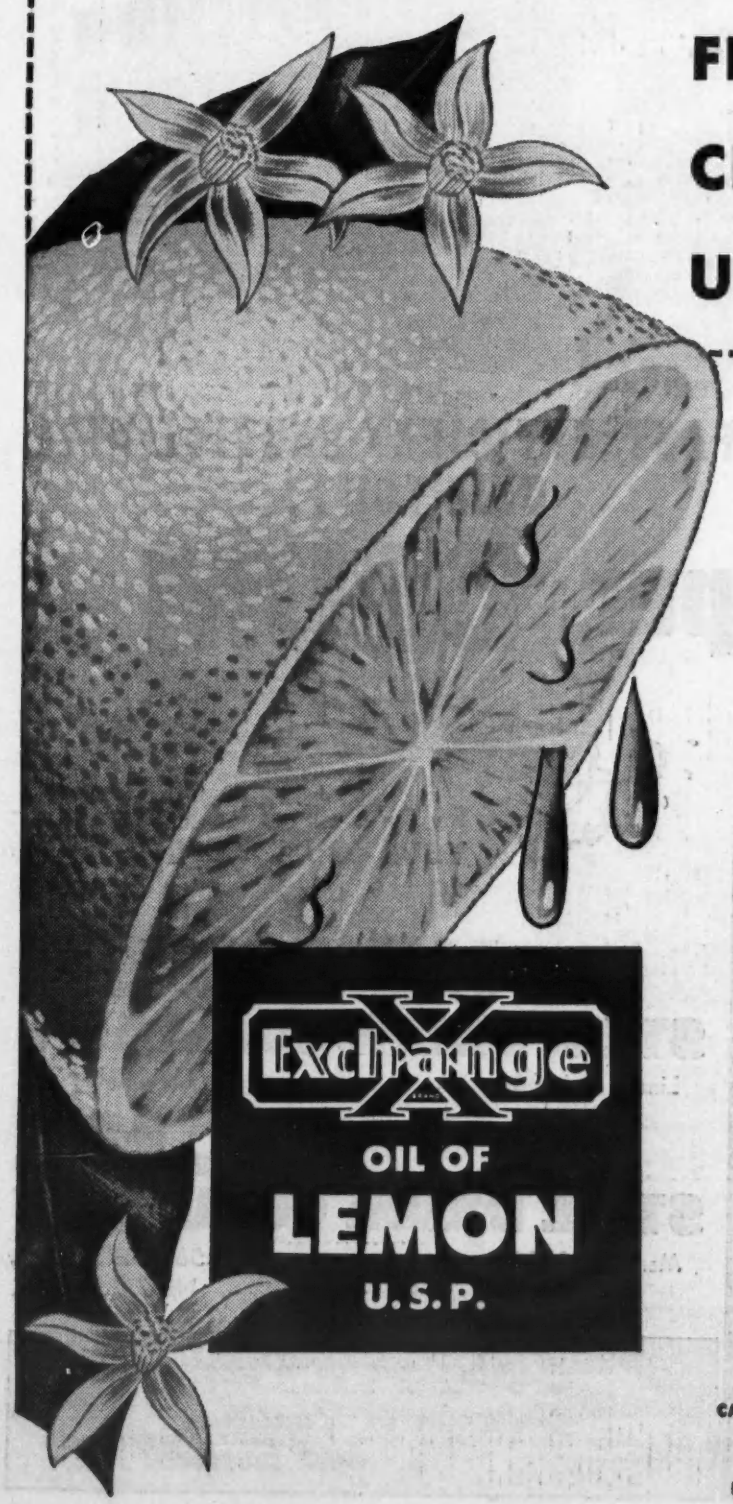
Oil, Chamomile—Oil, Wintergreen

Oil, chamomile, blue, Hungarian, bots..lb.280.00 -340.00
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms ...lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, USP, bots....lb.30.00 -60.00
leaf, Ceylon, bots.....lb. 2.65 - 3.25
Citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms..lb. 1.50 - 2.40
Java, true, cns.....lb. 1.90 - 2.60
Java type, cns.....lb. 1.25 - 2.25
Clove, USP, from buds, cns., dms lb. 3.25 - 3.75
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .14 - —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .13 - —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .21½- —
deodorized, tax incl., non-ret. dms., l.c.l..lb. .23½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .15 Nom.
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.90 - 2.00
Copaiba, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 4.25
Coriander, USP, bots.....lb.25.00 -32.50
Corn, crude, tanks, works....lb. .16¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05¾ Nom.
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .62¼- —
refined, dms.....lb. .2150- —
tanks .....lb. .1975- —
Costus, bots.....oz.21.00 -25.00
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley..lb. .15 - —
tanks, Texas .....lb. .14¾- .14⅞
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .05 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
salad, dms.....lb. .21¾- —
tanks .....lb. .19 - —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Oil, cubeb, cns.....lb. 5.75 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 5.65 - 7.00
Cypress, bots.....lb. No stocks.
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, India, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 7.75
Dillweed, domestic, bots., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 6.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 80-85%, dms..lb. 1.30 - 1.50
70-75%, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.30
Fennel, USP, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.85 - 3.40
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gm., dms., 1,000,000 units. .15 - .15½
10,000 to 20,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
25,000 to 35,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13 - —
40,000 to 55,000 A units dms. 1,000,000 units. .13½- —
prime, nat. or conc., 100,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .16 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
500,000 A units dms..... 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
700,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Oil, garlic pure, bots.....oz. 7.00 - 8.00
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.26.00 -32.50
Bourbon, cns.....lb.26.00 -30.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa)
Ginger, dist., bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Grapefruit, dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .13 - .15
extra, winter, strained, dms..lb. .15½- .16½
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .16 - .18½
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 2.10
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots..lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots.....lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil grease).
Laurel, dms., cns.....lb. 3.90 - 4.50
Lavandin, dms., cns.....lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Lavender flower, USP, French, 30-32%, ester, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 7.10
38-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 8.75
40-42%, ester, cns.....lb. 7.15 -10.00
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.75
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms.lb. 4.85 - 5.00
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.45 - 8.20
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 3.25 - 4.25
Lignaloe wood, Mexican, cns..lb. 4.55 - 4.80
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 7.85 - 8.60
West Indian, cns.....lb. 8.10 - 9.25
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb. 7.25 - 8.75
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1740- .1790
tankcars .....lb. .16 - .1610
tankwagon .....lb. .1630- .1640
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 4.50 - 6.00
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 3.00 - 5.00
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50
Menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto.lb. .10½- —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1680- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1780- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1580- —
tanks .....lb. .1420- —
Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms lb. .26 Nom.
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .37 - .38
20°, dms.....lb. .36 - .37
30°, dms.....lb. .34 - .35
Neroli, NF, French bots.....lb.115.00 -195.00
Haitian, bots.....lb.90.00 - —
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.40 - 5.75
West Indian, cns., dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, dms.....lb. .27½- .28¼
tankcars .....lb. .25½ Nom.
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .21½- .22¼
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 5.25 - 7.65
extra fine, bots .....lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. No stocks.
edible, dms., duty paid..gal. 2.50 - 2.70
foots, dms.....lb. .18 - .18¼
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .80 - 1.50
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb. No stocks.
Calif., cns.....lb. 2.50 - 2.75
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. 2.55 - 2.80
Messina, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 5.85
West Indian, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.70
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.223.00 - —
Origanum, Spanish, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 2.75
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 8.00 - 9.00
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.13.00 -23.00
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .17½- —
refined, dms. .....lb. .22½- —
tanks .....lb. .20¼- —
Pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns lb. 4.55 - 5.75
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 7.25 - 8.25
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 7.60 - 8.75
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms .....lb. No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Pimento berry, NF, dms.....lb. 4.75 - 6.00
leaf, cns.....lb. 2.65 - 2.95
Pine, dest., dist., dms., extra, c.l., works..gal. .75½- —
l.c.l. .....gal. .76½- —
l.c.l., whse. .....gal. .95½- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., non-ret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .117 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See Oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .24 Nom.
Red (see Acid, oleic)
Rice bran, clarif., dms .....lb. No stocks.
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots..oz.40.25 -45.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .85 - 1.10
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .90 - 1.30
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.10
Safflower, dms., l.c.l. .. ..lb. No stocks.
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.21.00 -23.50
Dalmatian, cns.....lb.13.00 -16.75
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.75
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.12.00 -14.75
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .11 - —
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1680- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1780- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1580- —
tanks .....lb. .1420- —
Sassafras, artificial, cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.25
natural, Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.95 - 2.20
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. No stocks.
Sesame, refd., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .38 - .39
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works.....gal. .31 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .33 - —
tanks, works .....gal .20 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.31.00 -40.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills...lb. .14¾- —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .07 - —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1943- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1993- .2043
tanks .....lb. .1843- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1846- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .1893- .1943
tanks .....lb. .1743- —
salad, dms. .....lb. .20 - .20¼
tanks .....lb. .18 - —
Spearmint, USP, dms.....lb. 5.85 - 6.25
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, dms..lb. .1830- .1880
tankcars .....lb. .1720- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms.....lb. .1710- .1760
tankcars .....lb. .16 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 2.50 - 3.15
Sweet birch, USP, Northern, cns. lb. 4.95 - 6.00
Southern, cns. .....lb. 2.00 - 3.50
Tall, crude, tanks, works.....lb. .03 - .03¼
refined, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .06½- .07½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¾- .07¾
tanks, works.....lb. .05¼- .06¼
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .14½- .15
Tansy, dms .....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, com'l, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0483- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0545- —
whse. .....lb. .0655- —
tanks, works .....lb. .041 - —
rectified, N.F., l.c.l., dms., extra, works, South..gal. .67 - —
whse. N.Y.C. .....gal. .77 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter)
Thyme, NF, red, cns., dms.....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
white, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 3.50
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. No stocks.
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .37 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .37½- —
tanks .....lb. .35 - —
Turkey red (see oil, castor, sulphonated)
Turpentine, NF, cns.. dms.....lb. .32 - .65
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.27.00 -32.50
Haitian, cns.....lb.22.00 -26.00
Java, cns.....lb.35.00 - —
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N.Y. gal. .54¼- .57¼
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .60½- .62¼
65-75 vis., dms., same basis. gal. .55½- .58¼
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .61½- .63¼
NF, 80-90 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .56½- .59¼
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .62½- .64¼
125-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62½- .65½
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .68½- .70½
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- .71½
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .75½- .76¼
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .72½- .76
l.c.l., same basis .....gal. .78½- .81
USP, 200-210 vis., dms., c.l., dms., c.l., same basis.. gal. .75½- .78
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .83
345-355 vis., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .80 - .83
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .86 - .88
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 5.75 -14.50
Southern, cns .....lb. 3.25 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR
CLARITY
UNIFORMITY



Yes, more than 80% of all the lemon oil used in the United States is Exchange Lemon Oil!

This overwhelming endorsement by the trade is your guarantee that Exchange Lemon Oil delivers *quality*... quality in the form of superior *flavor* and unmatched *clarity* and *uniformity*.

Always specify it by the brand name when you order—Exchange Oil of Lemon. For complete satisfaction, accept no other brand.

Distributed in the United States exclusively by
DODGE & OLCOTT, INC.
180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y.
Distributors for:
CALIFORNIA FRUIT GROWERS EXCHANGE
Products Department, Ontario, Calif.
Producing Plant:
Exchange Lemon Products Co., Corona, Calif.

Oil, wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns. lb. 7.83 - 9.00
Wormwood, cns. lb. 6.75 - 8.50
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. lb. 18.00 - 30.00
extra, bots. lb. 25.00 - 36.00
Madagascar bots. lb. No stocks
Oleostearin, bbls. lb. .15 - .15½
Olivine aggregate, c.l., mines ton 7.00 - 9.50
crushed 8 mesh bulk c.l. works. ton 10.00 -
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton 12.00 -
Opium USP, cns. lb 19 20 - 19 45
gran., USP cns. lb 21 65 - 21 90
powd USP cns lb 21 65 - 21 90
Orange cadmium thopone bbls. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.65 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Penn and W. C. of Miss. R. includ. Davenport Penn. and N. C. E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island St. Louis St. Paul lb. .32 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd Ala. Fla. Ga. La. (Shreveport) 1¼c Miss. N. C. S. C. Tenn Dallas and Ft. Worth Tex., 1½c. El Paso Tex.; 3c Cedar Rapids Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln Omaha St. Joseph; 1.6c higher dlvd Pac. Coast; for Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago
Dinitroanilin toner. lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .2310- .2365
Molybdated, bbls. lb. .45 - —
Orthonitroanilin toner, kegs. lb. 1.15 - —
Persian, bbls. lb. .65 - —
Orange flowers, bls. lb. .12 - .15
Peel, bitter, Haitian, bls. lb. .12 - .15
sweet, bls. lb. .15 - .18
Oregano, Italian, bgs. lb. .14 - .19
Mexican, bgs. lb. .14 - .14¼
Portuguese bgs. lb. .15 - .15½
Orris root, Florentine, bls. lb. .20 - .22
powdered, bbls., bxs. lb. .25 - .26
Verona, bls. lb. .14 - .15
powdered bbls., bxs lb. .19 - .24
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same oasis. lb. .33 - —
tanks same oasis lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, bbls. lb. .88 - —
Orthochloroanilin dms. 10,000 lbs. or more lb. .65 - —
smaller lots lb. .75 - —
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.18 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Orthochlorophenol dms. c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .31½- .32½
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C., non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .198 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .201 - —
ret. dms. c.l. same basis lb. .195 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .20 - —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .188 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .191 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .185 - —
l.c.l. same basis. lb. .19 - —
24-29° C, non-ret dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .178 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .181 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .165 - —
Orthodichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies. lb. .11¾- .13¼
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .12¾- .14¼
tanks, same basis. lb. .10¼- .11¾
Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbamate (see IPC).
Orthonitroanilin, dms. lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms. lb. .20 - .21
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns. lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrophenol, bbls., works. lb. .94 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .09 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works. lb. 1.00 - —
Orthophenylphenol, fib. dms., works. lb. .20 - .44
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .22 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .40 - —
extract, liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .19 - —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base)
Ouabaine, USP, bots. gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, dried, gran. or powd., dms., 5 lbs. and up. lb. 4.35 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works. lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works. lb. 5.28 - 5.38

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP., bots. lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol bots., works frt. adjust. kilo 90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, African, cs. lb. 5.75 - 8.00
Ceylon, cs. lb. 4.25 - 5.00
Papaverine natural or synthetic hydrochloride USP cns 1,000 oz. lots. oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots. oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns. oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Algerian, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
Czech, bgs lb. .27 - .28
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
Spanish, bgs. lb. .34 - .40
Para-anisidin dms., works. lb. .83 - —
Para-acetylaminobenzaldehyde thiosemicarbazone, dms., frt. adjusted. lb. 17.50 - 21.00
Para-aminophenol, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .93 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld., E. of Miss. lb. .75 - —
Parachlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.34 - 1.37
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms., frt. alld lb. .50 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .30½- .31½
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .31½- .32½
Paracresol, 98%, dms., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
Methylether, cns. lb. 2.15 - 2.50
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more gal. 2.50 - —
smaller lots. gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .55 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .17 - .20
Paraffin, crude, scale, white, 126 AMP, solid, cns., bbls., c.l., ref'y. lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis. lb. .06 - —
fully ref'd, slabs, 122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0745- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0755- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0770- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0805- —
Paraffin prices in bags and cns., c.l., 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.
Paraformaldehyde, tech., 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery. lb. .16½- —
works lb. .14½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .18 - —
works lb. .15½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .21 - —
works lb. .18½- —
91-92%, flake, fib. dms., c.l., N. Y. delivery. lb. .14½- —
works lb. .12½- —
10,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery lb. .16 - —
works lb. .13½- —
1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .17 - —
works lb. .14½- —
less than 1,000 lbs., N. Y. delivery. lb. .19 - —
works lb. .16¼- —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y.C. lb. .19 - —
10,000 lbs. lb. .19¾- —
1,000 lbs. lb. .20½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 - .36
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55 gals. dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14½- —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Paranitroanilin dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .48½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene kgs. works. lb. .21 - .23
Paranitrophenol kgs. works, frt. equald. lb. .46 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., frt alld lb. .36 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works lb. .90 - —
Paraphenylenediamine redistilled, dms works lb. 2.30 - 2.80
tech., retd., dms., same basis. lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. same basis lb. .26 - —
Parathion, spray powder, 15%, dealers, tins lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works. lb. 1.50 - —
lb. .52 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide bbls., works lb. .70 - —
flake, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
solid, bbls., frt. alld. lb. .61 - —
works lb. .25 - —
Paratoluidin, solid, bbls., frt. alld lb. .61 - —
flake, frt. alld. lb. .64 - .66
Pareira brava root, whole, bgs. lb. .30 - .35
ground, bxs. lb. .40 - .48
powder, bxs. lb. .43 - .50
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, on 96 lbs. or over. lb. .35 - .36
l.c.l., same basis. lb. .39 - .67

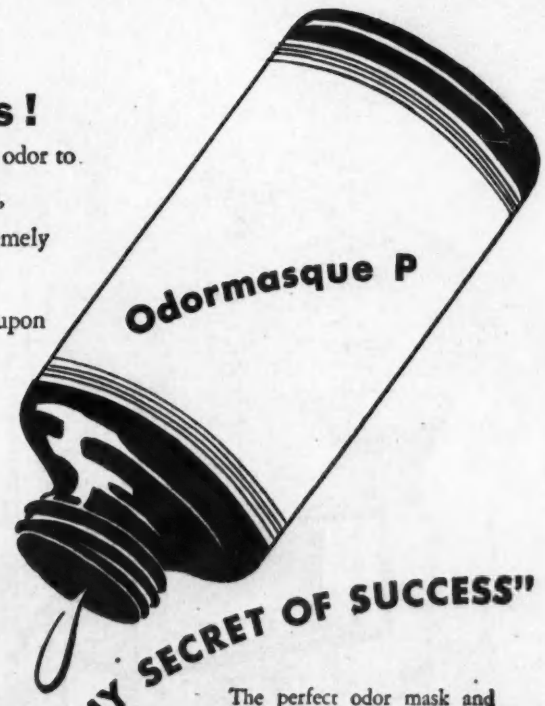
Oil, Wood—Pentane

Passion flower herb, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills. ton. 64.00 - 67.00
Pectin, citrous, NF powd. bbls lb. 2.05 - 2.08
tech., powd., bbls. lb. 1.50 - —
Penicillin crystalline potassium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units. vl. .102 - —
200,000 units vl. 15½- —
500,000 units vl. .23 - —
1,000,000 units vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units vl 1.00 - —
potassium, bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 unit. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000-unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
sodium, unlabeled, vials 100,000 units vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units vl. .16 - —
500,000 units vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units vl. 1.02 - —
bulk over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
Pennyroyal herb, bls lb. .45 - .50
Pentachlorophenol dms. c.l., works frt. equald lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .28
truckload 20,000 lbs. min. same basis lb. 20¼ -
Pentaerythritol tech., bgs. c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - .37
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol)
Pentane industrial tanks group 3 gal. .12 - .13½

Scents mean dollars!

Odormasque P gives a pleasant, mellow odor to paints, solvents, mineral terps, kerosene, insecticides, and similar items. It's extremely economical to use!

MANUFACTURERS ONLY: Send the coupon today for a free sample.



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Insecticides
Mineral Terps
Inks
and Many Others

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NAME_____
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ADDRESS_____
CITY_____
ZONE_____ STATE_____

Pepper—Phosphate Rock, Fla., 70%-68%

Pepper, black, spot, bgs lb. 1.80 - —
Sept. delivery, bgs lb. 1.81 - —
Oct. delivery lb. 1.80 - —
November delivery, bgs lb. 1.77 - —
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .26 - .27
Haitian, bgs lb. .28 - .29
Japanese hontakas, bgs lb. .26 - .27
birdseyes, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .26½- .27
Mississippi sports, bgs., source. lb. .30 - .31
Nigerian, caps, bgs lb. .25 - .26
Sierra Leone, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Turkish, bgs lb. .23 - .24
White, bgs lb. 2.75 - —
Peppermint leaves, USP, dms., bls. lb. .50 - .52
imported bls lb. 80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk, containers lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works lb. .11 - —
divd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
divd. E lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .10 - —
divd. E lb. .12½- —
Peru, balsam, dms lb. 1.70 - 2.00
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07½- —
tanks, refy lb. .04½- —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
l.c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .05⅝- —
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07⅝- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅝- —
Petrolatum USP, white lily, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¼- .07½
l.c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06 - —
cream, dms., c.l., refy lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07½- .07¾
l.c.l., divd lb. .09½- —
tanks, refy lb. .06¼- —
snow, dms., c.l., refy lb. .07¾- .08
l.c.l., divd lb. .10 - —
tanks, refy lb. .06½- —
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy lb. .05⅝- .05⅞
l.c.l., divd lb. .07¼- —
tanks, refy lb. .04⅜- —
Petroleum, crude bulk, at wells, California bbl 1.10 2.99
Illinois bbl 2.44 2.87
Kentucky bbl 2.42 2.83
Louisiana Arkansas bbl 2.08 2.90
Montana bbl 1.28 2.775
Oklahoma Kansas bbl 2.16 2.65
Pennsylvania lower field bbl 3.82 - —
Upper field bbl 4.25 - —
Texas East bbl 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl 2.38 2.95
North North Central bbl 2.23 2.65
Panhandle bbl 2.23 2.65
West bbl 2.33 2.65
Wyoming bbl 1.28 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C. 10-gal. cns., divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l. group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 44 - —
35°-60° C. 10-gal cans, divd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l. Group 3 gal. 26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 44 - —
Petroleum ether, laboratory, 40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., divd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C. ret dms., ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.95 - 2.15
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 2.00 - 2.25
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.80 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.48 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.51 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.34 - —
Jacksonville, Fla. bbl 2.31 - —
N. Y. Harbor bbl. 2.45 - —
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.43 - —
Philadelphia, Pa bbl. 2.48 - —
Portland, Me. bbl. 2.54 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 2.47 - —
Savannah, Ga. bbl. 2.34 - —
Diesel, tanks, refinery, California gal. .075 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .0925- .0975
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .035 - —
No. 3 gal. .08125- —
N. Y. Harbor, No. 2 gal. .091 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .09 - .09375
No. 1, straw gal. .09 - .09375
No. 2, straw gal. .08375- .08750
range gal. .09125- .09250
Pennsylvania western, No. 1 gal. .105 - —
No. 2 gal. .1025- .1075
No. 3 gal. .1025- —
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F, b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles lb. .167 - .207
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y refinery gal. .18 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .13125- .13625
toluol-type tanks refinery gal. .12125- .12625
Mineral spirits, California, tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .157 - .197
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Baltimore gal. .19½- —
Boston gal. .18 - —
Buffalo gal. .18½- —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Providence gal. .18½- —
Rochester gal. .20 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Washington, D. C. gal. .19½- —
Naptha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .16½- —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
high-solvency, 200-265 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or East coast gal. .23½- —
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .32 - —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .33
300-400 b.r., 28-32°C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - .30½
340-410 b.r., 36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .24 - —
27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .34½- —
350-425 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .30½- .33
V.M.&P., tanks, ref'y., California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles, gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .19½- —
Newark gal. .18½- —
New York gal. .18½- —
Philadelphia gal. .18 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .20 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .17 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11875- —
tanks gal. .1225- —
Steddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .197
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .16 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .11375- —
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .14 - —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .13 - —
Newark gal. .17 - —
New York gal. .17 - —
Philadelphia gal. .16½- —
Pittsburgh gal. .19 - —
Syracuse gal. .21 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .2040- —
l.c.l., works lb. .2065- —
tanks, works lb. .1850- —
60-62% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1865- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1890- —
tanks, works lb. .1675- —
50-55% sulphonic content, non-ret., dms., works lb. .1590- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1615- —
tanks, works lb. .14 - —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 4.70
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol, 6-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16¾- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .19¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- .20⅛
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- .18
tar, distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .17¼- —
Phenolphthalein, USP, or yellow bbls., dms., 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.12 - 1.17
Phenothiazin, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .50 - —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .54 - —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots. lb. 2.40 - 2.70
100%, bots. lb. 4.00 - 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 27.00 - 37.50
Phenylcarbethoxy pyrazolone, 250 lb. fib. dms., divd. E. lb. 3.60 - —
less than 250 lb. dms., divd. E lb. 4.00 - —
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —
Phenylethyl acetate, dms lb. 1.50 - 1.90
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots. lb. 3.85 - 4.50
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots, works lb. 5.13 - —
Phenylisocyanate, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone)
Phloroglucinol, com'l, fib. dms., works lb. 7.00 - —
C.P., bots., fib. dms lb. 16.00 - 17.75
tech., fib., dms. works lb. 10.45 - —
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works lb. .27½- —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports ton. 40.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 70%-68%, n.p.l. c.l., same basis long ton. 4.35 - 4.40

We're Particular about our PLASTICIZER "Prescriptions" too!

As a matter of fact, we probably go the old pharmacists *one better* when it comes to being exacting about making Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers. For, as a basic, integrated producer of coal chemicals—many of which are used by America's great plastics and rubber industries—we have the advantage of controlling the *quality* and *uniformity* of our plasticizers from coal to finished product . . . an advantage that assures *you* greater economy and ease of use in your plastics formulations.

When you think of dependable plasticizers, think of Pittsburgh PX Plasticizers —one member of a growing family of basic chemical products which serve the nation's industry and agriculture.

★ DiButyl Phthalate.....PX-104
★ DilsoOctyl Phthalate.....PX-108
★ DiOctyl Phthalate.....PX-138
★ DilsoOctyl Adipate.....PX-208
★ DiButyl Sebacate.....PX-404
★ DilsoOctyl Sebacate.....PX-408
★ TetreHydroFurfuryl Oleate.....PX-658
★ TriCresyl Phosphate.....PX-917

PLASTICIZER DIVISION
PITTSBURGH COKE & CHEMICAL CO.
Grant Building · Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

COKE • CEMENT • PIG IRON • COAL CHEMICALS • ACTIVATED CARBON • AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS • PROTECTIVE COATINGS • PLASTICIZERS

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Prepared by U. S. Industrial Chemicals Co.

U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS

September ★ A Monthly Series for Chemists and Executives of the Solvents and Chemical Consuming Industries ★ 1951

Intravenous Alcohol Good General Pain-Killer

Favorable results have been reported in 2000 cases where alcohol-water solutions were injected intravenously to relieve pain. Doctors state that patients have no "doped" feeling, but rather a sense of well being.

The physicians anticipate that it may be possible to eliminate entirely the use of opiates and other sedatives in postsurgical cases by steady injection of an alcohol-water solution over a 24-hour period. Unlike opiates, alcohol does not lower respiratory activity. Also, again as distinct from opiates, it tends to dilate blood vessels rather than constrict them, so that injecting patients with heart trouble is recommended by the doctors as an aid in the use of anesthetics.

An added advantage of the alcohol therapy, especially in cases where patients have been weakened by their illness, is that alcohol has a nutritional value because it is quickly converted into energy by the body.

New Theory: Reduction, Not Oxidation, Causes Paint Deterioration

A reducing action, rather than oxidation, may be the cause of paint deterioration, according to a new chemical theory. Evolved in work on auto finishes, the new theory may also apply to house paints and other protective coatings.

It was thought in the past that the dull film or "chalk" that sometimes develops on auto finishes was caused by combination of the lacquer or enamel materials with oxygen of the air. In tests, lacquer and enamel films were subjected to hydrogen peroxide to see if it would hasten the process, but the attempts failed. Realizing that under certain conditions hydrogen peroxide may act as a reducing agent, the researchers set up these conditions by smearing water or a wetting agent on the test panels, whereupon "chalk" formed in a matter of minutes.

Develop More New Uses For Polyvinyl Pyrrolidine

A new polyvinyl pyrrolidine product, to be used by dyers for removing color from textiles and said to have no harmful effects, has been placed on the market, a German company reveals. Another new polyvinyl pyrrolidine product for use as a laundry cleaning agent is reported in the experimental stage. Other experiments are in progress for improving medicinal and other products made with polyvinyl pyrrolidine.

New Booklet Reviews Fertilizer Technology

Special articles reviewing the activities of the Tennessee Valley Authority in fertilizer technology are featured in a recent issue of a government bibliography of technical reports. Chemical plant facilities are described and research work with phosphates, nitrates, and potash is covered. Also listed are currently available chemical engineering reports on the subject.

Southern Dealers to Show New U.S.I. Sound Movie On Pyrenone Grain Protectant

Insect Infestation Problem in Stored Grain Is Dramatized To Farmers by Cartoon Character 'Wicked Willie Weevil'

A 16 mm sound movie film that will run about 15 minutes is being readied for showing by Pyrenone Grain Protectant dealers throughout the South. The film features a cartoon character called "Wicked Willie Weevil."

Wicked Willie Weevil tells the story of insect damage to stored grain and how Pyrenone Grain Protectant stops it. The film uses this cartoon character to dramatize to farmers

Most southern corn cribs are of open construction. Insects have little difficulty stealing corn from farmers when it's so easy to enter the crib.

the seriousness of the insect problem to stored grain in the South. The film will be shown

MORE

Bond Silicone Rubber To Steel, Other Surfaces

A method of joining silicone rubber to steel and other surfaces in a permanent bond stronger than rubber itself, has reportedly been discovered. Key to the process is said to be a thin, glue-like "primer," which forms a strong bond between silicone rubber and many surfaces besides steel, including glass, ceramics, aluminum, tin, and copper. Development of the primer is expected to increase the usefulness of silicone rubber in structural combination with metals.

To produce the bond, the liquid primer is brushed or sprayed on the metal or glass surface to be joined to silicone rubber. After drying, the surfaces are placed together and light pressure is applied at about 250°F. The resulting bond is claimed to withstand temperatures from −85°F. to 500°F. In laboratory experiments, the bond has shown a strength of about 700 pounds per square inch of holding area.

Possible applications include engine and shock mounts and heavy-duty washers or gaskets, for industrial applications, made of glass fibre bonded between layers of silicone rubber.

New Chemical Skin For Wrapping Foods Is Edible

A new edible skin for wrapping food products, said to seal in odor and flavor, to keep out moisture, and to be comparatively resistant to bacteria and mold, has been developed. Chemically the new skins are known as acetostearins and are prepared by direct acetylation of monostearin with acetic anhydride. These acetostearins, claimed to be relatively stable, solidify to a flexible but non-greasy solid. Over half of the acetostearins prepared by the chemist responsible for the development stretched over 800% at 22°C., and no cracking was observed at temperatures as low as 4°C., according to his report. The acetostearins are said to be as easy to apply as paraffin.

Germans Synthesize Carotin

A process for making synthetic carotin for use in vitaminizing and coloring margarine has been developed by a German scientist. Work is now underway to adapt the laboratory synthesis to commercial production.

Colloid Chemicals Prevent Kidney Stone Formation

A new method of preventing formation of kidney stones is being based on the theory that growth of these crystal deposits in the kidneys is prevented in normal persons by the presence in the urine of certain types of colloid. Research indicates that the stones are most prevalent in people lacking these colloids. Various types of colloid will gel at certain concentrations and prevent mineral matter in the urine from crystallizing. Results obtained thus far from injecting colloidal agents into the body are described as very encouraging.

Synthesize Plant Sugar Outside of Plant Cell

For the first time plant sugar has been produced outside of a plant cell according to a recent report by a university scientist. When a test tube containing a mixture of water, carbon dioxide, and various substances taken from hog and pigeon livers and from plant leaves, was exposed to light, the mixture was transformed into plant sugar, it is claimed.

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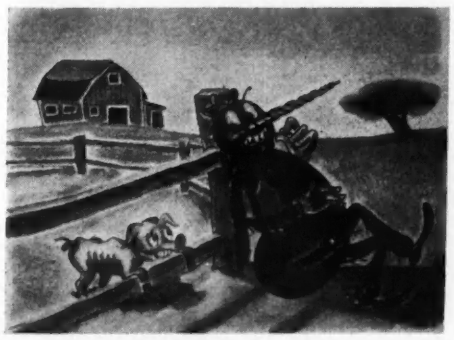
September ★ **U.S.I. CHEMICAL NEWS** ★ 1951

CONTINUED

New U.S.I. Sound Movie

at a series of dealer-farmer meetings to be held in southern towns before harvest season. While the film will be the main feature of the meeting, it is anticipated that individual dealers will arrange for local entertainment and serve refreshments to insure good attendance.

The new movie tells the story of Pyrenone Grain Protectant quickly and effectively. The



Insect infested corn has lost so much of its food value that it is practically worthless for livestock feeding.

mass showings that the film makes possible will enable U.S.I. to introduce its new Pyrenone Grain Protectant to a large number of people in a short time.

Requests Pour in for 'Quart Jar Test' Kits

Another item that has been creating a tremendous amount of interest among southern farmers and dealers is the "Quart Jar Test" kit. This kit contains a sample of Pyrenone Grain Protectant and other necessary pieces to set up a small-scale test. To make the test, the farmer shells corn from his crib into two one-quart mason jars. He treats the corn in one of the jars with Pyrenone Grain Protectant and leaves the other untreated. Within 30 to 60 days the farmer can see clean corn, with a few dead insects visible, in the treated jar, while the untreated one swarms with live weevils.

Requests for the Quart Jar Test kits have been pouring in to U.S.I. and are positive evidence of the urgent need for a product that will control stored grain pests.

New Condensation Method Produces Vinyl Polymers

A new condensation procedure, now in the laboratory stage, reportedly has possibilities for use in producing vinyl polymers. In the laboratory, condensation of formaldehyde with the following compounds is said to have given these high yields of monomethylol derivatives: with acetone, 84%; with methyl ethyl ketone, 91%; with diethyl ketone, 75%, and with nitromethane, 64%. Reactions were carried out, it is claimed, by refluxing an activated compound like methyl ethyl ketone from a heated flask into a fractionating column packed with glass helices. Formaldehyde and sodium hydroxide catalyst were added slowly at the top of the column, and a large excess of ketone over formaldehyde was maintained in the reaction zone, according to the report. The monomethylol derivative is said to have been removed from the reaction zone by continuous rectification before self-condensation or secondary actions could take place. The sodium hydroxide is reportedly neutralized in the boiling flask to prevent further aldol condensations.

Use Electron Bombardment To Cause Polymerization

The possibility of making solid plastics from liquid raw materials by bombarding them with high-voltage electron beams is foreseen as a result of recent experiments reported by two scientists. Chemical means are usually used to initiate polymerization, but the scientists have found that a beam of electrons with energies of 800,000 volts, brought into the open air, is also able to cause such polymerization.

Most of their experiments were performed with tetraethyleneglycol dimethacrylate but they stated that various other compounds could similarly be polymerized with cathode rays. Among these, it is claimed, are styrene, acrylonitrile, and methacrylates. The recent experiments were performed with a modified million-volt X-ray machine.

TECHNICAL DEVELOPMENTS

Information about manufacturers of these items may be obtained by writing U.S.I.

A new type adhesive to meet storing and shipping needs reportedly will seal tight and open easily. Used now in palletizing, it is described as strong enough to hold stacked merchandise and as breaking clean and fast in unstacking. **(No. 719)**

A new refractory coating, said to give a smooth, hard surface for greater reflection of heat and to lengthen life of firebricks, is easy to apply by brush or spray, and will not crack off or flake, the makers state. **(No. 720)**

A new joint sealing compound is claimed to hold carbon tetrachloride, ethylene dichloride, benzene, toluene, xylene, propane, chloroform, methyl chloride, and many other difficult-to-hold compounds. **(No. 721)**

A new coating for polystyrene plastics, designed for use on the reverse side of clear plastics, gives a finish almost as brilliant as plating or metalizing, according to the manufacturers. **(No. 722)**

A new primer that wets rust is reported capable of locking paint film — particularly vinyls — to surfaces having adherent rust. Compatible with all finishes tried on it thus far, it reduces splitting of top vinyl finished to nearly zero, the makers claim. **(No. 723)**

"Electric sheets" of white, maize, blue, or pink mercerized broadcloth are on the market. Made with either single or dual controls, the sheets will operate from any 115-volt AC outlet. **(No. 724)**

For measurement of dry film coatings, a new easy-to-use, fast reading, self-contained gage requiring no outside source of power is reported available. Results are said to be independent of composition or thickness of base on which the coating is being measured. Base need only be electrically conductive. **(No. 725)**

A new vinyl plasticizer for use in sheeting, wire covering, shoe soles, and other compositions that must withstand severe flexing and stretching, is claimed to impart flame retardance and to have high permanence on heat aging and aging in water, gasoline and oil. **(No. 726)**

New chemical resistant bags for shipping and storing organic substances like foods and fertilizers and many other chemicals are described as economical, easy to print, and highly resistant to water vapor. Made of paper coated with odorless and tasteless polyethylene resins, the bags are said to be strong and durable and to keep packaged foods fresh. **(No. 727)**

Crystal-clear bonding of white styrofoam is reported possible using a vinyl-based cement now in use for cementing other plastics. This cement answers the need for an efficient, water-white, non-staining adhesive, it is claimed. **(No. 728)**

PRODUCTS OF U.S.I.

ALCOHOLS
Amyl Alcohol (Isoamyl Alcohol)
Butanol (Normal-Butyl Alcohol)
Fusel Oil—Refined
Propanol (Normal-Propyl Alcohol)
Ethanol (Ethyl Alcohol)
Specially Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Completely Denatured—all regular and anhydrous formulas
Pure—190 proof U.S.P., Absolute—200 Proof
Solox*—proprietary solvent—regular and anhydrous
ANTI-FREEZE
Super Pyro* Anti-Freeze
U.S.I. Permanent Anti-Freeze
ANSOLS
Ansol* M
Ansol* PR
ACETIC ESTERS
Amyl Acetate—Commercial and High Test
Butyl Acetate
Ethyl Acetate—all grades
Normal-Propyl Acetate
OXALIC ESTERS
Dibutyl Oxalate
Diethyl Oxalate
PHTHALIC ESTERS
Diamyl Phthalate
Dibutyl Phthalate
Diethyl Phthalate
OTHER ESTERS
Diatol*
Diethyl Carbonate
Ethyl Chloroformate
INTERMEDIATES
Acetoacetanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-chloroanilide
Acetoacet-ortho-toluidide
Acetoacet-para-chloroanilide
Ethyl Acetoacetate
Ethyl Benzoylacetate
Ethyl Sodium Oxalacetate
ETHERS
Ethyl Ether, U.S.P.
Ethyl Ether, Absolute—A.C.S.
ACETONE — A.C.S.
FEED PRODUCTS
Curbay B-G*
DL-Methionine
Riboflavin Concentrates
Special Liquid Curbay*
U.S.I. Vitamin B_{12} and Antibiotic Feed Supplements
Vacatone* 40
RESINS (Synthetic and Natural)
Arochem*—modified types
Arofene*—pure phenolics
Aroflat—for special flat finishes
Aroplaz*—alkyds and allied materials
Congo Gums—raw, fused and esterified
Ester Gums—all types
Natural Resins—all standard grades
INSECTICIDE MATERIALS
CPR Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Piperonyl Butoxide
Piperonyl Cyclonene
Pyrenone* Concentrates: Liquid & Dust
Pyrethrum Products: Liquid & Dust
Rotenone Products: Liquid & Dust
INSECTIFUGE MATERIALS
Indalone*
Triple-Mix Repellents
OTHER PRODUCTS
Collodions
Ethylene
Nitrocellulose Solutions
PiB*—Liquid Insulation
Urethan, U.S.P.
Special Chemicals and Solvents

*Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

U.S.I. INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS CO.
Division of National Distillers Products Corporation

60 EAST 42nd ST., NEW YORK 17, N. Y. U.S.I. BRANCHES IN ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES

Phosphate, rock, Florida, 72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis.. long ton. 5.00 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 6.00 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long ton. 7.00 - —
finely ground, 68% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum, bulk, c.l., mines..short ton. 4.92 - —
68% b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum mines, short ton. 5.28 - —
70% b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum, mines..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.

Tennessee, brown, run of mine, unground, 27-29% P_2O_5, c.l., mines..long ton. 5.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5 c.l., mines long ton. 7.21 - —

Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs., works..lb. .42 - —
dms., works..lb. .39 - .40
Yellow, cns. .lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l. .lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works..lb. .14 - .17
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dms., works..lb. .13 - .14
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works lb. .28 - .29
dms. export lb. .33½ - .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 - .18
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .19 - .22½
l.c.l, same basis..lb. .20 - .23½
tanks, same basis .lb. .18½- .22
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works..lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs .lb. .16 - .17
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots..oz. 5.75 - 6.22
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials..oz. 5.70 - 6.20
Pimento, Guatemala, bgs..lb. .20 - .20½
Jamaica, bgs..lb. .30 - .31
Mexican, bgs. .lb. .15 - .15½
Pinetar retort, dms., extra, c.l., works..lb. .0433- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .0545- —
whse. .lb. .0655- —
tanks, works..lb. .041 - —
Pinkroot, bls..lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 - 1.93
98% dms., same basis lb. 1.75 - 2.60
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 5.00 - 5.30
Cyclonene, dms., dlvd. E..lb. 4.20 - 4.50
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..kilo. 9.00 -10.00
Pipsissawa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, domestic, dms. mc., c.l., l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.09 -10.54
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. works..ton.37.00 -39.00
Cottonseed, dms., works..lb. .07½- .08
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms. .lb. .06½- .07
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Pine, dms., inc., l.c.l., works, South..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
Soybean, dms., works..lb. .05½- .06
Tall, dms., works .lb. .05½- .06
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works .oz.90.00 -93.00
Pleurisy root, bls..lb. .38 - .40
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms..lb.14.70 -15.45
Pokeroot, bls. .lb. .18 - .20
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works .lb. .49 - .51
tristearate, dms., 20,000 lbs., works..lb. .44 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., works..lb. .46 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. .49 - .51
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .34½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis lb. .35½- —
5,000-9,999 lbs., same basis, lb. .36 - .37½
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .34½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., c.l., l.c.l. lb. .32 - —
standard, bgs., c.l., l.c.l..lb. .30½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs..lb. .60 - .65
Poppy flowers, bgs..lb. .90 - .95
Seed Argentine, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Czech, bgs..lb. .12¼- .12¾
Dutch, bgs..lb. .14 - .14¼
Polish, bgs..lb. .12½- .13
Turkish, bgs..lb. .12 - .12½
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 81% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.75 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.625 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.125 - —
tanks, works..100 lbs. 4.30 - —
solid, 90% dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs.10.15 - —
regular, flake 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
l.c.l works 100 lbs. 9.25 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.875 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.65 - —
tanks, same basis..100 lbs. 3.55 - —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.90 - —
l.c.l., same basis, works, 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
Potassium abietate, dms..lb. .08 - —
Acetate, NF, dms..lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .22 - —
powd., dms..lb. .24 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .14¼- .15
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar)
Borate, gran. bgs., c.l., works, ton.190.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse..ton.253.00 - —
less ton lots, ex whse..ton.258.00 - —
Potassium borate in bbls. $34.50 per ton higher.
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more, lb. .50 - .52
25-200-lb lots .lb. .55 - .57
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs lb. .34 - .37
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 9.30 - —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works—100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works ..100 lbs. 7.50 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms..lb. .21 - .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works .lb. .10¾- .11½
powd., dms., c.l., works..lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .10¾- .11¾
export dms. 1 to 10 tons, works..lb. .13 - .13¾
NF, gran. dms..lb. .31 - .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms..lb. .26 - .27
gran., dms..lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms..lb. .29 - .32
Chromate, tech., bgs..lb. .32 - .36
Citrate, USP, gran., dms..lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms..lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., works..lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works..lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms. .lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.15 - 2.25
Guaiacolsulphonate, NF, dms..lb. 2.20 - 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic).
USP, pellets 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms..lb. .31½- .36
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots or less, fib. dms..lb. 1.00 - 1.03
Iodide, dms..lb. 2.15 - 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls..lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls..lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M..unit-ton. .42 - .42½
Trona, Cal unit-ton. .50½- —
50-51 K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M..ton.25.75 - —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified dms lb .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works .lb. .14½- .15½
Permanganate, tech., dms., works..lb. .22½- .23½
USP, dms. works lb. .24¾- .25¼
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18 - .19
l.c.l., works .lb. .20 - .22
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works, lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs..lb. .60 - .63
yellow, dms. ton lots..lb. .22½- —
smaller quantities .lb. .23 - —
kegs .lb. .28 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs.14.70 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.20 - —
solution, 29° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.55
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 5.25 - 6.30
30° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.70 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.20 - —
32.5° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.85 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.35 - —
40° Be., ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.35 - —
l.c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.85 - —
40.5° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.75
l.c.l., 5 dms or more, works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.50
1-4 dms., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.90
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E..lb. .666 - .722
Silicofluoride, bbls., works..lb. .10 - —
Sulphate, agricultural, 90-95% K_2SO_4, bulk, works, basis 90%..ton.36.25- —
NF VII, crys., dms..lb. .31 - .33
gran dms lb 18½- —
powder, dms. .lb. .19 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium, thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms. lb. .82 - 1.08
tech., works..lb. .77 - .79
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
5 tons, works..lb. .12¾- —
1 ton or less, works..lb. .13 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulphate bulk works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO .ton.16.00 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt)
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .33 - .36
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., cs., lb. .85 - .95
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., works..lb. .52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots. .gm. 1.50 - 1.75
Acetate, bots. .gm. 1.25 - 1.50
Prickly ash bark, bls..lb. .25 - .28
Berries, bgs. .lb. .70 - .75
Prince's pine herb bls. .lb. .50 - .55
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - 4.00
spot .lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms., bots gm. 2.60 - 3.30
Propane commercial grade tanks group 3 gal. .04 - —
Propionaldehyde, dms., 5,000 lbs. or more, custom contract..lb. .60 - —

How close are you to Chicago?

Wherever you are located . . . you can be assured of fast, dependable delivery of Dow Caustic Soda! Caustic Soda Solid, Flake and Ground Flake are shipped from terminals in Chicago, Illinois, Port Newark, New Jersey, and Charleston, S. C. Dow maintains Caustic Soda Solution bulk tank distributing terminals in Carteret, New Jersey and Charleston, South Carolina. By ship, rail and barge Dow Caustic Soda production is shipped into these terminals from three large plants—in Michigan, Texas and California. Take advantage of Dow's distribution facilities . . . and receive dependable caustic soda delivery!

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DOW CAUSTIC SODA

THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY, MIDLAND, MICHIGAN

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Dow Chemical of Canada, Limited, Toronto 1, Canada

DOW
CHEMICALS
INDISPENSABLE TO INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Propyl Aldehyde—Rosin

Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Gallate, dms., ton lots to 100 lb. lots, works lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Parahydroxybenzoate USP dms lb 2.30 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .68½- .69½
l.c.l. lb. .09½- .10½
tanks lb. .07 - .08
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- .20½
l.c.l. frt. alld., E lb. .20½- .21½
tanks, frt alld., E lb. .17½- .18½
Propyleneglycol, USP, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .18½- .19½
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¼- .21¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼- .22¼
tanks, same basis lb. .17½- .18½
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .18¼- —
Propylthiouracil bots. 50 kilos or more kilo.55.00 —
smaller lots kilo.55.10 -55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs lb. .25 - .27
blonde, bgs lb. .18 - .20
husks, bgs lb. .55 - .60
Pulsatilla herb, bls lb. .40 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd. coarse, 0½, 1, 1½ 2, 3 bgs., ton lots. lb. .03½- .04
smaller lots lb. .03½- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .05¼- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb .02½- —
Pumice in bbls. is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs lb. .18 - .26
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .71½- —
liquid (20 to 1) basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc, odorless basis, bbls., works gal.14.00 - —
(30 to 1), basis 3 grams pyrethrins per 100 cc., odorless base, bbls., works gal.20.80 - —
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb.15.50 -15.00
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., c.l., works, and frt. equald gal. 2.07 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 2.70 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .89¼- 1.04½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90 - 1.05
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram bots gram .55 —
Pyrites long-ton. No prices.
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol)
Pyrophyllite standard, 200 mesh, Bulk, c.l., mines ton.11.50 - —
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.12.50 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines.ton.15.75 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.11.00 - —
Insecticide, grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines. ton.13.00 -13.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.11.50 -12.00
Standard and No. 3 pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.

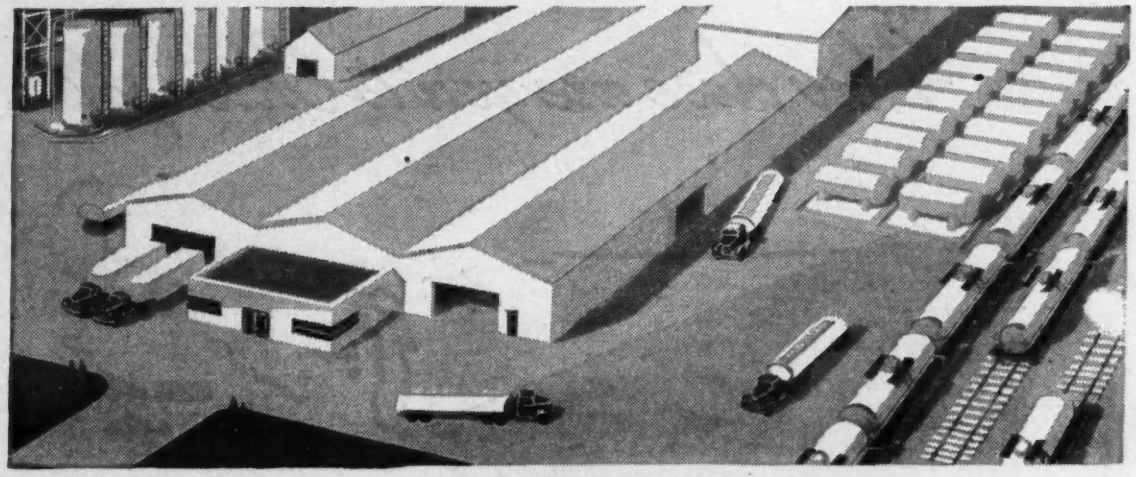
Pyroxylin, USP, bots lb. 2.54 - —
Scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works. lb. .22 - —
black, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .15 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works. lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works. lb. .18 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works. lb. .23 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .16 - —
mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin bgs. c.l., lb. .16½- .16¾
liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works, tanks, same basis lb. .03¼- —
solid, clarif. 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex dock, duty extra. lb. .11 - —
ordinary, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .10½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs lb. .20 - .25
Quercitron crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
Extract, No. 1, liquid, bbls., l.c.l., lb. .19 - —
Quicksilver, usaks (76 lbs.) net flask.200.00 -205.00
Quince seed, bgs lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinicine, NF, V, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, ctns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP cns. 100 ozs oz. .56½- —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF, cans. oz. .68 - —
Quinolin, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .60¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .61½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms., frt. alld lb. .87 - —
Raspberries, dried, bbls lb 1.60 - 1.70
Red, BON, arylid, deep shades, bbls. lb. 3.60 - —
light, medium shades, bbls. lb. 2.73 - —
maroons, pure, bbls lb. 1.75 - —
resinated, bbls lb. 1.50 - —
Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 4.60 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.50 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 4.30 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.80 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - 1.90
light shade, bbls., same basis. lb. 1.75 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 2.00 - 2.10
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.80 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.70 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco
Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem Easton E St. Louis, N. Y lb. .12¼- —
Iron oxide, synth., bgs lb. .11¾- .12
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa. Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades, bgs lb. .60 - —
Lake C, toner, alizarin, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .85 - —
rubin toner, resinated, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
pure, bbls., works lb. 1.50 - —
Virginia, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, toner, BON arylid, dlvd. lb. 3.60 - —
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
MNP1 toner, kgs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 4.22 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs, works lb. .08¾- .09
Para toner, bbls lb. .85 - —
Chlorinated, kegs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toners).
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs lb. 4.90 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs. lb. 5.95 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .06 - —
ex wheel, New York lb. .06½- —
Toluidin toner, deep shades, kgs., works lb. 1.45 - 1.60
light shades, kegs, works lb. 1.45 - —
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls, frt equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian 15% bgs., works lb. .0350- .0375
20% bgs., works lb. .04 - —
25% bgs., works lb. .0450- —
30% bgs., works lb. .0475- —
35% bgs., works lb. .05 - —
40% bgs., works lb. .0525- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, ctns lb. 3.64 - —
Watchung, bbls lb. 1.95 - —
Red KB base (see Chloro (4)-2-toluidine).
Red precipitate, NF, powd., 6% dms. lb. 4.37 - 4.39
Red saunders wood powd, bbls lb .50 - —
Rennin, NF, powder lb. 6.25 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .81 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .82 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .84 - —
l.c.l works lb. .85 - —
USP cryst., dms., works lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.95 - —
Resorcinol, monoacetate, NF, dms., lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans lb.48.00 -56.00
Rhubarb root, China, whole, cs. lb. .70 - 1.25
powd., bbls. lb. .75 - 1.50
India, whole, bgs lb. .30 - .35
powdered, bbls lb. .35 - .40
Riboflavin USP, bots., dlvd. kilo.125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga lb. .79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs lb. .33½- —
smaller lots lb. .34 - .39
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40
Rosemary flowers bls lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls lb. .12 - .12½
Portuguese, bls lb. .07 - .07½
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Rosin gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market)
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
G, H, I, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
K, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
M, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.35 - —
N, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
WG, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
WW, dms, c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.50 - —
X, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.60 - —



Quality production
starts with quality supply, so...

RCI
supplies itself!

If you could observe the railroad siding or truck dock of any of RCI's domestic plants, you'd witness an excellent example of a self-integrated manufacturing operation at work. You might see a shipment of phenol arriving from Tuscaloosa, Alabama, phthalic anhydride from Detroit, or maleic anhydride from Elizabeth, New Jersey. But whichever of these you saw, you'd discover that the supplier was RCI itself—for RCI maintains its own supply plants from which come most of the basic ingredients that make up the RCI line of synthetic resins. That's why you can always count on top quality and constant uniformity when you deal with RCI. For within these plants, RCI sets its own specifications and maintains its own systems of rigid quality control that assure raw materials exactly tailored to the needs of finished resins. And that means resins exactly tailored to the needs of your surface coatings. So why not follow the lead of leading formulators—for resins you can trust, buy RCI!

REICHHOLD CHEMICALS, INC.

RCI

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SYNTHETIC RESINS • CHEMICAL COLORS • PHENOLIC PLASTICS • PHENOL • GLYCERINE
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE • MALEIC ANHYDRIDE • SODIUM SULFATE • SODIUM SULFITE

Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.40.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.48.00 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib, dms.....gram. .03 - .04
smaller lots, fib, dms.....gram. .03½- .04
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., works lb. .20 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls.....lb. .73 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .45 - .50
Saccharin, USP gran., soluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.60 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.65 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb .65 - .70
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .90 - .95
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.23.50 -24.00
Sa.rol, dms.....lb. 1.15 - 1.75
Sage, Cretan, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Cyprus, bls.....lb. .09 - .11
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. .75 - .76
Greek, fancy bls.....No stocks.
Officinalis, English, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
European, bls.....lb. .35 - .45
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Syrian, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
Sago flour, refined, bgs.....lb. .09½- .09¾
unrefined, bgs.....lb. .07¾- .08
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Saligenin, ctns.....lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.05 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.07 - 1.08
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .94 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 1.15 - —
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.09 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.17.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons, 100 lbs.14.15 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.14.40 -14.55
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.10.75 -11.25
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs.11.75 -12.25
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾ .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms.....lb. .75 - 76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF., dms., cryst., powd., cns.....lb.130.00 Nom.
imported, cryst., powd., cns., kilo.280.00 -300 00
Saponin, No. 1, cns.....lb. 2.75 - —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .45 - .50
Honduras, bls.....lb. .38 - .40
Mexican, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls.....lb. 11 - .12
Spanish, French, bls.....lb. .08 - .09
Saw palmetto berries, bgs.....lb. .30 - .35
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns.....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs.....lb. .10 - .14
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots.oz.16.00 -17.60
hydrochloride USP, bots.....oz.84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .31 - .33
Selenium, powd., dms., divd....lb. 3.25 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 2.00 - 2.20
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .18 - .20
sifting, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .21 - .22
No. 2, bls.....lb. .19 - .21
No. 3, bls.....lb. .16 - .19
powdered, bls., oxs.....lb. .20 - .24
Pods, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. *5.00 Nom.
Sesame seed, Indian, white, hulled, bgs..lb. .23½- .24
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled, bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
natural, bgs.....lb. .18 - .18½
Turkish, bgs.....lb. .15 - .15½
Shaeffer's salt, bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .80 - —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .56 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .57 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .59 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .66 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .67 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .69 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .57 - .58
No. 2, bgs.....lb. .55 - .56
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .53 - .54
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .51 - .52
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica, amorph, dry-grd, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Ill., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40 00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - .23½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs.....oz. .9016- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots, oz. .79½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅜- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅝- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .79⅛- —
nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .56½- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .57½- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .58½- —
250-oz. lots.....oz. .58½- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Simaruba bark, bls.....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .45 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs.....lb. .24 - .28
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .15 - —
Blue, ctns.....lb. .18 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Soapbark, bls.....lb. .27 - .31
crushed, bls, bbls.....lb. .32 - .35
powd, bbls.....lb. .35 - .37
Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.60 - —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.85 - 4.62
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l. stock points....100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.30 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.50 - —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
t.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.20 - —

Soda caustic, flake, powd., 76%, c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.95 - 6.77
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.55 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.65 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.05
Sal. bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Soda-lime, USP dms.....lb. .23 - .28
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works, lb. .11½- .13
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .16 - —
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .83 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works...lb. .54 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Aluminate, bgs., 20,000 lbs. or more..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., divd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., divd.....lb. .41½- —
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13½- .15¼
solution, dms., works....gal. .70 - 1.10
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 3.15 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.75 - —

Sodium bichromate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10¾- .11⅛
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .14½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.65 3.85
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 3.65
Bisulphite, powd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.15 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 4.30
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls, kgs., works, lb. .34 - .35
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms lb 7.15 - 9.00
Carbonate, anhydrous (see Soda ash), crystalline, decahydrated (see Soda, sal), monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.05 - —
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09½- .11¾
Chloride, tech. (see Salt), USP dms.....lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works....lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .25 - .26
Chromate, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- .13¼

Rotenone—Sodium Hydrosulphite

Sodium citrate, anhyd., dms.....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, dms.....lb. .23 - .28
USP XIV gran., dms.....lb .28 - .33
Sodium citrate USP powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works, lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works lb 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms.....lb. .17 - .19
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works lb. .13½ .15
anhydrous, dms., works, lb. .16 - .17½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb .11 - .11¼
95%, bbls c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
l.c.l works.....lb. .11¼- —
Fluoracetate monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case works lb 12 00 16 50
1 oz tins 16 to 64 to case works lb 16 50 21 00
trihasic (on lots) lb 11 00 —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gentisate, 100 lb. fib, dms.....lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .83 - .88
Glutamate monobasic, dms, c.l. dlvd lb 1.60 —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 1.61 - 1.63
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls, lb. 1.80 - 1 95
powder, bbls.....lb. 1.85 2.00
solution 75%, dbys.....lb 1.06 1.21
Hydride dms works.....lb 2.60 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .24½- .25½
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .25 .26

What's Back of
SOLVAY
TRADE-MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
PRODUCTS?
Most chemicals are bought on the basis of carefully prepared specifications. However, the experienced buyer of chemicals looks behind the product and checks on the background, facilities and services that the manufacturer has to offer.
In back of every Solvay product, you will find a reputation for high quality and uniformity . . . a reputation that has been maintained since Solvay started producing America's first alkalies. This, plus the following services, has helped make Solvay the leader for seventy years.
★ SOLVAY "INDUSTRY-WISE" TECHNICAL SERVICE . . . offers expert knowledge and long experience in the handling, use, storing and compounding of Solvay products.
★ LABORATORY AND FIELD RESEARCH . . . a competent staff of technical specialists, working with the finest modern equipment.
★ STRATEGICALLY-LOCATED PLANTS AND STOCK POINTS . . . five plants and over two hundred stock points for convenient shipping.
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ALLIED CHEMICAL & DYE CORPORATION
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SOLVAY STOCK POINTS
SOLVAY BRANCH OFFICES
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Alkalies Chemicals
70 YEARS OF SERVICE
1881 1951
Soda Ash · Caustic Soda · Caustic Potash · Chlorine · Potassium Carbonate · Nytron
Calcium Chloride · Sodium Bicarbonate · Specialty Cleansers · Methanol · Sodium Nitrite
Formaldehyde · Monochlorobenzene · Para-dichlorobenzene · Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Ammonium Bicarbonate · Ammonium Chloride

Sodium Hydroxide—Spikenard Root

Sodium hydroxide, tech. (See Soda caustic).
USP, pellets, 100 lb. dms., 1 to 100 dms. lb. .21½- .26
Hyposphosphite, NF, ton lots or less, dms. lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulphite, tech., bgs., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
photo grade, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.00 - 4.25
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.40 - 7.15
Hyposulphate, pea crystals, bgs., 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sodium, hyposulphite crystals in bbls. 50c. higher.
NF (see Sodium thiosulphate).
Iodide, USP, bots., dms. lb. 2.69 - —
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .21½- —
60% dms., cbys., works lb. .26½- —
tech., 30%, dms., cbys., works, lb. .16½- —
Laurylsulphate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
Metaborate octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.78.50 - —
t.c.l., ex whse ton.124.50 -129.50
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works, ton.199.50 - —
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls., $24.50 per ton higher.
Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .19
Metanilate, bbls., frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Sodium metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.10 - —
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.95 - —
t.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.45 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
t.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.90
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
Molybdate, annyd., bbls., works, lb. .75 - .85
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls. lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dms., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.45.00 - —
imp 100-lb bgs. c.l. Atl Gulf Pac. whse ton.53.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.50.00 - —
Nitrite, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .07¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .08¾- —
USP gran. dms. lb. .17 - —
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
hydrated flake bbls. c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .10¼- —
Para-aminonenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - 4.00
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 5.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 5.30 - 5.75
Sodium pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24½- .26½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - .26
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - .25
Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .19¾- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20¾- .21¼
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. lb. .21 - —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .23
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms. lb. .44 - —
powd., dms lb. .47 - —
Phosphate, dihasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.15 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.55 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
USP, dried, powd., bgs., dms, works lb. .19 - .20½
monobasic, annyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.80 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.20 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.15 - 5.30
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.55 - 5.20
Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow, bgs., 10 tons lb. .13½- —
smaller lots lb. .14 - —
Sodium pyrophosphate acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 10.00 -10.75
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works, lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .42 - —
tetrabasic, anhy., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.40 - 7.50
t.c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.80 - 7.90
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .63 - —
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.10 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.25
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.11 - 4.51
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.70
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.11 - 5.50
Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 99° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, anhy., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicate, liquid, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.30 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.85
tanks, works ton.19.00 - —
52°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
tanks, works ton.57.00 - —
solid, bgs., works ton.55.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .054 - .0701
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld, E. lb. .577 - .631
Stearate, tech., dms., works lb. .43 - .44
USP, dms., works lb. .75 - —
Sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII, dried, gran., dms. lb. .22½- —
100 lbs. 2.00 - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls. lb. .19 - .19½
gran., bbls lb. .19 - .19½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
t.c.l. same basis 100 lbs. 5.40 - 5.90
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E. frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Sulphite anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.73 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.33 - 3.58
regular, cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.20 - 6.45
powder, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. No prices.
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., works, c.l. lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
liquid, 36-40%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.100.00 - —
Tetrasulphide, liquid, 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms. lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .31 - —
Thiosulphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. .12½- —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½- —
5 tons, works lb. .10¾- —
1 ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Trichloroacetate, 90%, 100 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .37½- —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½- —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .38 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .40 - —
10 lb. ctns., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .44 - —
t.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .46 - —
Prices West of the Rockies are 1¼c. per pound higher.
Tripolyphosphate, bgs. c.l. works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.75 - 8.00
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.15 - 8.40
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 3.15 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose. See CMC.
Sodium-cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, c.l., dms., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .53 - —
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha names).
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs or more works lb. .28 - —
less than 1,000 lbs. same basis.
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .34
petroleum, 100°F., tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Bayonne gal. .35 - —
150°F. flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs., works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .35 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .38 - .40
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000 lbs. works lb. .34 - —
10,000 to 20,000 lbs., works lb. .36 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .39 - .41
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms. ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼- —
less ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
tanks, works lb. .23½- —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼- —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½- —
tanks, works lb. 15½- —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.64.00 -65.00
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., dlvd. lb. .24 - —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24¼- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .24½- .28
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0600- —
20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .0615- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .0630- —
Sparteine sulphate, ctns. oz. .55 - 1.20
Spearmint leaves, bls. lb. .60 - .65
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .33 - .40

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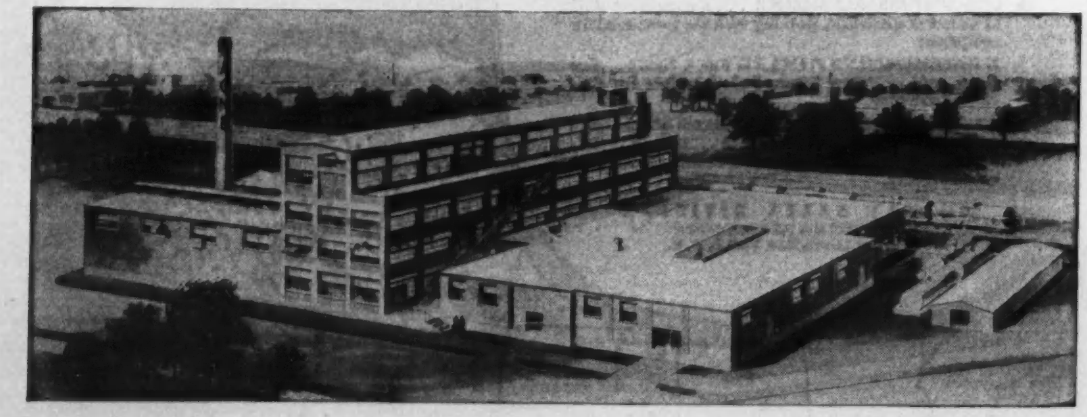

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AGENTS AND STOCKS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

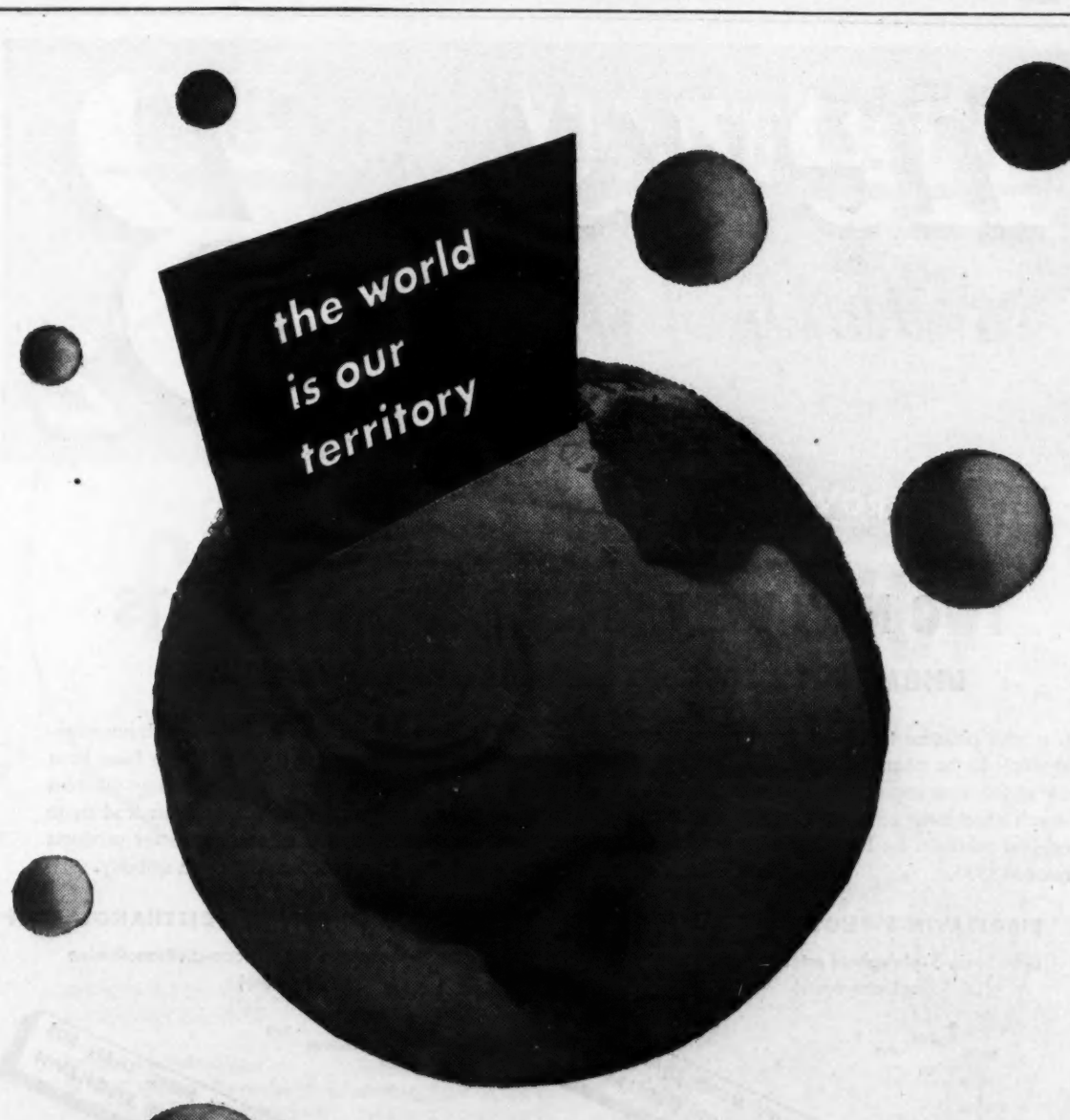
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works..lb. .61¼ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .63½ - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .65¾ - —
Squaw vine leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls, boxes..lb. 1.60 - —
White, bls.....lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .10 - .15
St. Ignatius beans, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls.....lb. .10 - .13
Stainless steel fume, dry, dms., works..lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride stannous)
Star root (see Helonias root)
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., N. Y..100 lbs. 6.79 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 6.94 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l....100 lbs. 6.91 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 7.06 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05¾- —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., spot .....lb. .06 - .06¼
Rice, bgs .....lb. .18 - .22
Wheat, bgs. .....lb. .0660- .0710
Stavesacre seed, bgs.....lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Stoneroot, bls.....lb. .07½- .08
Storax USP, cs.....lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs.....lb. .17 - .20
Streptomycin, hydrochloride and sulphate, bulk, 50 kilos or more..gram. .324 - —
uniabeled, 1-gram, vials, 1 to 500,000 vials..vial. .384 - —
5-gram vials, 1 to 500,000 vials. vial. 1.766 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns..dms, lb. .77 - —
Carbonate, 92%, dms.....lb. .20½- .24½
Chloride, tech., bbls.....lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works.....lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs .....lb. 3.37 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1025- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1145- —
Oxalate, obls., works.....lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms.....lb. 1.65 - —
Sulphate air-floated 90% 325 mesh bgs., works..ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide phosphorescent dms., works....lb. 2.80 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots.....oz.32.50 -39.00
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs..lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cans., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate NF, 100 ozs. .....oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cans, 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene monomer, dms., c.l., works, lb. .19¼- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20¼- —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots. .....lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls, l.c.l., works..lb. .65 - —
tech. bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .60 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring)
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar)
Sulphabenzamide dms. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide sodium, dms. ..lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals; free flowing, dms...lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.60 -11.10
powder .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms...lb.12.25 -12.75
powder .....lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms, ...lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms...lb.10.65 -11.15
powder, dms. .....lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals, dms..lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powder, dms .....lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms.....lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powder, dms. .....lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms..lb. 8.00 - 8.25
Sulphapyridin NF bowd bots, tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP crystals, free flowing, dms..lb. 4.00 - 4.50
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms..lb. 3.85 - 4.15
powder, dms .....lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.50 - 3.80
Sulphur, commercial, flour, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 2.05 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
lump, bgs., mines .....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract, long ton.21.00 -22.00
f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports, export..long ton.25.00 -27.50
domestic and Canada long ton.22.50 -23.50
refined, flowers, USP, bgs., mines, 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 4.25 - —
lump, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
rolls, bgs., mines.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.80 - —
salt block, bgs., mines..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
rubbermakers, com'l, regular, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
99-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.25 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 3.40 - —
refined, bgs., mines....100 lbs. 2.85 - —
bbls., mines .....100 lbs. 2.95 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
bbls. mines .....100 lbs. 3.50 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
washed, NF, bot.....lb. .11 - —
Sulphur dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04¼- —
tankcars, same basis .....lb. .03¼- —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works, lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works....lb. .0535- —
tanks, works .....lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .30
Monochloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .04¼- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .03¼- —
Sumac leaf, 28% ngs., ex-dock short ton.138.00 - —
ground, same basis....ton.135.00 - —
Superphosphate run of pile, under 22% s.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltimore unit-ton .81 -
Carteret, N. J..unit-ton. .76 - .78
Superphosphate, triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla..unit ton. .87 - —
Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.
Sweet basil, California, bgs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.15
imported, bgs.....lb. .90 - 1.00

T

2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works.....lb. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.65 - —
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works, lb. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. 1.75 - —
Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, off color, bgs., c.l., works..ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 -30.00
l.c.l. .....lb.28.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.27.00 - —
l.c.l., works .....ton.30.00 -32.00
imp., Canada grd., bgs., c.l. mines ton.15.25 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, f.o.b. works, lb. .14 Nom.
inedible, extra .....lb. .09½- —
fancy .....lb. .09½- —
special .....lb. .08½- —
No. 1 .....lb. .07½- —
sulphonated, 25%, dms., l.c.l.lb. .07¾- .08
50%, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .11¼- .11½
Tamarind, W.I., bbls.....lb. .13 - .15
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk..unit-ton. 7.00 - —
Chicago .....unit-ton. 7.50 - —
Tansy leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs...lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07½
Java, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07¼
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .40 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .58½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .46½- —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .74½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .62½- —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tarragon herb, bgs.....lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs. lb. .56 - —
dms. .....lb. .57 - .58
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .61 - .62
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l. .....lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms.....lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms .....lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, alpha (see A), commercial, dms., c.l., South..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., South.....lb. .14 - —
extra, dms. .....lb. .50 - .61
prime, dms. .....lb. .43 - .53
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .25½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .22 - —

Spruce Extract—Thiouracil

Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms.lb. .66 - 1.10
prime, dms.....lb. .55 - .65
Propionate, dms. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms. bots, gm. 3.00 - —
Propionate USP 100 gms. bots, gm. 2.60 - 3.00
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb .08 - .08½
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
USP, 55-gal. dms., works..... lb. .20½- .21½
smaller dms. works .... lb. .23½- .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms. works, lb. .72 - —
Pyrophosphate 40% cns., dms., works lb. .80 - .83
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .57 - —
tanks .....lb. .55 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium, metal, dlvd ..... lb 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99% bots., dlvd .... lb 10.50 - 13.00
Theobromine, fib dms.....lb 5.75 - 6.00
Salicylate fib. dms .....lb 5.17 - —
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb 4.80 - —
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms ..lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Theophylline, anhyd., or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots, 100 grams..kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms.....lb. .44 - .51
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works.....lb. 5.50 - 5.60



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H. J. BAKER & BRO.

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Thiourea—Vitamin A

Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .43½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½- —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 3.60 - —
Threonine dextro laevo, bots 100 grams 100.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .20 - .21
Spanish, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Thymol, fib, dms lb. 3.75 - 5.52
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 9.30 - 9.42
Timbo root (see Cube root)
Tin chloride, stannous, anhyd., dms., works lb. .872 - .882
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .71½- —
Metal lb. 1.03 - —
Oxide, bbls lb. 1.05 - 1.06
Sulphate, stannous, bbls lb. .98 - 1.00
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .82 - .83
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd. lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. divd lb. .22 - .22½
regular, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l. divd lb. .22 - .22½
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .21 - .21½
l.c.l., divd lb. .22 - .22½
metallurgical, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04½- .05¼
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
5-ton lots, works lb. .04¾- .05½
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .23 - .23½
l.c.l., divd E lb. .24 - .24½
Hydride dms works lb 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .08 - .08½
Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls ¼c higher, Pac. coast c.l. divd., l.c.l., ex whse. ½c higher
Titanium tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .45½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48½- .56½
tankcars, works lb. .44½- —
Tolidin nase distilled kgs lb. 1.30 —
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 6.50 - 6.75
Toluene (see Toluol).
Toluol coaltar (industrial) and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem Pa gal. .32 - —
Birmingham dist gal. .30 - —
Chicago dist gal. .33 - —
Cleveland dist gal. .32¾- —
Geneva Utah gal. .26 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .32 - —
Johnstown Pa gal. .30 - —
Lackawanna, N Y gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex gal. .35 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33½- —
Pittsburgh dist gal. .30 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md gal. .32 - —
Syracuse, N Y gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute Ind gal. .33½- —
Wyandotte, Mich gal. .33 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N Y gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N J gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .33 - —
Providence, R I gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill gal. .33 - —
Tolylene di-isocyanate, dms works lb .80 - .95
Tonga 50% bark and vine bls lb .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura cks lb 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Totaquine, 100-oz lots, cns oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .26 - —
less than ton lots, works lb. .29 - —
Triacetin, dms., divd lb. .51½- .52½
Tributyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .40½- —
l.c.l. lb. .41½- —
tanks lb. .39 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .63½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .64½- —
smaller containers lb. .68½- —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt., alld, E of Miss lb. .71¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .70 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .13½- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .11 - —
Prices in the West, 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- —
tanks, works lb. .11½- —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
divd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .11½- —
divd. E lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .10 - —
divd. E lb. .11 - —
Tricholine citrate, 85% solut., ret., chys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.10 - 2.15
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd lb. .35 - .35¼
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd lb. .37 - .37¼
l.c.l., divd lb. .38 - .38¼
tanks, divd lb. .35 - .35¼
Triethanolamine dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½- —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld, E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼- —
Triethyl citrate, tech., dms., c.l. lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. lb. .38½- —
tanks lb. .36 - —
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¼- —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .47½ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .48 - —
tanks lb. .46 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaid. 100% basis, lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equaid, 100% basis lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equaid., 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39½- —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equaid lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., frt. equaid lb. .36 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air floated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .017½ —
double grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Tripropyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .26¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .27¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .24½- —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic)
Trisodium phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic)
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:80 dms., works lb. 5.00 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. cns. works kilo. 207.00 - 242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root)
Tungsten metal powd., 99.9%, dms. works lb. 7.75 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs lb. .25 - .25½
Haitian, bgs lb. .09 - .09½
Jamaica, bgs lb. .08¾- .09
Madras, bgs lb. .13½- .14
Turpentine gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Wood, dest.-dist., dms. extra, c.l., works, South gal. .59 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., whse. N.Y.C gal. .70 - —
steam-dist., dms., extra, ret., c.l., works gal. .80 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., NYC gal. .96 - —
tanks, works gal. .70 - —
Tyrothricin, bots gram 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.50 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs lb 2.85 - —
yellow, kgs lb 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 45% N bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - —
44% N, bgs., c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld., Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 142.00 - —
l.c.l., divd. ton. 146.00 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, tankcars Belle, W. Va ton. 120.00 - —
C and D grades, tankcars, same basis ton. 118.50 - —
37 grade, tankcars, same basis, tcs. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls lb. .08 - .10

V

Valerian root, Belgain, NF, bls lb. .30 - .35
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 21.00 - 27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., ex dock ton. 86.00 - —
Cups, 28-30%, tannin bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 - —
Extract powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09½- .09¾
Vanadium pentoxide CP bgs. cns., contract works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.28 - —
spot, dms., work lb. 1.33 - 1.43
Vanilla, beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 2.90 - 3.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.00
whole, tins lb. 5.35 - 6.00
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 5.50 - 6.50
smaller lots lb. 5.55 - 6.65
ex guaiacol, tins, 25 lbs lb. 3.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.30 - 3.40
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .19½- —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl)
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.65 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in natural vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm. bots., lots of 100 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, acetate 200,000 to 400,000 A units per gm., bots., ens. dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .17 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units .21 - —

news about Roche Vitamin B_2

TO IMPROVE YOUR PRODUCTS

TWO NEW VERY HIGHLY SOLUBLE SALTS

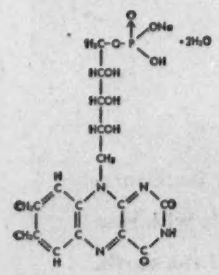
RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM & RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE DIETHANOLAMINE

It is with pleasure that Roche announces these new products to the pharmaceutical field. They represent one of the most important improvements that our research laboratories have made on this vitamin since its original synthesis by Paul Karrer, a Roche collaborator in 1935.

Both derivatives have been under thorough investigation for several years and significant data have been accumulated. Investigations involving many different types of oral and parenteral preparations lead us to invite your consideration of these salts for products requiring very high concentrations and stability.

RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE SODIUM

(Riboflavin-5'-phosphate ester monosodium salt dihydrate)



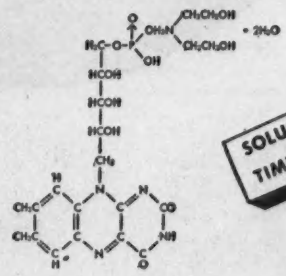
SOLUBILITY MORE THAN 100 TIMES THAT OF RIBOFLAVIN

Empirical Formula: $C_{17}H_{20}N_4O_9PNa \cdot 2H_2O$

PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 100 times that of riboflavin.* A synthetically prepared yellow powder resembling riboflavin. Contains small amounts of disodium salt. Riboflavin content 70-72%. Fluorescence, color intensity and biological activity identical with riboflavin on a molar basis. Stability approximately that of riboflavin. Phosphate ester group very resistant to hydrolysis.

RIBOFLAVIN-5'-PHOSPHATE DIETHANOLAMINE

(Riboflavin-5'-phosphate ester mono-diethanolamine salt dihydrate)



SOLUBILITY MORE THAN 200 TIMES THAT OF RIBOFLAVIN

Empirical Formula: $C_{25}H_{38}N_5O_{11}P \cdot 2H_2O$

PROPERTIES: *Solubility in water more than 200 times that of riboflavin.* Riboflavin content 61-63%. Properties in other respects similar to those of riboflavin-5'-phosphate sodium.

Limited production available. Samples with technical data sheets are available to pharmaceutical manufacturers. Our technical staff is available to discuss your problems.

Vitamin Division • HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE INC. • Nutley 10, N. J.

Vitamin A, natural acetate, over 400,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms. lots of 500 million units or more, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units..1,000,000 units. .22 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion Morton-Stubbs Corrected 6 - 1 1950

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
liquid, in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
palmitate, liquid, 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gm, 1,000,000 units. .18 - —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gm. 1,000,000 units. 18 - —

B_1 (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12} gm. or 5 gm. vials.....gram.450.00 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin).
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1 25 gm. bots. .....gram. 4.50 - —
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls .....lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Tree bark, bls .....lb. .75 - .90
Wartarin, 0.5%, dms., 50 lbs., f.o.b. N. Y. or Chicago lb 1.95 - —
25-49 lbs., same basis lb 2.05 - —
5-24 lbs., cns., same basis lb 2.15 - —
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock .ton.98.00 -101.50
merchantable, bgs., ex dock.ton.94.00 -96.50
extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .10½- .11
solid, E. Africa, 61% tannin, bgs. ex dock, duty extra, lb. .10¾- —
S. Africa, 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .10¾- —
Wax amorphous (see Wax micro crystalline)
Bayberry, bgs., spot.....lb. .45 - .46
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs.lb. .80 - .81
slab, ogs.....lb. .79 - .80
crude, African, bgs.....lb. .65 - .66
Brazilian, bgs.....lb. .74 - .75
Central American, bgs....lb. .67 - .69
refined, yellow, bricks, cs....lb. .71 - .73
slabs, bgs. .....lb. .70 - .72
Candelilla, crude, bgs.....lb. .76 - .78
refined, bgs.....lb. .79 - .80

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra: 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots, lb. 1.07 - 1.09
North Country, No. 2, ton lots, lb. 1.15 Nom.
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.08 - 1.10
refined, bgs., ton lots.....lb. 1.12 - 1.15
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots..lb. 1.28 - 1.30
No. 2 .....lb. 1.26 - 1.28

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs .....lb. .48 - .50
Microcrystalline, 170° - 175° m.p., ASTM, amber, cans., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .15 - —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .13½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, amber, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .17 —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs lb. .15½- —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, basis lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .21½- —
black, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 - —
white, cns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs. same basis lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw, bgs..lb. .25 - .25½
refined, bgs .....lb. .31 - .33
imported, Bohemian, bgs....lb. .14 - .13
German, bgs .....lb. .13 - .15
Ouricury, ref., bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Paraffin (see P.)
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .30 - .33
cakes, cs.....lb. .31 - .34
Sugar, cane, refined, dom., slabs, works lb. .53 - —
imp., bgs., N. Y.....lb. .53 - —
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls .....lb. .18 - .20
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., lb. 5.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh bgs, c.l. works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l. works ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l. .....whse. ton.35.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -30.00
l.c.l. ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls. lb. .06 - .07
Thin, natural, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
rossed, bls. .....lb. .19 - .22
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .20 - .21
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .22 - .23
Wollastenite, 20 mesh, bgs., f.o.b. works..ton.19.00 - —
325 mesh, same basis.....ton.20.00 -27.00
Woodflour 40 mesh bulk, c.l., works, East ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l. same basis ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis, ton.45.00 -50.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.60.00 -62.00
Woodflour in bgs extra, returnable.
Woolfat, crude (see Degras) USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed American, bgs.....lb. .14 - .16
Levant, bgs .....lb 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood leaves, bls .....lb .35 .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls .....lb. .28 .30
Xylene (see Xylol)
Xylenol cryst., 56°-58° C. m.p., ref. dms. c.l. works frt equald lb. .193 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis lb .18 —
45°-47°C. dms. c.l. frt. equald, lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C., b.p., except meta, dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.31 - —
l.c.l. same basis gal. 1.34 - —
tanks, same basis gal. 1.20 - —
meta fraction, over 7° C., dms., c.l., same basis. gal. 1.46 - —
l.c.l. same basis .... gal. 1.49 - —
tanks, same basis ..... gal. 1.35 - —
Xylidins, mixed dms ..... lb. .39 .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works—
Bethleham, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Birmingham district gal. .30½- —
Chicago district.....gal. .33½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .33 - —
Geneva, Utah .....gal. .35 - —
Hamilton, Ohio .....gal. .32 - —
Johnstown, Pa .....gal. .31 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Lone Star, Tex .....gal. .35 - —
Loram, Ohio .....gal. .31 - —
Minequa, Colo .....gal. .34 - —
Philadelphia, Pa .....gal. .33 - —
Pittsburgh district....gal. .30 - .33
Sparrows Point, Md ..gal. .33 - —
Syracuse, N. Y .....gal. .30½- —
Terre Haute, Ind ...gal. .35 - —
Wyandotte, Mich ....gal. .33 - —
Youngtown, Ohio ....gal. .30½- —
Petroleum, indust., 100, tanks, Albany, N. Y.....gal. .33 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .33 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .31 - —
Chicago, Ill .....gal. .33 - —
Detroit, Mich .....gal. .33 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .33 - —
Providence, R. I....gal. .33 - —
Wood River, Ill....gal. .33 - —

Y

Yara yara, cns .....lb. 2.25 - 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 - —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 - —

Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .56 - —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .60 - —
Yellow barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., divd. N. of Tenn. and N. C. E of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 - —

Barium chromate yellow price differentia in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidin, AAA, bbls., divd..... lb. 1.91 - —
AAOT, bbls .....lb. 2.06 - 2.15
Cadmium, CP all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 3.20 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 1.32 - —

Cadmium yellows Los Angeles and San Francisco ex whse l.c per lb higher

Chrome, CP, bbls., divd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island... lb. .32 - —

Mivd Ala. Fla Ga., La (Shreveport) 1¼c nigher, Miss., N C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c higher; Ft. Worth Tex. 1½c higher; El Paso Tex., 2c higher Cedar Rapids Des Moines Kansas City Lincoln Omaha St Joseph 1.6c higher divd. Pac Coast; tor Denver Pueblo Salt Lake City Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago

—Continued on page 42

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Science and Service

Science is having a big day in these parts during the current fortnight. Chemists are, quite justifiably, being lauded for their many services contributory to human welfare and development. It is to be hoped that men of, perhaps, a more practical humanitarian concept will be speeded in their conversion of the resources provided by chemistry to wider and better practical use. There is need and opportunity in that direction far beyond that which exists for the discovery of more new compounds or even elements.

Science is a heterogeneous community. Scientists, say the daily press, map plans to fly to other planets. There can be no practicability in such venturing, and there can be no humanitarian service while so very many things await remedying—yes, even recognition—on this planet.

Scientists should get into broader correlation. Mechanical science has been working on a gasoline turbine engine ever since the pistoned motor was invented. It has got to a practical goal, albeit not an idealistic one. Mechanical science made gasoline a fuel. Chemical science has improved it for that role. Metallurgy has done as much as mechanics and chemistry toward the development of the internal combustion turbine. The talk toward perfection is now almost wholly metallurgical. Mechanics seeks a metal which will enable it to add another 100 degrees Fahrenheit to the present operating bucket temperature of 1,500 degrees. It could be that the solution of the problem lies in developing a fuel which will be as much more efficient at the present temperature.

Science is sending rockets into all sorts of unknown and useless realms of space. It could do much better service to humanity by providing a means of preventing the killing of 400 to 500 persons in automobile "accidents" during the Labor-Day weekend.

Big Problem for Business

Water is one of man's most useful materials in many applications. It is also one of his biggest puzzles in the getting of a sufficiency and in the disposing of a surplus. Its role in industry, as a material, as an operating supply, and as a source of power, is a most important one—far more so than is realized except in case of need. In commerce, especialy in connection with transportation—and not alone there as a carrier of vessels—it is almost indispensable.

Man has been working with, for, and against water since his beginning. He has gone far and wide in that activity, but he is still bothered by aridity, by floods, by pollution, by unpotability, by industrial unfitness, and many other aspects of the all-embracing problem of water. Science, technology, and common sense have much to do before that problem will have been solved in a satisfactory degree.

Most of the news of the water problem recently has had to do with the overabundance of that element in the areas of the nation's largest waterways. Although this has been a wet year, there have still been some problems of aqueous insufficiencies in respect of municipal supplies and of agricultural needs—and the synthesizing of rain has not brought adequate relief. So it is that the federal government has been much concerned, for example, about providing sufficient water for domestic and industrial use in the naval activities at San Diego, Cal. Congressional bills have been introduced for the construction of larger pipeline facilities for the carrying of water from the Colorado river to San Diego. And at the same time a resident of that city got a patent for a process for converting seawater into a form suitable for irrigation. It could be that further treatment of the resulting water that would make it potable and industrially fit, would not cost as much in time or money as the building of the proposed pipelines.

There is a bill (S. 5 and H.R. 6) designed "to provide for research into and demonstration of practical means for the economical production, from sea or other saline waters, or from the atmosphere (including cloud formations), of water suitable for agricultural, industrial, municipal, and other beneficial consumptive uses." The Department of the Interior has been reported to be behind a move to get more water for several large coastal cities by way of nearby plants to convert seawater. It is reported that such an operation has been developed to a practicable and quite economical stage by an engineer in Europe. Experimentation would seem to be unnecessary—but that is government's way (vide: liquid fuel from coal).

The conversion of seawater in a generally consumable form might be made sequential to the now utilized treatment of the saline liquid for the production of bromine or magnesium. Even if one were to proceed in the direction pointed by some nutritionists who declare that seasalt has a greater nutritive value than simple or even iodinated sodium chloride, the removing of the bromine and the manganese would cause but a negligible, if any, reduction of the salt's nutritive value.

There is a difference of opinion in the evaluating of chemical and physical processes for the desalinizing of seawater. The most logical conclusion is that a combination of the two would be best if the conversion was to go so far as to insure potability. The relatively simple method (patented) of treatment with silver nitrate is satisfactory, in fact is beneficial, in the producing of water for irrigation.

In the physical sense, the water problem is most important in the matter of preventing damaging floods and making use of the surplus water at least for irrigating. In that connection opinions differ between the construction of many dams, with or without adjacent retaining basins, on tributaries of the major rivers and the construction of large dams, equipped for the production of electric and perhaps hydraulic power, on the rivers themselves.

Government planners favor the latter method—it is peculiar how their ideas differ with respect of big business. But, it is practicable to provide more than a little electric power by use of a small dam. And it is far easier to return to the eroded land silt from a small impounding not far away. That is one of the big aspects of the water problem.

Solution of the nation's water problem should not be left to central government in any connection. For practical reasons, it must enlist the services of local governmental bodies—and the more local the better. This job, of course, is one of public service; but private enterprise can do such a job better than government. It must be admitted that private enterprise does not aways do its jobs, even in a less satisfactory manner. That is the big reason why government horns in. Another reason is that there are laws which give some governmental agency or other—usually one poorly equipped for the job—an inside track. Congress, for example, would authorize the navy to build that new Colorado river pipeline. The army has a lot to say about dams and bridges and other things comprised by the national water problem.

That problem is one of business, because the service of the public is the purpose and the duty of business, and so is the protection of property and the development of resources. Water is a big resource, a very useful one. It should be used correspondingly.

Washington Talks It Over

—Continued from page 5

of winter footwear. By reducing foot sweating, the new powder will make the soldier's heavy winter socks and boots more effective against cold injury.

The new preparation has a powdered talc base and contains aluminum chloride and potassium alum as anhidrotic agents, as well as boric acid, salicylic acid, and starch. An initial shipment of the powder will be delivered to the army this fall, and will be issued to troops assigned in cold weather areas, including those in Korea.

Defense Contract Information

To help businessmen bidding on defense contracts, the Munitions Board has issued a booklet explaining how prospective bidders or contractors can be cleared to handle classified information. Such clearance is required before a bidder is given information regarding products classified as "confidential" or "secret."

The booklet, "How to Be Cleared for Handling Classified Military Information Within Industry," was prepared by the board's office of industrial security. The information is given in question-and-answer form and offers a step-by-step guide to those interested in bidding on defense contracts. It gives the answers to questions concerning what classified information is; what it means to be cleared; who gives clearance; what clearances cover; and how employees are cleared.

The booklet is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents at 10 cents a copy.

For the Bookshelf

PENSIONS FOR EMPLOYEES. Paper; 91 pages. New York: Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York. $1.

This is the printed proceedings of the Pension Forum sponsored by the N. Y. state chamber of commerce last year. It comprises discussions of the general and individual economic problems which attend the use of plans for the pensioning of employees. The contributions to the forum include also the subjects of financing pension plans and collective bargaining with reference to such plans. There is an excellent paper on each of those subjects.

A particularly useful part of the book's contents is that devoted to questions and answers. These comprise labor costs, control of investments, retirement age, compulsory plans, life insurance and hospitalization, fixed benefits, methods of funding, profit-sharing, withdrawal of employee contributions, and many other subjects which affect the operation of pension plans.

National Potato Push

"Eat more 'taters!" is a slogan about which a lot will be heard in the coming months. The National Potato Council is out to do battle with the dietitians and champions of fat-reducing formulas who hold the spud in low esteem, in an endeavor to restore the vegetable to the dinner table.

Plans have been drawn up by the council for a national educational and promotional program to increase the consumption of "Irish" potatoes, to be paid for by the potato farmers and others in the industry through voluntary assessments on all potatoes moving into the normal channels of consumer trade. The assessments will be collected by cooperating bag manufacturers at the time growers, or their suppliers, voluntarily participating in the program, are billed for their bags.

Potato consumption has been falling off at an alarming rate, and the council feels that a program of this kind is the only thing that will reverse the trend and put potatoes back on the table—every meal, every day. The educational campaign will be aimed at impressing the public on the nutritional value of the spud and emphasizing the health angle of its eating.

Mineral Needs Are Charted

This nation's trend toward greater dependence on foreign sources for some of our most essential metals and nonmetallics has been graphically illustrated in a chart just drawn up by the Bureau of Mines to support the arguments of Secretary Chapman for more intensified exploration of mineral deposits. The chart shows that, in the six years since the end of World War II, the ratio of domestic mine production to consumption of primary material in thirty-eight important industrial minerals has been decreasing.

Bureau estimates for 1951 reveal that there are only nine commodities which the United States will produce this year in sufficient quantities to meet or exceed consumption demands. They are sulphur, molybdenum, anthracite, bituminous coal and lignite, phosphate rock, salt, natural gas, helium, and magnesium. In the 90-100-percent self-sufficiency range are nitrates, iron ore, and petroleum. Ilmenite and potash are in the 80-90-percent bracket, while self-sufficiency range is 60-80 percent for copper, zinc, rutile, and fluorspar.

There are seven strategic commodities for which the nation is virtually dependent upon foreign sources this year. They are industrial diamonds, quartz crystals, tin, chromite, nickel, strategic mica, and long-fiber asbestos. We will produce only a minute percentage of tantalum requirements, 8 percent of the manganese needed, 9 percent of mercury, 10 percent of cobalt, 20 percent of flake graphite, 38 percent of bauxite, 55 percent of lead, and 26 percent of antimony.

Improved self-sufficiency since World War II has been experienced only in sulphur, anthracite, bituminous coal and lignite, salt, ilmenite, rutile, and antimony.

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Heavy Chemicals

Renewal of moderate buying interest lifted the price of quicksilver last week. Higher prices were named for anhydrous sodium sulphite in order to cover increased producing costs. While the copper strike appeared to be settled, its effects were fully reflected in copper sulphate where the supply position was exceedingly tight. Tetraethyl pyrophosphate was advanced by one producer but not by all. It looked as though sodium silicofluoride was slated for an advance as the OPS ceiling price shows a rather wide differential over the current market quotations. Critical shortages of cobalt and nickel oxides are continuing to cause considerable worry in the vitreous porcelain enamel industry. The frit manufacturers stated the industry is conserving cobalt and nickel oxides and advised NPA there is no substitution for nickel oxide in the production of frit.

Future shipments of soda ash were offered last week and first hand inventories of liquid caustic soda increased with the dry forms also leaning toward easement. Sodium nitrite contract requirements have been leveled off and caustic potash and potassium carbonate were available for immediate shipment. Potassium permanganate continued short with shipments running behind schedule. Stocks of formic and oxalic acid revealed some easement. Sulphuric acid continued definitely tight. Paper and pulp interests in Canada stated that lack of sulphur threatens to cause another newsprint scarcity. In general, the overall demand for heavy chemicals has not increased since the start of the month but supply conditions have materially improved in many directions.

Fourteen wholesalers of industrial chemicals reporting to the Bureau of the Census aggregate sales of $2,903,000 in July showed a loss of 3 percent from June. Nine wholesalers showed a loss of one percent from the preceding month. In comparison with July, 1950, their sales were up 16 percent and their inventories were up 22 percent.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 96.8 percent for the week ending September 1, according to the American Paper and Pulp Association. This compared with 100.8R in the preceding week and 99.2 for the corresponding week in 1950.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Ammonium Liquor — July production was placed at 4,143,291 pounds by the Bureau of Mines. June output amounted to 4,063,467 pounds, and in July last year 3,939,500 pounds were made. Production from January through July totaled 28,822,801 pounds, compared with 27,029,200 for the corresponding period in 1950. Sales in July were 3,503,690 pounds, against 2,885,054 in the preceding month and 3,236,800 pounds in July, 1950. Total sales for the first six months were 21,659,173 pounds, compared with 24,638,900 for the same time last year. Stocks on July 31 were 2,073,818 pounds, against 2,207,730 on June 30 and 1,714,600 pounds on July 31, 1950.

Bauxite—Domestic mine production of bauxite in the United States during the second quarter totaled 512,332 long tons (dried equivalent) according to the Bureau of Mines. This was an increase of 33 per cent over the first quarter of 1951 and the greatest output since the July-September period of 1944. Imports of bauxite (as shipped) decreased slightly from the first quarter. However, combined with the increased domestic production, the total new supply was 1,188,879 long tons, the largest quarterly tonnage since the third quarter of 1943.

Carbon Bisulphide—Supply position remained tight. June production was placed at 39,774,958 pounds, compared with 37,820,362 pounds in the preceding month.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Producers have continued to allocate this material with shipments far below current requirements. The supply situation does not appear to be improving to any appreciable extent. June production amounted to 18,879,329 pounds, against 20,302,204 in May.

Chlorine—Maintenance of heavy demand has kept production under pressure. Inquiry from municipalities is expected to relax this month but the call from other sources is active enough to absorb any slack and the overall supply situation is definitely tight. The long range view, however, is considered favorable and the supply is expected to level off requirements when new production is made available some time in 1952.

Copper Sulphate—While it looked as though the copper strike is slated for settlement, copper sulphate production was down last week owing to the metal shortage and the supply position was definitely tight. There was no easement in the industrial demand which remained heavy. Agricultural inquiry from Florida was more active and there was still some movement for blight control. Most of the export demand came from South American countries although Europe was also represented. Producers named 90 days for the earliest domestic shipments on new business.

Fluorspar—Production figures appearing in our previous report were erroneous. The Bureau of Mines gives production of metalurgical grade at 48,577 tons, ceramic grade 11,580 tons and acid grade 28,653 tons for the second quarter of 1951. The total was 88,810 tons, compared with 73,327 tons in the first quarter.

Glauber's Salt—Stocks while not excessive have been able to meet current requirements readily. June production was placed at 18,468 tons, compared with 19,293 in the preceding month and 15,944 tons in June last year.

Potash, Caustic—With backlogs eliminated, production is now meeting current requirements without difficulty. Demand was not unusually active with the soap industry buying conservatively and other consumers inclined to follow this policy. Both liquid and the dry forms were available for prompt shipment last week.

Potassium Carbonate—Relatively quiet with the market following closely the pattern of caustic potash. It was stated that demand from glass plants has relaxed of late with the production of television tubes off appreciably.

Potassium Permanganate—DO's and military demand in general are being given preference by producers and water processing and other uses considered essential are being covered, but the overall demand has exceeded output and shipments are behind schedule. The supply position is definitely tight with no export orders being considered.

Salt Cake—Demand from the kraft paper mills has continued steady and the movement to other consumers has prevented the accumulation of stocks. June production of crude commercial totaled 62,728 tons, compared with 64,046 in May and 33,623 in June last year.

Soda Ash—According to producers, no significant improvement in demand has developed this month to date. It was stated that the tonnage shipped in August was below that of July. First hand sales of spot material have continued to take place and in some instances 1952 contracts have been offered at current prices.

Soda, Caustic—Liquid was more freely offered on spot by some producers and the supply situation appeared easier than at the beginning of the month. As far as known no new contracts have been taken to date. Demand at present has not reached general expectations. The dry forms were not in free supply but showed moderate easement with small lots obtainable in some first hand quarters on spot.

Sodium Bicarbonate—This market has turned into a sellers' affair. First hand inventories have increased and suppliers are looking for new business. It was stated that the railroad demand is about normal but the inquiry from other sources was not unusually active.

Sodium Nitrite—Shipments have now

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Quicksilver, $5 per flask.
Sodium sulphite, anhydrous, 8c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
245.2	245.2	245.2	223.4	228.1

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
126.1	126.1	126.1	121.9	122.3

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

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caught up with contract schedules for the first time this year and it looks as though an open market is in sight. Demand for meat-packing season was exceedingly active, while the enamelling, dye and synthetic rubber industries have also shown interest.

Sodium Phosphate—Production tetra in June amounted to 7,712 tons, compared with 8,400 in May and 7,937 tons in June last year. The acid pyro output in June was 791 tons, against 671 in the preceding month and 614 tons in June 1950. Production of tripoly in June was 25,954 tons, compared with 26,311 in May and 19,082 tons in June last year.

Sodium Silicofluoride—While the market has developed a firmer tone since the establishment of a carlot ceiling of 7c. per pound by OPS., the price has not been advanced to date. In producing quarters it was stated that although an upward revision was under consideration, there was still material available at 5c. per pound works in carlot quantities.

Sodium Stannate—Demand fair for government specified uses. The market continued steady under the stabilization of tin metal. Producers have inventories and are in a position to take orders for immediate shipment.

Sodium Sulphite, Anhydrous—Priced higher at $2.73 per 100 pounds for carlots and at $3.33 to $5.58 per pound for smaller quantities f.o.b. the works depending upon the quantity involved. There was no change in the powdered grade which was held at $6.75 per 100 pounds, works for carlots.

Tin Salts—Stannous anhydrous chloride and stannous sulphate were about the most active under this classification last week. The market uncovered no new price changes as the price of the metal remained at $1.03 per pound. There were no shortages of any description and immediate shipments were readily available from producers' inventories.

Acids

Acetic—Production of synthetic was lower in June. The total amounted to 37,669,074 pounds, against 41,454,316 in May. Natural output was 1,788,928 pounds, compared with 1,769,545 in the preceding month. Relaxation of pressure for glacial shipments has improved the supply position although producers have not been able to build up inventories to date.

Formic—Market position has shown some improvement although stocks are not free and in some instances shipments are behind schedule. Relaxation of demand from textile mills has allowed producers to level off some backlog orders.

Muriatic—No shortage of stocks at present. Supply situation continued favorable with immediate shipments available.

Oxalic—Spot stocks have been available at times for domestic use but not for export. Supply conditions have shown improvement since the turn of the month although future output will be regulated to a large extent by the supply of sulphuric acid obtainable.

Phosphoric—Stocks are leaning toward easement but are not free at present. The long range outlook is considered favorable on account of the prospective increase in phosphorus production. June output amounted to 147,772 tons of acid and included 75,478 tons made from phosphorus and 72,294 made from phosphate rock. Total production in May was revised to 157,086 tons and in June last year 135,520 tons were made.

Sulphuric—No easement in supply conditions could be noted. Production has been held down by the shortage of sulphur and future output is dependent on the amount of basic material made available. Meanwhile, consuming demand is heavy and holding at a level above current production.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Domestic production of primary aluminum totaled 72,698 short tons during the month of July, according to the Bureau of Mines. This is the highest monthly output since May 1944. The total production for the first seven months is approximately 18 percent greater than the corresponding period of 1950. For the second successive month, shipments have exceeded production, thereby bringing month-end stocks to 11,369 tons, the lowest point since September 1950. Quoted prices for primary ingot and pig remained unchanged at 19 and 18 cents respectively.

Copper—U. S. district court at Denver has issued an injunction to bring to an end the copper strike. The action requires the workers to return to their jobs for 80 days while federal mediators attempt to settle the wage dispute. Union officials said they would comply with the court order. But they termed it as unfair and unjust. The injunction was obtained by government attorneys under the Taft-Hartley law on instructions from President Truman. NPA stated that the nation has lost 3,000 tons of copper daily or 15,000 tons weekly during the strike. Copper, it was said, is the tightest of the three critical metals being allocated under the

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controlled materials plan. The other two are steel and aluminum.

Lead—Stocks have become unusually tight as a result of the mine, mill and smelter workers strike. It is estimated that production has been cut back about 60 percent. Suppliers who had stocks have been booking restricted tonnages on a day to day basis.

Molybdenum—Domestic production of concentrates was 8,731,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the fourth quarter of 1950, an increase of 12 percent over the preceding quarter, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic shipments of concentrates in the fourth quarter comprised 20,577,400 pounds, and shipments for export 1,288,000, compared with 7,000,200 pounds domestic and 1,037,300 pounds for export in the third quarter. Molybdenum concentrates were produced in 6 states in the fourth quarter; Colorado led, followed in order by Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, Nevada, and California. Consumption of concentrates in the fourth quarter of 1950 was 8,408,000 pounds (contained molybdenum) compared with 6,525,200 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the third quarter. Stocks of molybdenum concentrates held by industry were 4,089,800 pounds (contained molybdenum) on December 31, 1950, compared with 16,704,500 pounds on September 30, 1950.

Production and shipments of molybdenum products were 8,095,500 and 14,041,700 pounds (contained molybdenum) in the fourth quarter of 1950, compared with 6,325,800 (revised figure) and 8,570,500 (revised figure) in the third quarter. Shipments of molybdenum products in the fourth quarter comprised 13,155,400 to domestic users and 886,300 for export compared with 8,268,500 (revised figure) and 302,000 pounds, respectively, in the third quarter. Stocks of molybdenum products held by producers were 1,494,900 pounds (contained molybdenum) on December 31, 1950, compared with 7,441,100 pounds on September 30, 1950.

Nickel—Increased supplies within the next year or more are assured from at least three sources the American Chemical Society was told last week. The largest producer, has increased its capacity by 5 percent in the current year and the second largest producer also has stepped up output substantially, while a third Canadian nickel producer will be operating within two to three years. In addition, it was predicted that in the near future there will be a sizable nickel production from Cuba.

Quicksilver—Renewal of buying interest strengthened the market last week and brought about an advance in prices. At the close of the week $200 per flask was named for round quantities although it was asserted there was not much available at that figure. Small lots brought $205.

San Francisco.—Buying interest was considered quiet the past week with inquiry light. Metal quoted $200 per flask, following the declining eastern price structure.

Tin—The Bolivian Embassy and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation have announced that a tin contract for thirty days has been agreed upon. The price is $1.12 per pound. This price, including smelting charges, is subject to revision. Any price established for a long-term contract will be retroactive to the first of June 1951 in regard to all tin delivered to the R. F. C. under this contract. Every endeavor will be made to determine the long-term contract in terms satisfactory to both parties.

The Bolivian government has agreed to authorize the signing of a contract covering the production of thirty days as proof of its invariable spirit of cooperation with the government of the United States; and the R. F. C., for its part, confirms its similar desire to cooperate fully with the Bolivian government. Bolivian tin is important to the security of the Western Hemisphere. In establishing this price, therefore, consideration has been given, and will be given, to the effect of mining costs in Bolivia on the level of production.

Vanadium—Advices from Bishop, California state that nearly half of United States tungsten production was shut down last week by the strike of international mine, mill and smelter workers union (Ind). Strikers seek wage increases and adjustment of various union-claimed inequities.

Caustic Soda Bulletin Available from Pennsalt

Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, has issued a new caustic soda bulletin prepared for all users of this basic chemical. Divided into four sections under tabbed headings, the booklet provides reference for particular problems on purchasing, handling and storage, equipment design and technical data. Requests for the bulletin should be written on company letterhead and addressed to Pennsalt Chemicals, 1000 Widener building, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Monsanto Appoints Four In Accounting Department

In a move to achieve a closer relationship between the accounting department and the company's organic chemicals and phosphate division, Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo., has announced four appointments in its accounting department, effective October 1.

M. C. Covert, statistician of the company, has been named division comptroller of the organic chemicals division. R. I. Phemister, supervisor of the accounting department's budget section, has been appointed division comptroller of the phosphate division. E. J. Gleeson, at present assistant division comptroller of Monsanto's Merrimac Division, Everett, Mass., has been named assistant division comptroller of the organic chemicals division. C. J. Koenig, supervisor of the accounts payable section in the St. Louis accounting department, will succeed Mr. Gleason at Everett.

Trade Briefs

Robert Gair Company, New York, has named Beavan W. Mills sales manager for "Gairvure" cartons.

Air Reduction Company has named J. W. Peterson general traffic manager succeeding H. W. MacArthur, who has retired.

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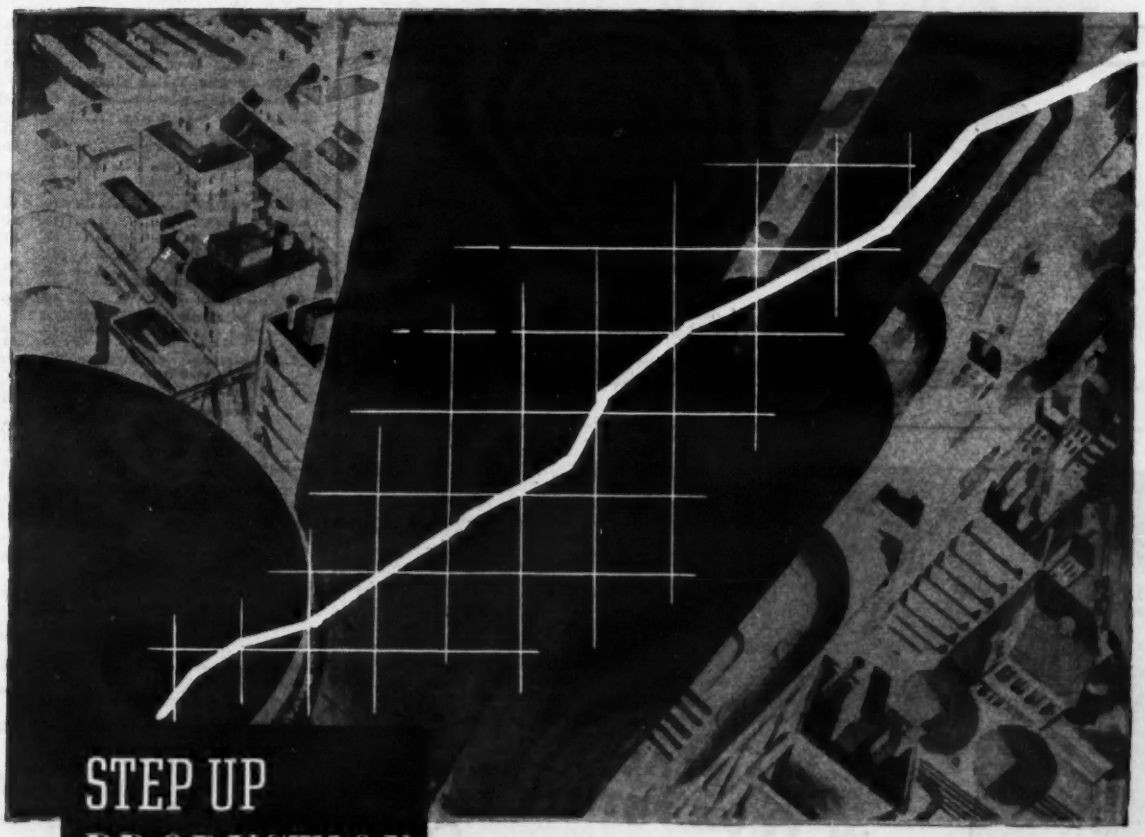

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Rochelle Salt
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
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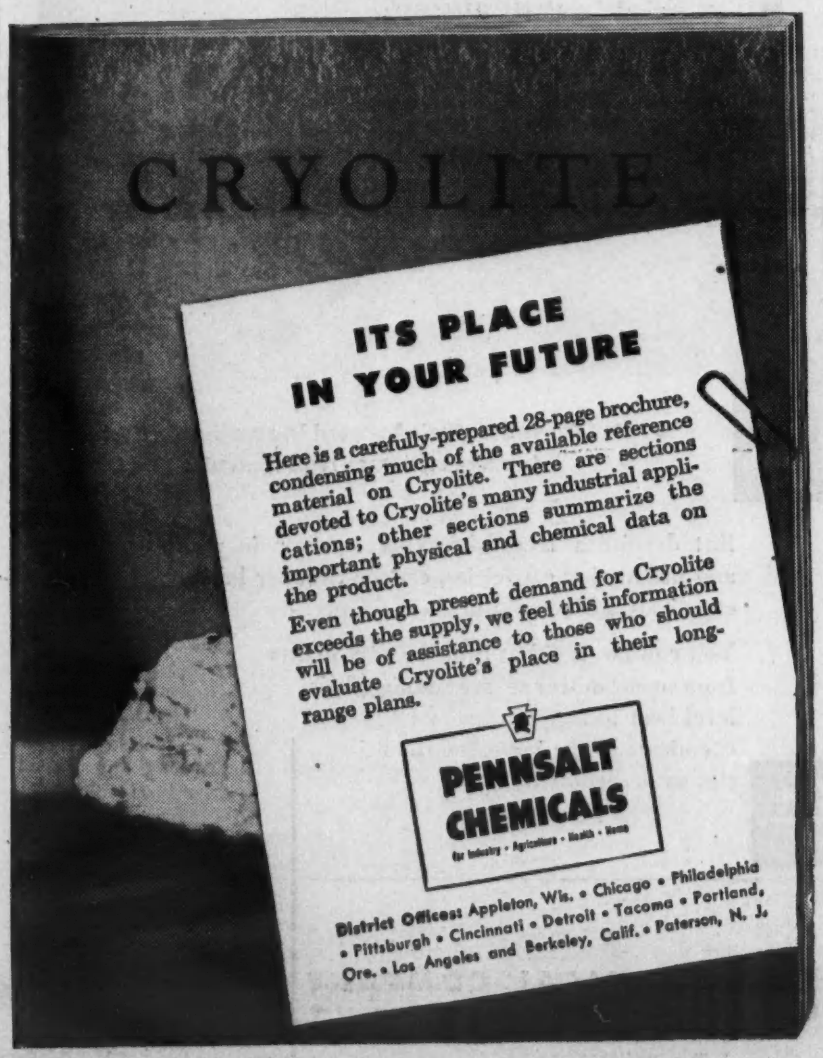
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Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Yellow, hansa, 10 G. bbls., same basis as chrome	lb.	2.05	- 2.15
G, pigments, bbls.	lb.	1.91	- 2.05
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.014½	- .0250
l.c.l., works	lb.	.0166	- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.04½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.04¾	- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l.	lb.	.0185	- .0210
synth., bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.09½	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.09¾	- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs.	lb.	4.15	- —
smaller lots	lb.	4.17	- —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works	lb.	.01¼	- .02¾
Zinc, (chromate) bbls., dlvd.	lb.	.27	- —
basic, dlvd.	lb.	.30	- —
Yellow dock root, bls.	lb.	.21	- .22
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)			
Yerba santa leaves, bls.	lb.	.28	- .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride, vls.	oz.	4.75	- 5.25

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.35	- —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works	lb.	.37	- —
smaller lots, works	lb.	.40	- —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms, works.	lb.	.28	- .30
NF VIII, dms.	lb.	.53	- —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.18½	- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.19½	- —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
tech., rubbermakers', bgs., works.	lb.	.10¾	- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.	lb.	.26	- —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.70	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.10	- —
gran., bbls., c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.45	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.85	- —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	4.75	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.35	- —
tanks, works	100 lbs.	4.10	- —
NF, gran., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Chromate (see Yellow zinc).			
Cyanide, kgs., works	lb.	.457	- .477
Dust, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.21	- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.22	- —
Fluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.40	- —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.	lb.	.20¾	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼	- —
Iodide, NF, jars	lb.	4.92	- —
Laurate, bbls.	lb.	.45	- .46
Metal, slabs, E. St. Louis	lb.	.17½	- —
Naphthenate liquid, 8% Zn, frt. alld.	lb.	.24	- —
10% Zn, dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.29¼	- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.	lb.	.36	- —
Oxide, pigments, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17	- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.16⅞	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17⅞	- —
French process, com'l, green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¾	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¾	- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.17¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼	- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.18¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.19¼	- —
l.c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.20¼	- —

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Phenosulphonate, gran., dms.	lb.	.39	- —
powd., dms.	lb.	.42	- —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld.	lb.	.26	- —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.12	- —
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.	lb.	.41	- —
ton lots	lb.	.42	- —
less ton lots	lb.	.43	- —
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	6.85	- —
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	7.25	- 9.75
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	6.05	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45	- 8.95
powdered, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd., same basis	100 lbs.	9.25	- 9.75
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	10.00	-10.50
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher			
USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.28	- —
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	.24	- —
fluorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.10	- 1.90
phosphorescent, fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	1.85	- 2.50
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran. bbls., dms	lb.	.33	- .34
powd., bbls.	lb.	.36	- .37
Undecylenate, dms.	lb.	2.25	- —
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)			
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	8.60	- —
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	9.00	-11.50
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent fiber dms., under 1,000 lbs., works	lb.	2.10	- 2.90
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	- .1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	- .1400
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxylate, basic, dms., c.l.	lb.	.24½	- —
l.c.l.	lb.	.25	- —
normal, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.53	- —
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.26½	- —
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	- —
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	- 8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	2.10	- —
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bgs., works	lb.	1.50	- —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	- .48
98½-99% white, milled, electri-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	- .63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.35½	- —
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	- .03¼
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	- .04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.04¼	- .04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04½	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.05¾	- .06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12	- —
5 tons, works	lb.	.12½	- —
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.13	- .17

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Gas Unit of Revolutionary Design Begins Production

A revolutionary, low-cost gas producing plant, claimed to be so versatile that it can make city gas ranging in heat content from 300 B.t.u. to 1050 (the equivalent of natural gas), has gone into production at the East Plant of Rochester Gas & Electric Corporation, Rochester, N. Y.

The new plant, built as a demonstration unit, is designed to produce more than 1,000,000 cubic feet of city gas per day and can use gasoline, propane, butane, light oil or natural gas as raw materials. Known as the Koppers-Hasche process, the plant was built by the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., which has world patent rights for this type of installation granted by Dr. R. Leonard Hasche, its inventor.

J. Hawley Taussig, jr., manager of the gas department of Koppers, said that the Koppers-Hasche process, which is based on either thermal or catalytic reforming, gives the nation's gas industry the first low-cost unit for either the reforming of natural gas or the making of a gas which can augment natural gas at periods of peak demand.

While the Koppers installation, built in cooperation with Rochester Gas & Electric, is aimed at solving some of the burdensome problems in production of a usable city gas, the Koppers-Hasche process is being given avid attention by the chemical industries, Mr. Taussig said. This is because with only minor changes in raw materials or production procedures, the process can be made to synthetically produce benzene, ethylene, and acetylene. In the Hasche process, the various chemicals are produced chiefly by varying the operating temperature, thereby setting up certain chemical reactions which change the molecular structure of the raw materials used.

Monsanto Names Gamrath

Dr. Harry R. Gamrath has been appointed assistant director of research for the organic chemicals division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, Mo. Dr. Gamrath in his new post will have responsibility for the organic research groups. In 1934, he came to Monsanto as a chemist. He was appointed group leader in 1936. During World War II, he was in charge of research for the Chemical Warfare Service plant operated at Monsanto, Ill.

Pennsalt Appoints Sherman

John R. Sherman has been appointed acting foreign traffic manager of the Pennsalt International Corporation, Philadelphia. He replaces John F. Moorehead, who has been recalled to active duty in the Navy. Mr. Sherman came with Pennsalt International in 1949 as assistant foreign traffic manager.

Dow Assigns Chapin

Dan Chapin has been named to the magnesium sales group of the Cleveland, Ohio, office of Dow Chemical Company. He joined Dow in 1950.

Fisher Offers New Edition Of Gas Analysis Manual

A new edition of a reference manual describing the theory and practical application of gas analysis has been issued by the Fisher Scientific Company, Pittsburgh. It is the "Fisher Gas-Analysis Manual," and this fourth revised edition has been completely rewritten to bring together all the up-to-date information on the subject, as well as the latest Fisher equipment for gas analysis.

The sixty-page manual discusses the theory of gas analysis and goes into considerable detail regarding the procedures involved in the various analyses. Complete instructions on maintaining and operating the equipment are given, and the assortment of Fisher unitized gas analysis apparatus is illustrated and described in detail.

Copies of the "Fisher Gas-Analysis Manual" may be obtained free of charge by addressing requests to the Fisher Scientific Company, 717 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

Int'l Nickel Bulletin Offered

A new technical booklet on the fabrication and design of nickel and high nickel alloy pipe and tubing has been issued by the development and research division of the International Nickel Company, New York. Designated as "Technical Bulletin T-17," it contains twenty-seven pages, illustrated throughout by drawings and photographs. It also presents tables on mechanical and physical properties, ASME code requirements, recommended welding procedures and other information. The booklet is available without charge through the technical service section of the division, 67 Wall street, New York 5, N. Y.

Potassium Salts Wanted

The New York chemical procurement district, United State Army, will buy in the United States various potassium compounds for shipment abroad under ECA financing. The commodities sought are:—200,000 pounds of potassium chlorate in powder form, 99.5-99.8 percent pure, or equal, packed in steel drums; 25,000 pounds of potassium ferrocyanide, technically pure, and 95,000 pounds of potassium bichromate, technically pure, crystal form.

Formal invitations to bid will be issued. Full information as to general terms of this procurement and any other data needed to submit offers will be supplied by Col. J. Escude, commanding officer, New York chemical procurement division, Department of the Army, 111 East Sixteenth street, New York.

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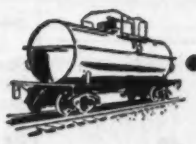

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Sulphuric Acid Recovery Increased by New Process

A new sulphuric acid recovery process for steel mills, oil refineries, and titanium pigment plants, which may help the nation conserve its critically short sulfur supply, was reported before the water, sewage and sanitation chemistry division of the American Chemical Society at its diamond jubilee meeting in New York last week.

The new process, which was reported by F. J. Bartholomew of the Chemical Construction Corporation, New York, is said to recover 85 to 90 percent of the acid normally discarded in the "pickling operation" of a steel mill, including the acid contained in the iron scale and rust. Pickling is the process by which rust and scale are removed from steel by hot, dilute sulphuric acid.

The object of the recovery process is to return the sulphuric acid remaining in the used pickle liquor to the pickling operation for re-use, to recover the acid in the iron sulphate of the scale, and to return the rust and scale to the blast furnaces as iron oxide, Mr. Bartholomew pointed out.

The new process involves separation of the iron sulphate by crystallization, after concentrating the liquor by submerged combustion in a special burner in which oil flames blaze beneath the surface of the liquid, the speaker said. The sulphate is filtered out of the liquid on a plastic filter supported by a lead frame. This sulphate is mixed with coal and roasted to produce sulphur diozide gas, which can easily be converted back into sulphuric acid, and iron oxide, which can be returned to the blast furnace.

Murphy Gets Dual Job

William A. Murphy has been named assistant administrator for administration of both the Defense Production Administration and the National Production Authority. Previously his title was acting assistant administrator for administration in NPA. His job is to direct the administrative staff services of the two agencies. These include budget and management, personnel administration, procedures and general administrative services.

Snell Adds to Technical Staff

New additions to the staff of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, include the following technical personnel:—Donald A. Peck, graduate of Bates College; Peter Franco of Harvard University; Arthur Graff of the New York Produce Exchange Laboratories, a graduate of the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn; David M. Wetstone, University of Connecticut; Gonzalo Segura, Emery and Columbia Universities, and Joseph Pescatore, formerly with the Nuclear Instrument & Chemical Corporation, a graduate of St. John's University.

National Gypsum New Okla. Paper Mill Reported 75 Percent Completed

The structure of National Gypsum Company's new paper mill at Pryor, Okla., is about 75 percent complete, according to Paul Dumas, National's resident manager. Completion of the building is expected in October, with machinery installation to be completed by December. The new mill, planned to integrate western operations, will supply National's gypsum board plants at Fort Dodge, Iowa; Rotan, Tex., and the recently-completed plant at Medicine Lodge, Kans.

Trade Briefs

F. J. Stokes Machine Company, Philadelphia, has added Harry R. La Towsky, jr., to the company's New England staff.

George L. Manning, of Cornwell Chemical Corporation has been named administrative assistant in the acid unit of the chemical division of the National Production Authority.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Lack of improvement in the quiet demand for tanning materials replacements has weakened the market and lowered quotations for shipments of myrobalans, sumac leaves and valonia. Offers of these materials were more liberal with tanners showing little if any interest in forward requirements due to continued inactive demand for hides and leather. Consuming inquiry for quebracho extra, wattle bark and extract also slackened appreciably. Prices of these items remained unchanged and steady owing to scarcity of offers for shipment.

Egg products were firmer and were advanced with the higher cost of shelled and frozen eggs. Egg albumen flake was raised 5 cents per pound and yolk 2 to 3 cents per pound. Consuming inquiry was reported active for prompt requirements.

Sizing materials continued steady, though business was still spotty, chiefly for prompt needs. Potato starch was firm and in limited supply at producing centers. Tapioca flour remained steady for spot and forward delivery. Corn dextrin and starch were in fair request for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged and firm.

National Production Authority raised hide allocations and authorized tanners to purchase during September as many domestic cattle hides, calf skins and kips as they bought during their base period. NPA stated that increased supply and reduced demand made it possible the increased allocations. September allocations are:—1,876,200 cattlehides, representing 100 percent of a month's base period processing by those tanners and contractors who applied for allocations; 813,800 calfskins, or 100 percent; and 258,200 kips, or 100 percent. August allocations were 1,715,500 cattlehides, or 85 percent; 829,600 calfskins or 100 percent; and 244,300 kips or 100 percent. The total number processed during 1950 is the base.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Egg albumen, flake, 5c. per lb.
Yolk, 2c. to 3c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Myrobalans, J1's, $5 per ton.
crushed, $7 per ton.
Sumac leaves, $12 per ton.
Valonia, $1 per ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
319.6	316.2	316.2	225.1	255.1

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Activity was confined to withdrawals against former contracts. Quotations were unchanged and steady. Inquiry for later requirements was reported slow. Production of acetic anhydride was smaller in June, totaling 82,968,350 pounds, against 88,816,020 pounds in May, it was reported by the Tariff Commission.

Bichromates—Supplies continued tight for all grades. Consumers continued to take the production against former orders. Export inquiry was active, but business was restricted owing to paucity of supplies. The New York Procurement District, United States Army will buy 95,000 pounds of potassium bichromate, technically pure crystal form for shipment abroad under ECA financing. Full information will be supplied by Colonel J. Escude, New York Chemical Procurement Division, Department of Army, 11 East 16th street, New York City.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consuming inquiry was fairly active, both for domestic and export delivery. Supplies were not heavy and well held at unchanged quotations. Production was readily absorbed by consumers. Export business was restricted by the scarcty of available supplies.

Sulphonated Oils—Consumers continued to limit demand for small lots for actual needs. Sulphonated tallow was firmer with the strength of tallow, while castor oil was easier.

Sizing Materials

Blood Albumin — Scarcity of available stocks kept this market strong. Demand was active, exceeding production, which has been affected by the reduction of cattle slaughtering. Albumin and dried soluble blood were quotably unchanged and firm.

Corn Dextrin—Steady demand for moderate quantities for prompt delivery was reported last week. Market remained firm for all grades at prevailing quotations.

Corn Starch—Consumers continued to take good-sized quantities for actual needs. Prices were steady and unchanged. Pearl starch was quoted at $6.70 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots,, New York basis, and powder, $6.91 per 100 pounds. Smaller lots were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply increased 508,000 bushels to 30,166,000 bushels for the week ended August 31, compared with 38,175,000 bushels a year ago, according to Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen—Market firmer as a result of increased cost of shelled and frozen eggs. Edible flake was lifted 5c. per pound to $2.02 to $2.04 per pound, depending upon quantity and powder, $2.06 to $2.08, same basis. Technical ranged from $1.07 to $1.09 per pound, for small quantities. Demand was fairly active, chiefly for prompt requirements.

Egg Yolk—This market also was stronger and quotations were advanced 2c. to 3c. per pound, as to seller. Prices ranged from $1.33 to $1.35 per pound, depending upon quantity. Consumers continued to take fair-sized lots for actual needs.

Potato Starch—While trading was restricted, the market remained in a steady position. Carlots were maintained at 6c. per pound, f.o.b. mills, and 5¾c., Idaho mills. Stocks on the spot were held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, exwarehouse, according to quantity.

Sago Flour—Quiet demand was noted for spot or forward delivery. Raw flour was quoted at 7¾c. to 8c. per pound, and refined, 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, exwarehouse, depending upon quantity.

Tapioca Flour—This market remained steady and unchanged. Buying interest was confined to actual requirements. Shipments from Brazil were firm, which was reflected in the local market. Supplies on spot were maintained at former levels. High grade Brazilian on the spot was held at 8c. to 8½c. per pound, and mediums, 7c. to 7½c. exwarehouse, depending upon quantity. Java ranged from 6¾c. to 7c. per pound, same basis.

Tanning Materials

Light and spotty demand for hides and leather continued last week. Buying interest was still restricted to limited quantities at prevailing low levels. Offerings continued liberal and prices were easy and nominal. Trading in sole leather was confined to small lots for immediate needs. Allocations of hides and leather for September were increased to 100 percent of the base period by NPA, due to smaller demand and increased supplies. Shoe production in Massachusetts, Maine and New Hampshire in June totaled 11,152,000 pairs of shoes, 4 percent less than June last year, according to the New England Shoe and Leather Association. This was 31 percent of the output for the entire country.

Chestnut Extract—Buying interest was reported slow. Market was steady, reflecting the high cost of production. Supply situation has eased and supplies were more liberal than for some time past. Prices were unchanged and steady.

Myrobalans — Consuming inquiry continued slow. Prices for shipment were lower. JI's declined to $58 per ton, exdock and crushed, $77, same basis.

Quebracho Extract—Due to limited offers for shipment kept the market steady. Inquiry for replacements was less active. Prices were unchanged. Ordinary solid was quoted at 10 5/16c. per pound, and clarified, 11c. per pound, exdock.

Sumac—Shipments of leaves dropped sharply and were off $12 per ton. Recent sales took place at $150 per short ton, exdock. Shipments were available at $138 per short on exdock and ground to $135. Buying interest was reported inactive.

Valonia—Trading continued slow. Offers for shipment were liberal, with prices unsettled. Cups were quoted at $64 per ton, exdock and beards, $86 per ton. Extract ranged from 9½c. to 9¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra, depending upon seller.

Wattle—Tanners interest for bark and extract replacements has slackened. Trading was at a standstill due to the scarcity of supplies at primary centers. Prices were unchanged and nominal. Fair average bark was nominal at $98.50 to $101 per ton, and merchandise, $94 to $96 per ton, exdock. Extract was held at 10¾c. per pound, exdock, duty extra.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Bone meal was priced higher last week, the market responding to an increased demand for stockfeed use. The market has not been affected lately by foreign competition, the high ocean freights proving a sort of barrier to imports. Dried blood and tankage were also higher with feed houses showing a desire to build up inventories. Absence of interest in hoof meal left that market unchanged. Menhaden meal was about steady with production down somewhat owing to a relatively poor catch since the turn of the month. Weather conditions along the Atlantic coast have not favored fishing operations of late and it was reported that many trawlers have not left port.

DDT was advanced, the lowest seller having been granted permission to lift prices more in line with other producers by OPS. There appeared to be more low test BHC available particularly in the southern cotton areas although high test material was still firm and scarce. In other directions there was no shortage of chloropicrin. Warfarin was readily available and quiet at former prices. Pyrethrum continued definitely tight and firm. The price of 2,4-D and the isopropyl ester was advanced in some producing quarters but the advance had not become general at the close of the week.

Production of ammonium sulphate found a steady outlet to mixers with the market tight and prices firm. There was no easement in superphosphate and a gradual tightening was noted in phosphate rock. Contract shipments of potash accounted for the current movement. Seasonal inquiry featured the market for sodium nitrate. Nitrogen solutions are heavily sold on contract and there was no nitrogenous process tankage offered for nearby shipment in the eastern market.

Production figures appearing below, unless otherwise designated, are from the Chemical Division of the Tariff Commission.

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Sulphate — Coke-oven sulphate continued firm and scarce, with production finding a steady outlet to mixers. Sales are being conducted on a spot month to month basis.

Bone Meal — Resumption of stockfeed demand on a broader basis has strengthened the market and brought about higher prices. At the close of the week raw was priced at $67.50 per ton and steamed at $70 in bags, carlots, works.

Castor Pomace — No additional stocks reached the open market last week. It was stated production was down as a result of a shortage of castor beans. Last sales were at $37.25 per ton, bags, in carlots, works.

Dried Blood—Priced higher, with demand more active for feed use. New York named $7 per unit of ammonia and Chicago $7.50.

Fish Meal—Reports from fishing areas state that the menhaden catch last week was relatively poor owing to bad weather conditions. Feed houses did not show any unusual interest and the market remained quiet, with prices unchanged.

Hoof Meal—Market continued quiet and steady. Last sales were at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, Chicago basis.

Nitrogen Solutions—Production heavily under contract, with supply situation definitely tight. It was stated considerably more could be sold if stocks were available.

Sodium Nitrate—Firm, with shipments holding at seasonal dimensions and stocks meeting requirements for agriculture without difficulty.

Tankage—Priced higher, with feed buyers showing more interest. New York named $7 and Chicago $7.50 per unit of ammonia.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Supply conditions appear to be gradually growing tighter. The present scarcity is more pronounced in high-grade Florida rock than in the lower grades. Production is facing a heavy demand for domestic use, which has shown only minor reflection of cutback superphosphate output to date. Export purchases, while sizable, are said to show a somewhat smaller tonnage than in 1950 for equal dates. An additional sale of 20,000 to 30,000 tons for Fall shipment to Germany was reported. Germany formerly purchased 72 percent material, but has now shifted mostly to lower grade rock. It is expected that Japan will require another 100,000 tons for shipment over the last quarter. So far Japan has purchased more rock in 1951 than in the preceding year, but Italy, Belgium and other European countries have bought less. The overall market position is firm, with the trend of prices more upward than downward.

Superphosphate — No easement in the supply situation, and producers look for a tight market over the Fall and Winter months, with shipments averaging around 20 percent below those of a year ago. The sulphur shortage is the greatest problem facing acidulators, with some plants idle on account of the scarcity of this basic material. It is stated that the greatest pinch will likely occur shortly after the turn of the year. Export inquiries cannot be considered at present. The sale of a cargo of Dutch normal has been sold for Korean shipment, while an inquiry for 100 tons of domestic super has been floating around the market for some time and remains uncovered. The supply situation in triple is worse than normal, with no apparent relief in sight for the remainder of this year and possibly next.

Potashes

Opening of the Fall season is expected to add pressure for shipments, as many small fertilizer mixers will start operations during this and next month. The regular contract movement from producing plants has continued steady, with output maintained at capacity, and to date no transportation difficulties. The government is in the market for 15,000 tons of muriate for shipment to Formosa.

Cottonseed Hull Ash—Prospects favor a higher production this year on account of the increased tonnage of cottonseed in sight and the tight position of the potash market. Tobacco planters use this material extensively. Last sales were made at $1.75 per unit potash in bags, delivered.

Pesticides

One of the producers formerly naming 42c. for DDT in carlots has advanced the price 2c. to 44c. per pound, making the current range 44c. to 50c. Easement in demand for domestic use has been followed by a steady export inquiry, which has kept the tone of the market firm. BHC remained relatively quiet, with some stocks carried over in the cotton areas where the weevil infestation was said to be the lightest in recent years. Producers state that the 2,4-D carryover was practically nil. The pressure for weed control has passed for immediate shipment, but there is a fair inquiry for future delivery, and in some instances it was stated that plants have their output sold for the 1952 season. One of the producers has advanced the price 12c. per pound to 65c. for carlots. Others report a strong market but have not gone along with the advance to date. This same producer has advanced the isopropyl ester 12c. to 71c. per pound in carlots. The supply of 2,4,5-T continued definitely short, with the market firm.

BHC—June production was placed at 11,926,536 pounds, compared with 11,574,160 pounds in May. The gamma isomer content of BHC was 1,759,741 pounds in June, against 1,546,303 in the preceding month.

2,4-D—Output in June totaled 1,783,385 pounds, compared with 1,721,446 pounds in May.

DDT—Higher production was recorded in June than in the preceding month. The totals stood at 9,163,776 pounds in June and 8,526,489,489 in May.

Pyrethrum—According to press advices, the ban on exports of pyrethrum from Japan has been lifted, and it is anticipated

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Bone meal, $2.50 per ton.
DDT, 2c. per lb.
Dried blood, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, 50c., Chicago.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia, New York, 50c. Chicago.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
92.4	92.4	92.4	82.2	82.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

that about 1,400,000 pounds will be available for shipment this year.

Warfarin—Rather quiet at present after an active season earlier in the year. Production has kept the supply position comfortable and demand is expected to pick-up when cold weather drives the rodents to cover. The market is quoted firm at prices ranging from $1.95 to $2.15 per pound for 0.5 percent in drums, New York or Chicago.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur in July were placed at 496,347 long tons by the Bureau of Mines. Total shipments from January 1 through July were 2,936,270 long tons. In July last year shipments were 470,650 long tons and for the first seven months 3,046,631. Apparent sales in July this year amounted to 508,211 long tons, compared with 412,562 for the preceding month, and 470,650 in July, 1950. Total sales for the first seven months were 3,037,313 long tons, against 3,132,884 for the corresponding period in 1950.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—No unusual activity was apparent on the local market the last week. Business for most items continued slow, following the present seasonal trend, with the trade anticipating an increase in buying interest shortly. A 60c. per ton increase was announced for Canadian inorganic material following recent increase in freight rates. The local fish meal market was firm with supplies light and demand moderate to good. Alaskan herring meal production has been light with offerings limited.

Ruling prices were:—Ammonium nitrate—$73.95 per ton, domestic, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $77.55 per ton for Canadian material, f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Ammonium phosphate—$71.40 per ton for 16/20 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $95.90 per ton for 11/48 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. Canadian material.

Ammonium sulphate—$51 per ton in bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $3 less in bulk. Canadian material same.

Blood meal—$6 per unit of ammonia at source. Bone meal—$78-$80 per ton, domestic, steamed, 1/30 meal, five tons or over $82 per ton for less than five tons, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $82 per ton foreign, 1/65 meal, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Calcium nitrate—$49.25 per ton, 15½ percent nitrogen, c.i.f., Los Angeles Harbor.

Fish meals—$143 per ton for 65 percent sardine, f.o.b. Los Angeles October and forward; $146.90 per ton spot. $135.60 per ton for 60 percent tuna, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $158.20 per ton for 70 percent Alaskan herring, f.o.b. Seattle. All prices for bulk meal, sacks extra.

Potassium muriate—50½c. per unit in bulk, f.o.b. Trona. Potassum sulphate—95 to 98 percent K_2SO_4, 86c. per unit, f.o.b. Trona.

Sodium nitrate—$55 per ton in 100-pound bags, f.o.b. Los Angeles Harbor.

Superphosphate—$23.70 per ton in bulk, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 additional for bags. Ammoniated—$29.50 per ton for bulk, 3/16 grade, f.o.b. Los Angeles. $4 extra for bags. Triple—$68.50-$72 per ton in bulk, 47 percent a.p.a., f.o.b. Los Angeles.

Calif. Reports on Fertilizer Sales During 2nd Quarter

Sales of commercial fertilizers in California during the second quarter of this year totaled 213,088 tons, according to the California State Department of Agriculture. Sales of individual commercial fertilizers, making up the total, in tons, are as follows:—

Mixed commercial fertilizers	71,469
Ammonium sulphate	32,873
Ammonium phosphate-sulphate (16-20-0)	17,311
Ammonium nitrate	16,441
Calcium nitrate	13,061
Superphosphate, normal	12,985
Ammonia solution	6,485
Liquid mixed fertilizers	4,918
Superphosphate, treble	4,221
Ammonium nitrate solution	3,444
Liquid phosphoric acid	2,787
Urea	2,656
Activated sewage sludge	2,265
Ammonium phosphate (11-48-0)	1,848
Potassium sulphate	952
Ammonium sulphate-nitrate	887
Ammoniated superphosphate	721
Potassium chloride	504
Calcium cyanamide	444
Sodium nitrate	370
Castor seed meal	324
Blood meal	236
Bone meal	270
Tankage	147
Fish meal	131
Seed meals other than castor seed	105
Miscellaneous	2,247
Not segregated by registrant	12,926

Sales of agricultural minerals in the state totaled 121,854 tons during April-June of this year. Breakdown of the total, in tons, follows:—

Gypsum	102,333
Sewage sludge	10,856
Limestone or marl	1,911
By-product lime	1,784
Soil sulphur	1,420
Lime sulphur solution	910
Sulphuric acid	533
Mixed agricultural minerals	421
Hydrated lime	329
Metallic salts	223
Phosphate rock	87
Magnesia lime	84
Diatomaceous earth	70
Vermiculite	27
Miscellaneous	876

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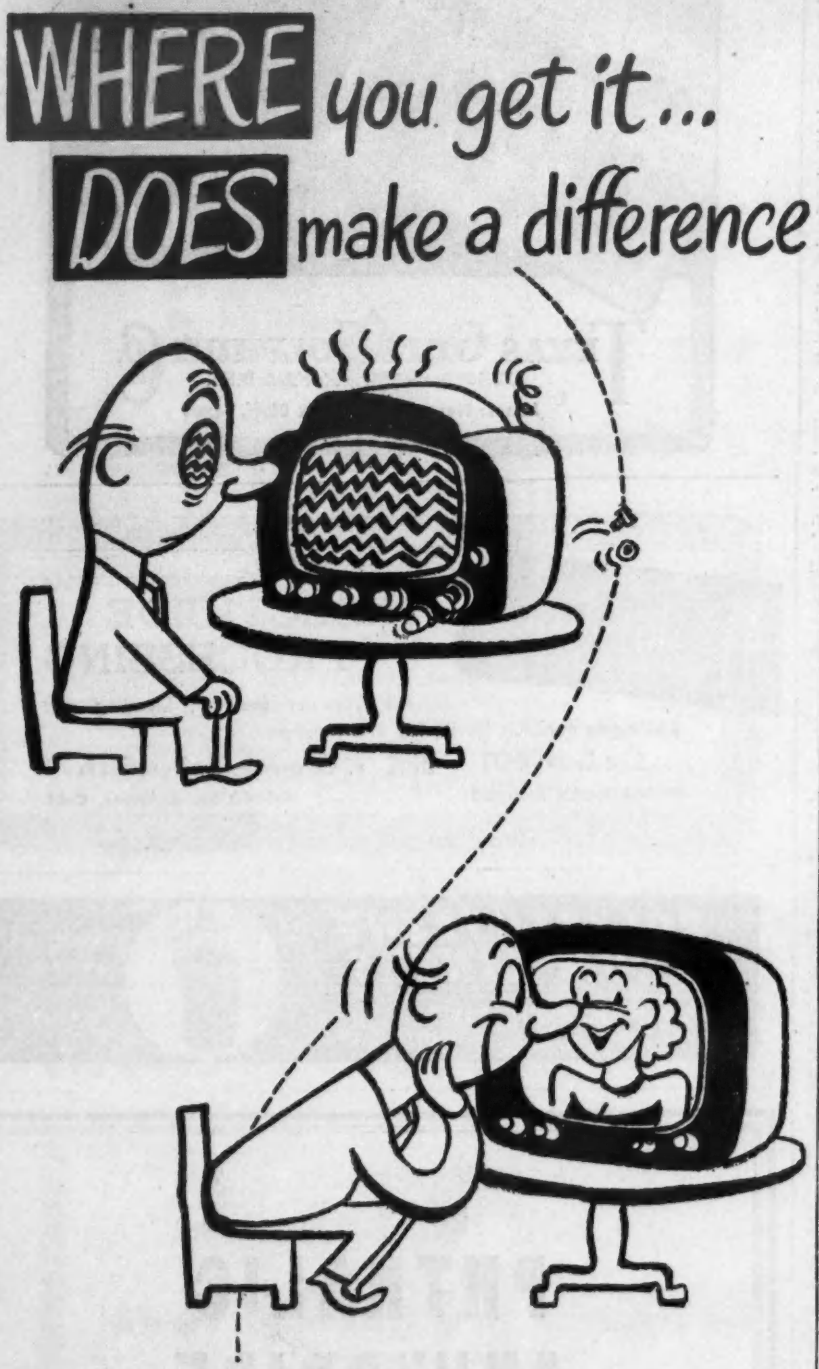

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Coaltar Chemicals

The major price movements in this market last week were those granted by OPS to one maker of intermediates, which were put into effect September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract for those items which were advanced, and effective September 1 on those which were reduced. The only coaltar chemical reduced in price was the 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene which dropped 0.9 cents per pound. The regular commercial grade of trichlorobenzene which moves in the market at a much lower price was unchanged.

Prices advanced by this producer included such coaltar chemicals as synthetic phenol which moved up ¾ cent per pound, phthalic anhydride which advanced 2 cents, phthalyl chloride upped 3 cents, dicyclohexylamine up 2¾ cents, cyclohexylamine up 1¾ cents, monochlorophthalic anhydride up 2¾ cents, and one grade of methylparatoluenesulphonate up 3 cents and paratoluenesulphonchloride up 1 cent.

In addition the import markets on cresylic acid and on crude naphthalene saw some change. The imported acid market being virtually dead, so far as any active trading was concerned, saw prices drop in some quarters by 15 cents per gallon in an effort to move excessive inventories. The wide range under which crude naphthalene had been offered from abroad narrowed a bit by advancing 1 cent on the low side of the range, and falling around 2 cents on the high side of the range.

The operations of the textile industry still remained in a slump, adversely affecting the market on dyestuff intermediates from a demand point of view. Cutbacks in steel allocation to the automotive industry and the decline in demand for certain durable consumer goods, such as appliances, had reduced industrial finishing to a point where the protective coatings industry was thrown into a considerable slow-up. This eased the toluol market to a state of easy balance between supply and demand, but was not reflected in the phthalic anhydride market because buyers continued heavy purchases for inventory as a hedge against a severe shortage expected by the year-end.

The American Iron and Steel Institute reported the operating rate of the industry for the week ended September 8 as 98.3 percent of theoretical capacity. This was equivalent to the production of 1,965,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared to 1,995,000 tons the previous week, and 1,890,100 tons one ago.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Cyclohexylamine, 1¾c. per lb.
Dicyclohexylamine, 2¾c. per lb.
Naphthalene, crude, imported, 1c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, cresylic, imported, 15c. per gal.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
134.9	134.9	134.9	107.5	119.0

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Basic Products

Benzol — Producers were looking forward to a shift toward a tighter supply position with the approach of October, because this month some greater demand was evident from certain quarters which during the past two months had been notably off from former delivery requirements. The textile industry was still in its slump of rather long duration, and recovery in this industry was slow and spotty. The result was that while there was evidence of some slight pickup in dyestuff intermediate demand, it was as yet of no significant volume. In certain other sections of the organic chemical industry using benzol derivatives, there was a notable step up in demand reported, and of course, there were a lot of major production items which during the summer showed no tendency to ease.

The result was that the balance between supply and demand was all summer tipped to the short side, and for the fourth quarter was expected to dip still further. At present most consumers were not hard pressed to obtain their immediate needs, and some were able to accumulate a modest inventory.

Creosote—This item was moving in a highly competitive market requiring a steady sales effort on the part of producers to keep stocks from backing up on them unduly, and creating a storage problem. With respect to stocks, some were in a less favorable position than others, but virtually all had a substantial inventory on hand. There was little or no possibility of any change from the current plentiful supply position expected for the fourth quarter, with wood preserving operations still running under the volume of that of a year ago. Despite the present market conditions, a stable price position was expected to be maintained by reason of sustained high processing and manufacturing costs.

Cresols—Established accounts received their quota of cresols under contract without much delay in shipping, but such movement left little or no significant amounts for spot sale. The item was regarded as critical, a supply position from which the various grades had all year shown no tendency to ease, and prospects for the fourth quarter were expected to tighten rather than become better.

Cresylic Acid—Domestic acids were still regarded as critical in supply, particularly the low boil acids. While during the summer months consumers seemed more content with deliveries and put up less clamor for more materials, the pressure was eased only on the sales personnel, with the production departments still working against a heavy backlog of demand. If the predicted fall acceleration of industrial operations materializes, producers of domestic acid will again be working under the heavy odds of eight or nine months ago.

Imported material was still said to be sluggish, consumer inventories and price resistance being the current inhibitive factors to any significant trading. OPD quotations have recently been carried in the range of $1.40 to $1.55 per gallon, which represented the price range which major importers were still carrying. Actually the imported acid market was so dead that there was virtually no trading being done at any price. For the past month OPD has been reporting the offering of distressed lots, excess inventory, by certain importers at $1.25 per gallon and a number of large consumers have reported offerings made to them at this level. Yet, in no case have there been reports of any substantial trading at this, or any other figure. This week OPD listings on imported acid have been changed to a range of $1.25 to $1.55 per gallon, which might, at first, seem to be too wide to be representative of the market.

However, such a wide range of quotations is necessary to reflect the current market price position. This is so because the $1.25 figure has come to represent a substantial volume of material which could be had at that figure, and at the same time there were several importers who had decided to hold their high cost acid in inventory at quotations of $1.45 to $1.55 until such time as the present adverse market conditions become better, because to move it at a lower figure would represent substantial loss.

Naphthalene—There was no observable improvement in the crude naphthalene supply picture with respect to the outlook for the balance of the year. This outlook was one which was largely shaped by the import picture because of the necessity of substantial import supplies needed to augment the domestic production. The only favorable factor to report with respect to the import market was that the pattern of offerings from abroad, which had been advancing pricewise to a 17c. level, had apparently reached its peak and was turning downward somewhat. Current offerings ranged more in the vicinity of 14 cents to 16 cents, and mostly around 15 cents.

Apparently buyers who had previously

Coal Chemicals

Total estimate of chemical recovery cokeoven operations in the week ended September 8 indicate the following output of chemicals from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	958,063
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	33,072,883
Benzol	gals.	3,226,543
Coaltar	gals.	14,699,059
Creosote oil	gals.	590,597
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,007,906
Pyridin, refined	lbs.	23,723
Toluol	gals.	610,273
Xylol	gals.	157,489

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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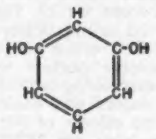

Koppers expands its production facilities

THROUGH expanding production facilities, our Chemical Division plans to manufacture more Resorcinol. Distribution of Koppers Resorcinol is now governed by Schedule 6 under NPA Order M-45.

Many end products, resulting from the reactions of Resorcinol, are essential to the defense effort. Typical products: explosives, medicinals, pharmaceuticals, woodworking adhesives, dyestuffs, textile and leather chemicals—plus compounds that make rubber adhere better to fabrics and cords.

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Koppers Resorcinol is manufactured in two grades. Koppers Resorcinol, Te[illegible] for most chemical manufacturing a[illegible] g use, is produced in flake form with a [illegible]um purity of 98.5%. Koppers Resorcinol, U.S.P., for medicinal and pharmaceutical applications, is in the form of fine crystals with a minimum purity of 99.5%.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, send for Bulletin C-9-124. This Bulletin describes many of the interesting and unusual reactions of Resorcinol, as well as its physical properties, chemical properties and uses.

KOPPERS

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Chemical Division, Dept. OPD-9-10
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been willing to buy crude from abroad at 17 cents were finding it too risky to do so any longer in view of the long delay between the time of purchase and its delivery and final conversion into phthalic anhydride. Already phthalic black market prices were on the decline, and importers who bought high-priced naphthalene for the purpose of having it converted to phthalic for sale in the black market, could easily get hurt.

The price range on imported hot pressed naphthalene as of last week appeared to be 11 to 15 cents per pound as a range most representative of the current volume spot trading. Of course there was material moving in under contract at lower levels, but this was not available for resale to any large extent in commercial channels, although there was a certain portion of it moving to importers for resale, rather than directly into consuming industrial channels.

Phenol—Under authorization by OPS, one maker advanced prices on synthetic phenol ¾ cent per pound effective on spot September 1 and on contract October 1. This brings the price range on synthetic phenol in tankcars to 17¼ to 18 cents per pound, while drum carlots were listed in the range of 19 to 19¾ cents, and less than carlots to 19¾ cents to 20½ cents per pound.

While it was generally felt in the trade that the price position of phenol had long been too low from a cost point of view, it could not be determined last week if any, or all, of the other producers of synthetic phenol would attempt to obtain a similar price advance for their material. It was felt rather certainly, in some quarters, that the 17¼ cent figure would characterize some of the market for an extended period.

Meanwhile, the supply picture on phenol remained one of scarcity, and no improvement of this situation was expected before sometime next year.

Pyridin—While in the coaltar chemical industry, there has been a sustained effort over the past year at encouraging greater tar base recovery, and this has resulted in greater output of refined 2 degree pyridin, the commodity was still available in quantities which only met a fraction of the overall demand. Such an adverse supply position was expected to characterize the pyridin market, probably for another year.

Toluol—The continued slump in industrial finishing operations requiring either lacquers or alkyd resin, melamine or urea-formaldehyde finishes kept this market in a state of balance between supply and demand. The slower than normal operations of industrial finishing operations was a reflection of the decrease in steel allocations for such durable products as automobiles, and the slow up in demand for appliances and other consumer durable goods. The industry-wide expectations were for a sharp upturn in demand in the weeks immediately ahead, which would throw the coaltar toluol market again into a tight supply position during the fourth quarter. Wise buyers were said to be taking out their full quotas now, even though this meant accumulating an inventory, as a hedge against a tight supply position in the winter months.

Xylol—While the overall xylol market was not regarded as seriously short, and some new business was being taken on in certain quarters, the position of coaltar source material was still tight, was expected to remain tight, and during the fourth quarter was expected to get tighter.

Intermediates

Acetanilide—The 6 cents per pound price increase allowed one maker of acetanilide, as recently reported in the press, did not affect technical material at all, and was confined to an upward adjustment in USP prices only. This item was in an increasing use as a chemical intermediate for which the technical grade is used, but its pharmaceutical use was on the decline over recent years because of its replacement by other analgesics. The result was that some producers of USP material had stopped USP grade production and confined their output to the technical material. Accordingly, while the market on USP material was up 6 cents per pound, the technical grade was unchanged from former schedules.

Benzoic Acid—Technical material was firmly quoted at 44 to 45 cents per pound following a 4-cent per pound price increase allowed one maker who was caught with a ceiling price some 4 cents below the general market at the time of the price freeze. Current supply and demand conditions were said to be about in balance, with some producers having some material available for spot offering.

Cyclohexylamine—Following a 1¾-cent advance authorized by OPS, the price schedule on this item became 40 cents per pound in tankcars, 41½ cents in drum

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carlots, and 42½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis, and became effective September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract.

Dicyclohexylamine — Under OPS authorization, this item was advanced 2¾ cents per pound, effective September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract. Under the new price schedule tankcars were quoted at 44½ cents per pound, drum carlots at 46 cents and less than carlot drum quantities at 46¾ cents. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

Monochlorobenzene—The critical scarcity of chlorine, from which there appeared to be no relief in sight for the balance of this year, and until new production units get into operation next year, was a major contributing factor the shortage of this important chemical intermediate. Benzol, likewise short but not as acutely so as chlorine, was also a drawback. Despite the slow-up in certain intermediate chemicals based on mono, the pressure of other chemicals on this item was such as to keep the available supply well under the potential demand.

Phthalic Anhydride—One producer of this item was granted a price advance of 2 cents per pound, with the result that effective September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract bag carlot quantities will be quoted by this producer at 22½ cents per pound and less than carlot bag quantities at 23½ cents. This brought the price spread on phthalic anhydride representing the various price ceilings of different producers to 19 to 22½ cents per pound on bag carlot quantities.

Supplies were reported as still tight despite the fact that producing plants have been operating steadily at full capacity in the face of a declining demand for alkyd resins. This was in part accounted for by a sustained good plasticizer demand. While lacquer manufacture was off considerably in recent weeks, there was a pick up reported in plasticizer requirements in plastics and other consuming industries. The explosive outlets were, of course, items of increasing volume, while the demand for colors was easier.

The effects of NPA having put phthalic anhydride on M-32 which provides that only 35 percent of any monthly production by any one producer need be shipped against DO rated order, could not be thoroughly evaluated yet. However, at this date, it was apparent that some producers like it and some did not. Producers whose price quotations were on the low side welcomed the allocation order because they were naturally getting more than their fair share of DO rated orders. Producers whose quotations were on the high side did not like the allocation order because the proportion of DO rated orders they were getting was nowhere near 35 percent of their production output.

Phthalyl Chloride—Under an OPS authorization, this item was advanced in price 3 cents per pound by one maker. This brought the 55-gallon drum price up from the former 40 cents per pound to the new level of 43 cents. Prices were made effective September 1 on spot and October 1 on contract.

Styrene—Production of this monomer was being turned out at all plants on a full capacity level, under heavy pressure of demand from the synthetic rubber industry. Most production was for the government's synthetic rubber program and moved at prices on a cost plus basis. Monomer for the plastics industry and civilian end-uses was firmly held at the ceiling price level of 18 cents per pound in tankcars. The manufacture of styrene was the largest single consumer of benzol and kept the other benzol consuming chemicals in a state of perpetual inadequate raw material supplies.

Trichlorobenzene—Prices on the regular commercial material remained unchanged from the 11 cents per pound in tankcars which has long characterized the market. On the 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene, however, prices were reduced by 0.9 cents per pound. Under the new schedule this isomer was quoted at 38.1 cents per pound in drum carlots and 39.1 cents in less than carlot drum quantities.

Hilton-Davis Company Unit Gets Special Improvements

Entire electrical capacity of the Hilton-Davis Chemical Company plant at Cincinnati, Ohio, has been doubled in a program of special improvements and general repairs, according to William H. Johnson, vice-president in charge of production. New transformers and wiring facilities and a special high-tension line produced the electrical expansion, made necessary by increasing production. In addition, a new acid-proof brick floor has been laid in the salicylic acid plant and new press enclosures, vents and water absorbers have been installed to eliminate the fumes in the tobias acid plant.

Koppers Company to Design Spanish Dimethylanilin Plant

Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been awarded a contract to design and furnish equipment for a chemical plant to be erected at Torrelavega, Spain. The plant to be designed by Koppers will make dimethylanilin. The contract signed by Koppers is with Real Compania Asturiana de Minas at Torrelavega. Materials will be purchased for the most part in this country and are expected to be shipped to Spain late next March.

Trade Briefs

Peter V. Martin, sales manager of the metallurgical department of the engineering and construction division of Koppers Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., has been made an assistant vice-president in the Freyn engineering department of that division.

Raw Materials Survey, Inc., Portland, Ore., has added two new members to its board of directors:— R. D. Pauley (Weyerhaeusen Timber Company) and K. C. Miller (Spokane, Portland & Seattle Railway Company).

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AEC Extends Contract With G-E for 5 Years

The Atomic Energy Commission has extended for five years the General Electric Company's contract for operation of the Hanford (Wash.) Works and the Knolls Atomic Power Laboratory, Schenectady, N. Y.

The extended contract will run until June 30, 1956. General Electric has operated the Hanford plutonium plant for the government since September, 1946. All costs incurred by General Electric in carrying out its contract are reimbursed from government funds. The fee included in the extension is the $1 stipulated in the original contract. The contract extension also provides for renegotiation of the $1 fee at some time in the future if this seems desirable from the viewpoints of General Electric and AEC.

The original contract called for provisional advance by the government to the company of $200,000 per month for reimbursement of administrative costs. Experience indicates that actual administrative costs have been appreciable less than this amount and, as a result, substantial refunds are being made to the government covering past years.

Extension of the contract further provides for reduction of current monthly advances to $100,000 and for refunds of any unexpended portions of the monthly advances on an annual basis in the future, as well as a final accounting at the time of completion of work.

Cummings in ODM Post

Dr. G. D. Cummings, director of the division of laboratories, Michigan Department of Health, has been appointed special consultant to the Office of Defense Mobilization's health resources advisory committee on problems of blood and blood derivatives. Dr. Cummings, assisted by a small group of specialists in this field, will advise on the procurement, allocation, and use of blood and blood derivatives, basic research and clinical testing of blood derivatives and substitutes, establishment of standards, storage, reserve and transportation.

Glass Container Shipments: July

Total shipments of narrow-neck glass containers in gross during July was 6,225,424, as compared with 6,684,922 in June, according to the Bureau of Census. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 957,202 in July, against 1,121,069 in June; chemicals, 602,991 in July, against 724,833 in June, and toiletries, 474,806 in July, against 444,783 in June.

Total shipments of wide-mouth glass containers in gross during July totaled 3,167,015, compared with 3,162,344 in June. In this category the amount used for medicinal and health supplies was 264,750 in July, against 263,103 in June; chemicals, 92,414 in July, against 98,486 in June, and toiletries, 128,020 in July, against 136,136 in June.

Gen'l Aniline Names Davis

Willard T. Davis has been named personnel relations manager of the Grasselli, N. J., plant of General Aniline & Film Corporation. Mr. Davis has served in a similar capacity at General Aniline's Rensselaer, N. Y., plant since 1944.

Lead-Zinc Deposit Described by B. of M.

Investigation of the copper canyon lead-zinc deposit in Lander country, Nevada, is reported by R. R. Trengove in Bureau of Mines report of investigations No. 4774. In the investigation, made in 1949-50, eighteen holes, totaling 2,594 feet, were diamond-drilled.

Copies of the report, having sixty-one pages, with seven figures, are obtainable without charge from Publications Distribution Section, US Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes street, Pittsburgh 13.

MPA Issues Meeting Proceedings

The Metal Powder Association has published the proceedings of its seventh annual meeting, held last April 25 and 26 in Cleveland, Ohio. The publication, an eighty-five page booklet, contains all papers, illustrations and discussions of the meeting, and is available at $2.50 per copy from MPA, 420 Lexington avenue, New York 17.

Sobel Quits Shuman Chemical

Alvin A. Sobel has resigned as treasurer of Shuman Chemical Corporation and is now devoting full time to the Masco Chemical Company, Kearny, N. J. Masco is a producer of specialty lacquers, coatings, thinners and cements.

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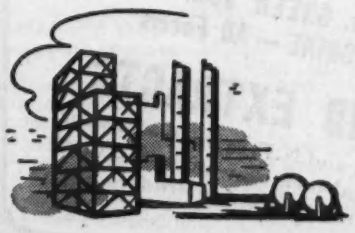

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price activity in this market was marked by an advance of 4c. per pound by one maker in the price of both the technical and USP grades of benzoic acid. This move by a major producer of the acid resulted in a more uniform ceiling in the market. Sodium benzoate was similarly upped 4c. per pound by the same maker. In conjunction with the foregoing, USP grade acetanilide was advanced 6c. per pound, by the same producer. Thiourea, an important intermediate in the manufacture of rubber accelerator chemicals, was reduced ½c. per pound. Roller processed non-fat dry milk solids were up ¼c. per pound, in carlots. Menthol, reflecting a further weakening market, was down 5c. per pound, for material of Brazilian origin.

Although production of aspirin was running over 1,000,000 pounds per month according to latest reports, demand for this drug was still ahead of supply and expected to continue for some time, due to the phenol situation. Due to increased production and substantial importations, the alcohol supply was in exceptionally good shape. Demand for this solvent has eased noticeably over the Summer and observers in some quarters foretold production cutbacks if defense orders did not materialize in the near future.

Castor beans continued scarce, in fact no reliable quotations have been heard in this market in recent weeks. For the first time in several weeks, the price of cocoa butter remained unchanged from that of the previous week. Demand for this commodity has shown no sign of any significant pickup to date. Demand for feed molasses was observed to be on the increase on the East coast and prices were firm while in the Gulf area, they continued to weaken.

The situation in regard to the pectin supply was said to be quite an improvement over past months. Reliable observers commented that a balance existed between supply and demand at present. The market in menthol continued to weaken in face of lowered prices in Japan for new crop menthol. Like most of the polyols, pentaerythritol continued in tight supply. Relief, was said to be in sight when additional facilities for its production are completed. In general, the ester solvents were in good supply although the ketones, acetone and MEK were somewhat tight.

Acetanilide—Demand for the USP material was still reported to be in excess of the supply and the outlook for the immediate future was dim as regards any appreciable improvement in the supply picture.

A major producer of this chemical advanced his price 6c. per pound, resulting in a quotation of 56c. per pound, in barrels, in 2,000-pound lots. Smaller lots were quoted at 62c. per pound.

Production of both the USP and technical grades of acetanilide combined, totaled 672,404 pounds in June, 1951, as compared to the 588,532 pounds turned out in May, the Tariff Commission reported.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for this acid was still in excess of current production. There seemed little hope of any relief in this situation in the immediate future pending the completion of additional facilities for the manufacture of phenol. Indeed, some observers felt that with coming of the colder weather when aspirin is customarily consumed in prodigious quantities, acetylsalicylic acid would be in as short a supply as ever.

Production of the acid in June reached 1,006,683 pounds as compared to a total of 1,283,240 pounds manufactured in May of this year, according to a preliminary report by the Tariff Commission.

Alcohol—Supplies of industrial alocohol were reported to be in good shape. In the past few months demand has fallen off noticeably in contrast to that earlier in the year. The slackening of demand was attributed to many factors, the general slump in business throughout the country being foremost in the opinions of some observers. There was also the usual Summer easing to be accounted for, others thought. The lacquer industry, one of the large-scale alcohol consumers, had fallen off considerably in alcohol consumption. The curtailment in the manufacture of automotive vehicles was greatly responsible in this instance. Then the furniture manufacturers had cut back production and this was reflected in a lessened consumption of lacquer, also.

The production of alcohol had been stepped up considerably in face of the heightened demand incurred last Fall by the Korean debacle. Large-scale imports of European alcohol had eased the pressure on the domestic material. Latest figures from the Alcohol Tax Unit indicated a total of 12,990,425 proof gallons imported in July, 1951, as compared to some 1,887,531 proof gallons brought in during July of last year.

The alcohol tax unit of the Bureau of Internal Revenue, Treasury Department, on September 3 released data on the supply, production, withdrawals, and stocks of ethyl, completely denatured and specially denatured alcohol during the month of July, 1951, in comparison with July, 1950.

Production

	Proof gallons 1951	1950
Ethyl	35,563,476	31,726,555
*completely denatured	230,146	59,910
*Specially denatured	23,118,208	16,658,977

Withdrawals

	Wine gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl, tax paid	2,257,826	4,985,530
tax free	44,744,489	33,243,691
*Completely denatured	219,303	69,255
*Specially denatured	22,161,920	18,135,272

Stocks

	Gallons 1951	1950
†Ethyl	101,244,213	21,830,452
*Completely denatured	56,854	71,323
*Specially denatured	9,705,245	2,539,323

* Wine gallons. † Proof gallons.

According to the Alcohol Tax Unit, materials used in industrial alcohol plants in July, 1951, and July, 1950, were as follows:—

	Pounds 1951	1950
Corn and corn products	15,060,629	3,656,283
Rye and rye products	.....	308,000
Malt and malt products	2,806,320	721,190
Wheat and wheat products	1,381,377	.....
Sorghum grain and sorghum grain products	12,617,926	4,283,132
Total grain	31,866,252	8,348,605
Ethylene gas	7,788,526	4,916,641
Other materials	269,456	276,042
	Wine gallons 1951	1950
Molasses	12,903,433	14,597,692
Ethyl sulphate	14,690,980	13,645,588
Sulphite liquors	20,058,900	19,182,300
Other materials	5,386,819	2,712,523
*Products used in redistallation	1,522,769	901,265

* Proof gallons.

Algin—Demand for sodium alginate was said to be very good with supplies approximately in balance. Demand from the paper industry has been steadily on the increase, it was said, and it was thought that in the future additional uses for algin would be found in this field.

The water soluble sodium alginate was quoted at 83c. per pound for the refined grade, the semi-refined being listed at 54c. in barrels, at the works. The NF powdered alginate was quoted at $1.40 per pound, in ton lots.

Benzoic Acid—Demand for this organic acid was said to be good although it was evident that there had been a decline in the past few months. Supply was reported to be approximately in balance with the demand.

A major producer of the acid advanced his price 4c. per pound for both the technical and USP grades bringing the quotation for the former to a spread from 44 to 45c. per pound, in barrels and drums. The USP grade was quoted at 54c. per pound.

Butyl Stearate—Demand for this stearate was said to be slow at present. Supplies were reported to be adequate and were expected to continue so in the immediate future. Prices quoted ranged from 27¾ to 48¾c. per pound, the wide discrepancy in quotations due to a grouping together of all grades of the various manufacturers since their respective claims as to the product's purity could not be attested to.

Castor Oil—In a continuation of a trend which has existed for some time, castor

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Acetanilide, USP, 6c. per lb.
Acid, benzoic, technical, 4c. per lb.
USP, 4c. per lb.
Milk powder, skimmed, roller process, ¼c. per lb.
Sodium benzoate, technical, 4c. per lb.
USP, 4c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Menthol, 5c. per lb.
Thiourea, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
260.8	260.8	261.5	255.8	263.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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beans remained scarce. There were no reliable price quotations heard since a price of $230 per long ton, f.o.b., Brazil was quoted some weeks ago. Castor oil continued in good supply against a demand which was somewhat below former levels.

Imports of castor beans at New York and Philadelphia totaled 1,592,400 pounds as compared to the 7,696,950 pounds brought in during the similar period last year. Imports of castor oil amounted to 596,000 pounds as compared to 1,472,000 pounds last year.

Total imports of castor beans from the first of this year to date amounted to 115,452,700 pounds as compared to a total of 147,351,300 pounds brought in during the corresponding period last year. Imports of oil to date this year totaled 39,793,529 pounds as compared with the 22,779,394 pounds imported in the corresponding period of last year.

Cocoa Butter—The expected pickup in the demand for cocoa butter has not materialized as yet. There was a mild flurry of activity in recent weeks but it died down somewhat. Supplies were said to be more than adequate for existing demand. The price of cocoa butter was unchanged and held at 64c. per pound.

Menthol—In view of somewhat lower prices abroad for Japanese menthol, the market took a further drop this week. Brazilian material was quoted as low as $10.25 per pound while the Chinese ranged from $10.60 to $10.75 per pound. Business continued to be marked by a lack of activity and trading was confined to the sale of small lots in general. Supplies continued to be in excess of demand and from all appearances would continue so for some time, it was felt.

Milk Powder—The market for dry whole milk was steady in August. Supplies of spray process were ample for fair demand. There were too few sales of roller process to report prices. Wholesale prices at New York were in a range from 36c. to 42¾c. per pound, in carlots, for the spray processed material.

Markets were about steady on the spray process nonfat dry milk solids, and steady to firm on the roller process. Prices declined ½c. on roller process at San Francisco, but otherwise, prices were unchanged to ½c. higher. Liberal supplies of spray process were fully ample for the fair demand. Purchases by the CCC for the four week's period ending August 22, were about 10,000,000 pounds as compared to 13,600,000 pounds in the previous four weeks. Light supplies of roller process were barely adequate to trade needs and no offerings were made to the CCC. Spray process nonfat milk solids were quoted at a range from 15½c. to 17¾c. per pound, in carlots while the roller ma-

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terial was quoted from 14¼c. to 16½c. per pound.

The Commodity Credit Corporation announced the availability of nonfat dry milk solids for domestic sale during the month of September. As of June 30, 1951, the CCC had 32,088,152 pounds of skimmed milk powder on hand which had been purchased at the cost of $4,613,732.

Molasses—Demand for blackstrap on the East coast continued firm with evidence of a slight increase. Prices were steady at all points in the Northeast. Feed molasses demand in New Orleans remained slow with a further decline in prices; 30c. to 30.5c. (mostly) 30c. per gallon. The price for cane blackstrap in Clewiston, Jacksonville, Mobile and Savannah was 30.0c. per gallon. Supplies of cane blackstrap were considered adequate for the slow seasonal demand except at Houston, where supply was limited. On the West coast, demand was strong with supplies adequate. The price at Stockton was 27.2c. per gallon while at other California points, it was 26.9c. per gallon.

Prices for beet molasses ranged from 23.9c. to 26.9c. per gallon at California points while in New York the price spread was from 33.3c. to 36.8c. per gallon.

Pectin—Supplies of this material were reported to have shown improvement over those of past months. Demand having dropped off to some extent, the market picture here was one of approximate balance between supply and demand. The powdered technical material was quoted at $1.50 per pound, in barrels, while the NF citrus was listed at a spread from $2.05 to $2.06 per pound.

Pentaerythritol—Demand for this polyhydric alcohol was reported to still be in excess of demand. Completion of additional facilities for its manufacture was expected to alleviate future shortages of the chemical.

Production of pentaerythritol in June of this year totaled 3,755,444 pounds, as compared to a total of 4,051,474 pounds in May, 1951, the Tariff Commission declared in a preliminary report.

Sodium Benzoate—Demand for this important food preservative was said to have fallen off to some extent compared to that of a few months ago. However, this was ascribed in part to the seasonal slackening in some sections of the canning industry. Demand for the export trade was reported to be good, in some quarters, since the canning season was expected to be in full swing in South America in the near future. Supplies of sodium benzoate were said to be adequate.

A major producer of this salt upped his price for both the USP and technical grades 4c. per pound, bringing his quotations in line with the ceiling of other makers. Quotations for the technical material in 100 pounds or more were 39c. per pound, while the USP grade was 46c. per pound, on the same basis.

Thiourea—One producer of this chemical reduced his price ½c. per pound, resulting in a quotation of 43½c. per pound in carloads and 45½c. in less than carloads, at the works.

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APhA Affiliated Groups Install New Officers

Organizations affiliated with the American Pharmaceutical Association elected and installed new officers at the concluding sessions of their meetings held in conjunction with the recent annual convention of the association in Buffalo, N. Y.

The National Association of Boards of Pharmacy installed:—President, E. M. Josey, secretary of the Kentucky State Pharmaceutical Association; honorary president, Hubert Parker; vice-president, James J. Lynch, secretary of the Idaho Pharmaceutical Association; secretary, Patrick H. Costello and treasurer, Robert L. Swain, editor of *Drug Topics*.

The American Society of Hospital Pharmacists installed:—President, Walter Frazier, Springfield City Hospital, Springfield, Ohio; vice-president, Mrs. Jane L. Rogan, Evangelical Deaconness Hospital, Detroit, Mich.; secretary, Miss Gloria F. Niemeyer, Washington, D. C., and treasurer, Sister Mary Raphael, St. Vincent's Hospital, Sioux City, Iowa.

The American College of Apothecaries installed Conrad J. Masterson as president and Louis B. Langaker as vice-president, and named John B. Heinz as president-elect. The secretary and treasurer are appointive officers.

The American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy named these deans of schools of pharmacy:—President-elect, Dr. Troy C. Daniels, University of California; vice-president-elect, Dr. Noel Foss, University of Maryland; secretary-treasurer, Dr. Louis C. Zopf, University of Iowa; executive committee chairman, Joseph B. Burt, University of Nebraska; editor of Journal, Rufus A. Lyman, University of Nebraska.

Schering to Open Plant in India

Schering Corporation, Bloomfield and Union, N. J., has revealed plans to open a processing and packaging plant in India in the near future. Andrew E. Held, manager of Schering's Indian division, has completed production arrangements at the company's headquarters and will return to Bombay this month to start the operation.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

The Economic Cooperation Administration announced the issuance of the following procurement authorizations to Turkey September 5, all purchases to be made in the United States:—

For purchase of zinc, $499,000; lead products, $150,000; copper products, $30,000; nickel products, $27,000, and aluminum, $23,000.

The agency also announced that it had granted Netherlands a procurement authorization of $1,000,000 for the purchase of aluminum and aluminum products from Canada.

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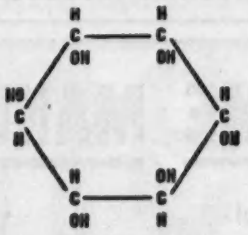

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SK&F Development Head

Dr. Kenneth Carter has joined the foreign division of Smith, Kline & French Laboratories, Philadelphia, as director of development. Formerly affiliated with Glaxo Laboratories, Ltd., London, England, as director of its Argentine company, Dr. Carter will now take charge of development of SK&F products distributed throughout the world by Smith, Kline & French International Company and Smith, Kline & French Inter-American Corporation.

Lemke Para-Aminobenzoic Acid Expansion Completed

B. L. Lemke & Co., Lodi, N. J., has announced the completion of a new unit for the manufacture of para-aminobenzoic acid USP and calcium, potassium and sodium salts. These compounds have been used successfully in the treatment of arthritis, rheumatoid conditions and refractory skin diseases. The company states that clinical investigations have shown that para-aminobenzoic acid and its derivatives, through their synergistic action, may increase the therapeutic effectiveness of a wide variety of medicinal substances, among them salicylates, antibiotics and cortisone.

Pseudovitamin B_{12} Found Produced in Cow's Stomach

A red pigment which has many characteristics of vitamin B_{12} was found to be produced by one of the microorganisms from a cow's stomach or rumen, according to a paper presented on "Pseudovitamin B_{12}" by Dr. J. J. Pfiffner, Parke, Davis & Co., at the symposium "Frontiers in Biochemistry," sponsored by the division of biological chemistry, American Chemical Society, at its New York meeting last week.

"This red pigment," according to the paper, "is like vitamin B_{12} in that it is red, contains cobalt, and exhibits similar physical and biological properties. It is unlike the vitamin in that it fails to support growth of chickens and rats on a vitamin B_{12} deficient diet. This pigment may well represent an early stage in the formation of vitamin B_{12} which is found in large quantities in the liver of the cow."

Glass Vials Under GCPR

The Office of Price Stabilization on September 6 ended pricing confusion in the glass container industry by removing glass vials and ampuls from coverage under the machinery ceiling price regulation (CPR 30) and placing it back under the General Ceiling Price Regulation. The action, taken in amendment 11 to CPR 30, becomes effective today. Glass containers, specifically exempted from CPR 22, previously had dual coverage—under GCPR and under CPR 30 (for glass vials and ampuls).

Cutter Names Gregory

Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif., has named Ernest T. Gregory superintendent of its new Chattanooga, Tenn., solutions plant. Mr. Gregory, who has been with Cutter for the past five years, was with Procter & Gamble before coming to the Berkeley firm. Bill Dabney, formerly mill superintendent of the Buckeye Cotton Oil Company, New Madrid, Mo., has joined the Cutter organization as superintendent of assembly departments, the post held by Mr. Gregory before his recent appointment.

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(**Bulletin No. AIC-299 Dated March 1951. Reprints Available on Request.*)

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Pesticides '51 Production Topped Billion Lbs.

—Continued from page 5

dustry research leading to the development of new insecticides and the improvement of old ones."

The industry, Mr. Hart declared, had "made good" its pledge of last spring that in 1951 no farmer would be forced to forego chemical protection of his crops or livestock because of a lack of pesticides. Satisfactory protective material of some kind, he said, was available for all farmers in all parts of the country.

Mr. Hart emphasized industry's responsibility to produce insecticides needed by friendly nations. Continuance of exports at the current rate, he said, would top 1950's total volume by at least 25 percent.

He expressed the belief that industry could meet the 105,000,000-pound DDT production goal contemplated by the National Production Authority for the year beginning October 1, even though this represents a 10 percent increase over this year.

Change in By-Laws Asked

Turning to association matters, Mr. Hart recommended a change in the by-laws to allow a system of rotation for the service of directors to provide that elections be so staggered as to give some change in personnel each year. In line with this, he voiced the opinion that the association adopt an unwritten policy to the effect that no president should be asked or permitted to serve more than two years.

"Acting personally on this belief," Mr. Hart declared, "I have notified the board of directors that I am not a candidate for reelection."

Arthur W. Mohr, of the California Spray Chemical Corporation, Richmond, Calif., vice-president of the association for the past two years, was elected president, to succeed Mr. Hart. Paul Mayfield, of Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., was elected vice-president. Lea S. Hitchner was renamed executive secretary and treasurer. There were no changes in the board of directors.

Mr. Hitchner submitted a written report on the activities of the past year and suggested that the members pay particular attention to the section dealing with the twenty-eight major projects to be carried over into the next year. Among them are the pest control data, general bulletin service, statistical service, product liability study, containers survey and drum labeling program.

Howard J. Grady, chief of the agricultural chemicals section of the rubber, chemicals and drug division of the Office of Price Stabilization, described the trials and tribulations of an industry man forced to fit himself into the Washington scene. He added, however, that the men in OPS are finally becoming aware of the problems of the agricultural chemicals industry.

Controls Can Defeat Inflation

Mr. Grady, who is a vice-president of the California Spray-Chemical Corporation on loan to the government, admitted that "no one likes controls. However, we must protect our standard of living during these abnormal times by defeating infla-

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tion that threatens us. We are fighting that inflation on several fronts and we must continue to do so through willingness to shoulder extra-heavy taxes and cooperating with the price-stabilization effort."

Mr. Grady traced the history of OPS and emphasized that it intends to carry out the directives in its hands to the best of its ability. He added, however, that the government needs more help from industry.

Laws May Stifle Research

Speaking with obvious reference to the Delaney committee hearings in the house, J. Albert Woods, president of Commercial Solvents Corporation, warned that if unreasonable restrictions are placed upon the use of pesticides, insecticidal research and the development of new and improved pest control materials will be stifled.

"The chemical industry today spends a vast sum for research. The leading companies in the strictly chemical field spend about 3 percent of their total sales dollar on research, the total sum running into many millions of dollars. However, research must be directed into fields where there is some chance of bringing a product into commercial production within a reasonable length of time," Mr. Woods said.

Referring to the agitation for more stringent control laws, Mr. Woods declared "Everyone recognizes that the use of toxic materials for pest control may be hazardous but steps are taken to safeguard workers in manufacturing plants, users of pesticides and consumers of food products.

"The present ballyhoo and hullabaloo, however, has placed all the emphasis on hazards of use rather than the great benefits derived from their proper use. Moreover, pesticides are chemical protectants, rather than chemical additives. It is only fair that the public be given all the facts and not just statements prefaced by the word 'may' which arouses the fear of the American public against the methods of use and application of pesticides in the protection and storage of our food. It should be pointed out that with one of the most widely used insecticides, DDT, not one case of human death has been proved as due to exposure or from residues on foods."

Canning Industry Represented

The consuming public will be protected against hazardous residues by the Food and Drug Administration, when it issues legal tolerances for levels of chemicals on fruits and vegetables, and canners will also make every effort to reduce further these levels by various removal methods before processing, Dr. Charles H. Mahoney, directors of the raw products division of the National Canners Association, told the gathering.

"I think we can all agree, however," he said, "that any chemical, even though a perfect insecticide, has no place in the control problem if it renders the food unpalatable. A great deal of discussion has centered around this point and the question is often raised as to who has the responsibility for obtaining basic information on methods of conducting competent, unbiased flavor evaluation panels, so as to develop data which will be acceptable to consumers, entomologists, chemical manufacturers and processors. There is no doubt that the information is needed, but how to go about getting it is the question."

Dr. Mahoney said that the food industry

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has been approached on numerous occasions by representatives of research entomologists, horticulturists, chemical manufacturers and food technologists to work out a specific and detailed research project, based upon experience in the food field, which would solve the problem.

Use of Land Grant Colleges

"Basically," he continued, "the problem deals with agricultural crops. Therefore, the logical research groups to carry out such a project would be the department of entomology, plant pathology, food technology and horticulture, thoroughly coordinated, at a land grant college where adequate research facilities would be available. Several strategically-located institutions might be selected."

Dr. Mahoney said that the canning industry would furnish experienced, trained and selected personnel to cooperate with these institutions in making final flavor evaluations so that the results, when released, would not only have been formulated by an unbiased agency, such as a land grant college, but would be reinforced by practical experience in flavor testing furnished by the canning industry.

Some such program is already in the formulative stages at the University of California, Dr. Mahoney revealed, and the canning industry, in order to get the program started this year, offered some financial support and agreed to process samples from plots treated by university entomologists.

"We felt that the chemical industry would also wish to lend its support to this kind of program by helping finance some of the costs," Dr. Mahoney said, "and, accordingly, such a suggestion was made to Mr. Hitchner, your executive secretary, early in July. I don't know what your reaction will be, but an awareness on my part of the great need for this type of information in which both canners and chemical manufacturers have a common concern, leads me to hope that you will give the program now underway in one area your full moral and financial support."

DDT Export Demand

Phillip H. Groggins, chief of the agricultural chemicals section of the National Production Authority's chemical division, said that the government intends to authorize export next year of 20,000,000 pounds of DDT. What is interesting and important, he added, is that most of the minor nations of the world are to receive this American-made material.

"It is obvious, therefore," he added, "that the Office of International Trade and other federal agencies may be laying the groundwork for an enormous, post-emergency trade. An important factor which would contribute to the continuation and expansion of this trade would be the knowledge in foreign countries that they could depend on the scheduled delivery of specified amounts of DDT and other pesticides. The importing nations want the same assurances that domestic agriculture and health organization now have in planning farm and sanitation programs."

Plans for Insect Report

Dr. H. L. Haller, assistant chief of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine of the Department of Agriculture, reported that the bureau has contacted the agricultural officials of each state relative to a plan for strengthening cooperative insect surveys in the United States, not only from the viewpoint of an emergency measure but as a permanent service to agriculture.

It was suggested, he added, that consideration be given to the possibility of establishing a clearing house in each state for channeling the information to the bureau's division of insect survey and information in Washington, so that comprehensive current reports on economic

insects could be prepared and released at frequent intervals on a nation-wide basis.

Dr. Haller said that in view of the spontaneous increase in the number of reports being received, a cooperative report will be released every two weeks for the remainder of the 1951 season, rather than the monthly schedule previously followed. The first issue of the new "Coperative Economic Insect Report" was released July 31; to make it serve its most useful service, it will be issued weekly, beginning in 1952.

Stretching Sulphur Supplies

William R. Allstetter, deputy director of the office of materials and facilities of the Production and Marketing Administration, reported that USDA has started planning ways and means to stretch supplies of sulphur and sulphur derivatives as far as possible. Althouph USDA, as claimant agency for the industry with NPA, was fortunate in obtaining substantially greater amounts of dusting sulphur in 1951 than were used the year before, Mr. Allstetter declared, this appears impossible for 1952.

"There are a number of practicable substitutes for dusting sulphur," he said. "Synthetic miticides, such as parathion and TEPP may be used. Synthetic fungicides can replace sulphur in many cases. Steps have been taken to insure increased supplies of these sulphur replacement materials."

Patent-Licensing Deals Get Two-Way Interest

A growing two-way interest in international licensing of patents and processes, and products is reported by the ECA Office of Small Business. Informative service in those fields is being set up in the field counseling offices of the Department of Commerce.

Recently reported inquiries in that direction included the following:—

Societe Nouvelle d'Exploitation des Laboratoires Aron, 118 rue Caruot, Suresnes (Seine), France, interested in licensing for pharmaceutical chemicals and preparations.

Emil Bertalanffy, Unterach Atersee, Austria, interested in manufacturing medical products under United States license and in licensing a United States firm in the same lines.

Biochemie G.m.b.H., Innsbruck, Austria, interested in manufacturing biological products and chemicals on a royalty basis.

J. Medinger & Sohne, Schaufiergasse 2, Vienna I, 1, Austria, interested in licenses to make Freon and hydrosulphites.

Trade Briefs

Lakeside Laboratories, Milwaukee, Wis., has named Gerald Goelzer comptroller of the company.

Arner Company, Buffalo, N. Y., has installed a new automatic triturating machine for molding hypodermic tablets.

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- Methyl Testosterone, U.S.P.
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- Chorionic Gonadotropin
- Conjugated Estrogens
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ALCOHOL, PROPARGYL—8 cks, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
ALUMINUM CHLORIDE—35 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
AMMONIUM ICTHYOSULPHONATE — 5 dms, Charmeur Products, Havre
ANILIN DYES—18 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
20 cans, Kaufman & Vinson Co, Rotterdam
255 dms, Hensel Bruckman & Lorbacher Rotterdam
ANTIMONY, REGULUS—150 cs, C Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ARROWROOT—1,709 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Saint Vincent
BARIUM CHLORIDE — 100 bgs, Kent Metal & Chemical Works, Rotterdam
BAUXITE ORE—3,613 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Chaguaramas
BAY OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Roseau
BEESWAX—23 bgs, John Holt & Co, Port au Prince
27 bgs, Mercantile Metal & Ore Corp, San Antonio
5 bgs, Duncan Fox & Co, Talcahuano
67 bgs, Casablanca
BERGAMOT OIL—1 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Messina
BISMUTH SUBNITRATE—2 dms, F E Wallace & Co, Montevideo
BLEACHING POWDER—571 conts, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
BONE—212 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Santos
23 bgs, O W Lochner, Cartagena
450 bgs, Vimpex Inc, Barranquilla
1,214 bgs, Buenos Aires
CAMPHOR OIL—35 cms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
25 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
CANDELILLA WAX—625 bgs, M Argueso & Co, Tampico
CARAWAY SEED—200 bgs, Rotterdam
CARBON—104 dms, E I du Pont de Nemours & Co, Liverpool
CARDAMOM SEED—19 cs, P H Petry, Puerto Barrios
CARNAUBA WAX—222 bgs, Jerome International Corp, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Paranahaiba
375 bgs, Parnahaiba
CASSIA—200 bls, Knickerbocker Mills, Hongkong
86 bls, Van Norden & Co, Hong Kong
25 bls, Wah Young Co, Hong Kong
420 bls, S L Jones, Hong Kong
OIL—4 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Hong Kong
CASTOR BEANS—2,467 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Buenos Aires
782 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Manta
2,500 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Bahia
900 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Cap Haitien
1,700 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Parnahiba
412 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port au Prince
255 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
800 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Port de Paix
800 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
CERIUM CHLORIDE—205 dms, Metallo Chemical Corp, Santos
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—4,400 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Genoa
CINNAMON BARK OIL—1 cs, Ungerer & Co, Colombo
LEAF OIL—4 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
QUILLS—95 bls, J H Forbes Tea & Coffee Co, Colombo
CITRIC ACID—30 bbls, G T Ross, Antwerp
CITRONELLA OIL—31 dms, Fritzsche Bros, Puerto Cortes
15 dms, Trianon Overseas Co, Keelung
55 dms, M Garbie Mercantile Co, Hong Kong
10 dms, George Uhe Co, Keelung
5 dms, Getz Bros & Co, Keelung
20 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Keelung
6 dms, Central Mfg Co, Tandjong Priok
36 dms, Volkart Bros, Colombo
59 dms, Internatio-Rotterdam, Hong Kong
39 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Hong Kong
COALTAR DYES—37 cks, Caldwell & Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—15 dms, Procter & Gamble Co, Manila
730 tons, Zimmerman Alderson Carr Co, Cebu
202 tons, Manila
COHUNENUT OIL—30 dms, Mathieson Chemical Corp, Puerto Cortes
COPAIBA BALSAM — 5 dms, Wessel Duval, Manaus
COPAL GUM—105 bgs, Silva & Co, Manila
152 bgs, O G Innes, Manila
120 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Manila
60 bgs, Industrial Chemicals Inc, Manila
25 bgs, W H Scheel, Manila
COQUIRANA GUM—134 bls, Earle Bros, Itacoatiara
CORIANDER SEED—361 bgs, Louis Furth, Casablanca
492 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
250 bgs, W Williner & Co, Casablanca
400 bgs, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Casablanca
381 bgs, Landes & Balint, Casablanca
619 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Casablanca
244 bgs, M Golombeck & Co, Casablanca
427 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Casablanca
CREAM OF TARTAR—550 bgs, Genoa
CRESOL—38 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—215 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
100 dms, Chas Page & Co, Liverpool
195 dms, Elbert & Co, Manchester
520 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
100 dms, Chemitex Inc, Liverpool
100 dms, James E Fox, Manchester
100 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Manchester
40 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Manchester
CUBEB BERRIES—43 bags, S B Penick & Co, Singapore
CUMIN SEED—218 bgs, Wm Allison & Co, Casablanca
218 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Casablanca
500 bgs, H S Cramer & Co, Casablanca
100 bgs, J H Schroder, Casablanca
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, American Cuttlefish Bone & Crucible Co, Tunis
100 cs, Hersey Co, Tunis
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, A J Wittenberg, Bangkok
50 cs, Gillesnie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
DEXTRIN—100 bgs, Rotterdam
DIMETHYL SULFATE—37 dms, G F Smith Export Corp, Rotterdam
20 dms, Antwerp
DOGWOOD BARK—14 bls, Lydia E Pinkham Medicine Co, Kingston
ELEMI GUM—74 cs, Sylvex Purchasing Corp, Manila
FISHLIVER OIL—20 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Keelung
35 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Kachsiung
3 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
2 dms, R F Downing, Yokohama
3 dms, Vitamerican Oil Corp, Yokohama
FISHMEAL—5,000 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Bergen
1,740 bgs, Chimbote
FUEL OIL—363,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
103,659 bbls, Metropolitan Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
GALL, OX—1 bbl, Perry Ryer & Co, Madras
13 cs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
11 cs, G D Searle & Co, London
3 cks, Buenos Aires
GINGER ROOT—90 bgs, A D Brown, Bangkok
GLUCOSE—2 bbls, S B Penick & Co, Istanbul
GLUE—200 bgs, Liverpool
50 bgs, Antwerp
BONE—200 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
GLUESTOCK—136 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
131 bls, National City Bank, Recife
172 bls, Herman Hollander, Barranquilla
GRAPHITE—1,450 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, London
400 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
30 dms, Wedeman & Godknecht, Rotterdam
GYPSUM—5,059 tons, National Gypsum Co, Little Narrows
HOOF MEAL—546 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
INDRANTHRENE—20 bbls, Kaufmann & Vinson, Bremen
IRON OXIDE—1,000 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Casablanca
15 cks, J H Rhodes & Co, Liverpool
POWDER—1 dm, General Aniline Works, Rotterdam
KOLA NUTS—18 bgs, D Steengrafe & Co, Cristobal
50 bgs, Cristobal
KYANITE ORE—146 tons, Calcutta
LEMON OIL—6 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—25 dms, Maywood Chemical Co, Puerto Barrios
10 dms, East Asiatic Co, Cochin
3 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Cochin
12 dms, Chas Pfizer & Co, Cochin
5 dms, Chevalier & O'Connor, Cochin
2 dms, Chase National Bank, Cristobal
12 dms, Cochin
LIME OIL—4 dms, W J Bush & Co, Port au Prince
1 dm, H E Gould, Cap Haitien
1 dm, Citrus & Allied Essential Oils Co, Puerto Plata
27 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Georgetown
LINSEED OIL—8 dms, Rotterdam
LIVERMEAL—655 bgs, Wessel Duval, Buenos Aires
MAGNESITE—2,100 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Genoa
160 bgs, Reheis Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—50 cks, Liverpool
ORE—2,011 tons, Phillipp Bros, Iloilo
MENTHOL—131 cs, Paul A Dunkel, Rio de Janeiro
100 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
10 cs, Geismar & Co, Santos
MILK SUGAR—1,000 bgs, Southampton
MUSTARD BRAN—300 bgs, C H Ascher, London
NAPHTHALENE—714 bgs, Hanover Bank, Rotterdam
288 bgs, Rotterdam
2,060 bls, Rotterdam
NEATSFOOT OIL—27 dms, Ovimpex Inc, Buenos Aires
NIGERSEED—491 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Massawa
NUTMEGS—20 bgs, J Le Croy & Son, St Georges
NUX VOMICA—62 bgs, S B Penick & Co, Madras
86 bgs, London
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—45 dms, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
23 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Itajai
OITICICA OIL—250 tons, Brazil Oiticica Inc, Fortaleza
OLIBANUM OIL—134 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
133 bgs, Chase National Bank, Massawa
OPIUM—140 chts, New York Quinine & Chemical Works, Calcutta
OURICURY WAX—56 bgs, J W Hanson Co, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—550 tons, Belawan Deli
PAPAIN—8 chts, Peek & Velsor, Colombo
28 hlf chts, J L Hopkins & Co, Colombo
16 chts, C L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PATCHOULI OIL—2 cs, Shriro Trading Corp, Penang
PEATMOSS—500 bls, J E Bernard, Bremen
62 bdls, J E Bernard, Bremen
25 blks, J E Bernard, Bremen
600 bls, Atkins & Durbrow, Bremen
375 bls, Hollinghurst & Co, Liverpool
2,140 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
PENNYROYAL OIL—2 dms, Schimmel & Co, Casablanca
PEPPER—80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Colombo
BLACK—77 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
160 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Cochin
320 bgs, East India Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Cochin
160 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Cochin
80 bgs, A G Dunn, Cochin
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—103 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
PERILLO GUM—343 bls, L A Dreyfus, Ciudad Bolivar
PERU BALSAM—3 dms, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works, Cristobal
PETITGRAIN OIL—1 dm, Major Forwarding Co, Port au Prince
1 cs, Major Forwarding Co, Port au Prince
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—105,989 bbls, Hess Inc, Punta Cardon
207,304 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Cartagena
104,436 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Amuay Bay
PIMENTO—100 bgs, Kellys America Ltd, Rotterdam
LEAF OIL—2 dms, George Lueders & Co, Kingston
1 dm, S B Penick & Co, Cristobal
1 dm, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—50 dms, H A Gogarty, Yokohama
80 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Silmo Chemical Corp, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—109 cs, American Lucoflex Inc, Havre
POTASH-CHROME ALUM—10 cks, Naumes Forwarding Service, Rotterdam
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—89 dms, Philipp Bros Chemicals, Liverpool
89 dms, Hanson Van Winkle, Munning Co, Liverpool
FERRICYANIDE—40 bbls, Millmaster Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MURIATE—2,500 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Bremen
PYRENE—12 bbls, G A Abood Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,746 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires
10,632 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
3,702 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
QUININE SULPHATE—10 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
RAFAELITE—63 kgs, A Redden, London
RESINOIDS—3 cs, Verona Chemical Co, Cannes
SCHEELITE ORE—300 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Cabedello
363 bgs, National City Bank, Natal
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, East Asiatic Co, Bangkok
300 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Calcutta
100 bgs, C Tennant Sons & Co, Calcutta
200 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
600 bgs, G H Dockstader, Calcutta
SENNA LEAVES—60 bls, Peek & Velsor, Tuticorin
211 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Tuticorin
426 bls, E B & A C Whiting Co, Tuticorin
SHARKLIVER OIL—20 dms, National City Bank, Yokohama
5 dms, R F Downing, Yokohama
5 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—500 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Calcutta
100 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Calcutta
SKIPJACKLIVER OIL—7 dms, Nopco Chemical Co, Yokohama
SODIUM CARBONATE—3,733 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
CYANIDE—560 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
METAL—142 dms, National Carloading Corp, Genoa
NITRATE—1,652 tons, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
SILICOFLUORIDE—400 bgs, H Sundheime Co, Hamburg
SULPHAGUANIDIN—8 dms, E F Young, Kobe
TAPIOCA FLOUR—8,760 bgs, Geismar & Co, Itajai
10,392 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TITANIUM DIOXIDE—250 dms, Fallek Products Co, Kobe
TUCUM KERNELS—2,846 bgs, E F Drew, Parnahiba
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—100 bbls, Milmar & Co, Rotterdam
UMBER—440 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Manchester
UREA—600 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
3,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Rotterdam
3,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—10 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Roseau
VETIVER OIL—1 cs, Major Forwarding Co, Port Au Prince
VINYL ACETATE, MONOMERIC—600 dms, Shawinigan Products Corp, Genoa
WHITING—1,500 bgs, N H Weitzner, Antwerp
6 bbls, B Guido, Leghorn
WOLFRAM ORE—808 bgs, Penson & Co, Bangkok
WOLFRAMITE—36 cs, National City Bank, Kobe
WOOL GREASE—100 dms, N I Malstrom & Co, Manchester
19 dms, Eelsingh & Lugtigheid, Rotterdam
YELLOW, MERCURIC OXIDE—2 cks, F E Wallace & Co, Montevideo
ZINC CYANIDE—57 dms, Elbert & Co, Genoa

Baltimore

BONEMEAL—1,120 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By Products, Antwerp
1,493 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Manufacturers Trust Co, Massawa
CORIANDER SEED—328 bgs, Transatlantic Commodities Corp, Casablanca
FISHMEAL—609 bgs, Wessel Duval, Chimbote
MAGNESIUM SILICOFLUORIDE—120 bbls, Davidson Chemical Corp, Rotterdam
MANGROVE BARK—2,325 bgs, Marcel Calvet & Co, Bahia de Caraquez
PEATMOSS—150 bls, S Shapiro, Bremen
50 blks, S Shapiro, Bremen
50 bdls, S Shapiro, Bremen
1,165 bls, Halmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,027 bgs, C M Loeb Rhoades, Buenos Aires
2,622 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
2,297 bgs, Buenos Aires

Boston

BONEMEAL—2,114 bgs, Credit Sussie, Buenos Aires
DEXTRIN—50 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Rotterdam
EPSOM SALT—400 bgs, Aisner Chemical Co, Rotterdam
GLUESTOCK—53 bls, First National Boston, Fortaleza
275 bls, H Remis & Co, Rio de Janeiro
GLUTEN MEAL—5,447 bgs, Corn Product Refining Co, Buenos Aires
MILK POWDER—100 dms, C L Sterling & Sons, Rotterdam
OSSEIN—1,600 bgs, Atlantic Gelatine Co, Antwerp
800 bgs, Eastman Gelatine Corp, Antwerp
PEATMOSS—300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
500 bls, Stone & Downer, Bremen
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—17 dms, Chemical Mfg Co, Liverpool
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—9,904 bgs, American Tanners, Buenos Aires
TAPIOCA FLOUR—5,532 bgs, Geismar & Co, Santos
VARNISH—20 cs, Bluefries N Y Inc, Rotterdam
WHITING—2,135 bgs, Pluess Stauffer, Antwerp

Los Angeles

AGAR—10 bls, Industrial Exports Corp, Nagoya
BONEMEAL—600 bgs, H W Harris Co, Ltd, Manchester
2,223 bgs, Seed & Feeding Corp, Alexandria
DEGEL—2,204 bgs, Transatlantic By-Products Corp, Alexandria
CALCIUM NITRATE—60,000 bgs, Wilson, Geo Meyer & Co, Heroya
COAL OIL—40 dms, Concord Chemical Co, Manchester
COPRA—150 long tons, Atkins Kroll & Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc, Isabela
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Cebu
300 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Siain
500 long tons, El Dorado Trading Co, Gasan
415.05 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Jola
500 long tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Zamboanga
275 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Nasipit
2,000 long tons, Vegetable Oil Products Co, Inc, Legaspi
1,311.54 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—3,000 bgs, Snow & Co, Manila
MICA, POWD—265 bgs, Getz Bros & Co, Madras
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—25 cs, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
PAINT, CELLULOSE—9 cs, Rootes Motors, Inc, Manchester
PERCHLOROETHYLENE—34 dms, C M C Chemicals, Ltd, Manchester
PERFUMED SPIRIT—1 cs, George A & M Cranfield, Manchester
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—89 dms, Phillip Bros Chemicals, Inc, Manchester
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,000 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
514 bgs, Harold J Schulter, Buenos Aires
SAL AMMONIAC—1,100 bgs, Chemical Mfg Co, Manchester
SEEDLAC—200 bgs, Lamont Chemical Co, Calcutta
UREA—2,000 bgs, C M C Chemical, Ltd, Manchester

Norfolk

BONEMEAL—1,984 bgs, Elbert & Co, Buenos Aires
CALCIUM CARBIDE—17,268 dms, W Schade Co, Genoa
FERTILIZER—1,334 bgs, HolinsHurst Co, London
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—3,063 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Buenos Aires

Philadelphia

CASTOR OIL—296 tons, Rotterdam
CELESTITE—3,419 tons, E I Dupont De Nemours, Avonmouth
CHINA CLAY—240 tons, English China Clay Sales Corp, Avonmouth
CLAY, BALL—520 tons, Moore & Munger, Avonmouth
335 tons, United Claymines, Avonmouth
300 tons, Paper Makers Importing Co, Avonmouth
CRESYLIC ACID — 150 dms, International Expeditors Inc, Rotterdam
CRYOLITE ORE—2,550 tons, Penna Salt Mfg Co, Ivigtut
DICALCIUM PHOSPHATE—2,000 bgs, Albumina Supply Co, Antwerp
FISHLIVER OIL—31 dms, Girard Trust, Kemi
FLUORSPAR—2,650 tons, Bremen
2,335 tons, C Kurz & Co, San Felia
FULLERS EARTH—1,400 bgs, L A Salomon, Avonmouth
LEAD—457 tons, Phillip Bros, Rijeka
LICORICE ROOT—17,179 bls, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Izmir
1,261 bgs, MacAndrews & Forbes Co, Izmir
MILK POWDER—300 cs, J H Hobson Co, Rotterdam
1,000 crts, Rotterdam
MUSTARD—1,350 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, London
PEATMOSS—1,500 bls, Keer Maurer & Co, Bremen
2,090 bls, E Dunwoody, Bremen
350 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,990 bls, Halfmoon Mfg & Trading Co, Rotterdam
1,021 bls, Bank of Manhattan Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Bremen
500 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—327,692 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto la Cruz
241,298 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
240,000 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Puerto la Cruz
113,439 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Covenas
129,057 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto la Cruz
117,330 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mina al Ahmadi
120,336 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
86,342 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE—4,480 bgs, H J Baker, Cardiff
POTASSIUM FERRICYANIDE—30 cks, A Murphy Co, Antwerp
RUTILE SAND—4,000 bgs, Ore Fraction Inc, Brisbane
SODIUM NITRATE—6,613 lbs, Guaranty Trust Co, Tocopilla
PHOSPHATE—2 bbls, William American Co, Rotterdam
TALC—234 bgs, Whittaker Clark & Daniels, Marseilles
WHITING—2,800 bgs, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—9,000 bgs, Ore Fraction Inc, Brisbane

San Francisco

BONEMEAL—1,123 tons, Consolidated Chemical Industries, Buenos Aires
COPRA—500 tons, El Dorado Trading Co, Honduaga
500 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Cebu
500 tons, El Dorado Oil Works, Cebu
100 tons, Manila
DAMMAR GUM—70 bgs, O G Innes, Singapore
GINGER—50 crts, Mod Food Products Co, Yokohama
GLANDS—6 cks, Buenos Aires
MACE—61 cs, Catz American, Tandjong Priok
21 cs, Atkins Kroll & Co, Macassar
MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Universal Sales Co, Yokohama
MUSTARD—139 ctns, Atlantis Sales Corp, Liverpool
NIAOULI OIL—1 dm, Ungerer & Co, Moumea
OURICURY WAX—51 bgs, J W Hanson, Rio de Janeiro
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Bombay
PRINTING INK—32 cs, Duplicating Corp, Liverpool
TANKAGE—307 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
TAPIOCA FLOUR—250 bgs, Internatio-Rotterdam, Tandjong Priok
SEED—250 bgs, H M Newhall, Tandjong Priok
TUNG OIL—135 tons, W R Grace & Co, Buenos Aires
TUNGSTEN—2 bgs, Frank E Dow Co, Noumea
VANILLA BEANS—60 cs, H M Newhall, Papeete
20 cs, Battat Export Import Co, Papeete
33 cs, Zink & Trust Co, Papeete
26 cs, Williams Dimond & Co, Papeete
30 cs, Sintung Hing, Papeete

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, 2,736 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 222, September 18.

Acids, chromic, hydrochloric, sulphuric, etc., totaling 160,000,000 pounds, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 109, September 15.

Alcohol, amyl, 1.5*4 1/4-pound bottles, ethyl, 54,000 gallons, and dehydrated, 12,000 one-pint bottles, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 222, September 18.

Chemicals, mercury bichloride, phenol, agar, toluene, Armed Service Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 316N, September 14, including aluminum hydroxide gel, petroleum ether, glycerin, hydrogen peroxide solution, lubricating jelly, water soluble, magnesium sulphate, menthol crystals, codliver oil, soft soap, and saponated cresol solution, General Purchasing Officer, Panama Canal, Washington 25, circular 5-8, September 12.

Chlorophyll, plain solution, 36,720 eight-ounce bottles, and ointment, 50,256 four-ounce tubes, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 253, September 17.

Chromic acid, 10,000 pounds, Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., invitation 97, September 14.

Diatomaceous silica, 140,000 25-pound bags, Army Corps of Engineers, P. O. Box 8629, Philadelphia 1, invitation ENG-31, September 21.

Ethyl alcohol, denatured, 500,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 164, September 24.

Fire extinguisher charges, 300,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 120-R, September 19.

Glycerin, 100,940 pounds, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency, Brooklyn 1, N. Y., invitation 222, September 18.

Laundry chemicals, various, Army Quartermaster, General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., invitation 24, September 17; U. S. Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga., invitation 2-5810, September 14; blueing, 900 quarts, Navy Purchasing Office, New York 3, invitation 9490, September 19.

Linseed oil, raw, 60 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-2773-R, September 17; 900 gallons, same, invitation 5G-2574-R, September 17.

Orthodichlorobenzene, 11,000 gallons, Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, Dayton, Ohio, invitation 11-A, September 17.

Paint & allied products, lacquer, various, 17,850 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,147, September 24; varnish, interior, 220 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-2775-R, September 17; paint, varnish base, 1,200 gallons, same, invitation 5G-2578-R, September 17; varnish, spar, water resistant, same, invitation 5M-2576-R, September 19; various, same, Boston 9, invitation BO-W-I-29, September 24; paint, oil, 3,750 gallons, same, Seattle 4, invitation SE-C-3925-1, September 17; enamel, 48 gallons, and paint, 368 gallons, same, New York 13, invitation NY-2B-30580, September 14.

Photographic chemicals, various, Federal Supply Service, New York 13, invitation 20564, September 21.

Rubber cement, 2,700 gallons, in one-pint cans, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5M-2577-R, September 18.

Salt, evaporated or rock, 45 tons, U. S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., invitation 31-3383, September 14.

Soda, laundry, 47,100 pounds, Army Quartermaster, General Depot, Schenectady, N. Y., invitation 24, September 17.

Sodium bichromate, 225 metric tons, N. Y. Chemical Procurement District, 111 E. 16, New York City, date undecided.

Starch, laundry, 52,900 pounds, New York State Division of Standards & Purchase, Albany 1, invitation 1838, September 17.

Thinner, synthetic enamel, 30,600 gallons, pyroxylin dope & lacquer, 47,925 gallons, Navy Department, Aviation Supply Office, 700 Robbins Avenue, Philadelphia 11, invitation B-54,145, September 25.

Turpentine, 3,000 gallons, Federal Supply Service, Washington 25, invitation 5G-2574-R, September 17.

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CM51-4

Seaplant Chemical Corp. Organized; Jertson Pres.

Seaplant Chemical Corporation has been organized at New Bedford, Mass. The new concern has acquired the business and assets of Krim-Ko Corporation's Seaplant division, world's leading producer of Irish moss extractives. Earl C. Jertson, former

Earl C. Jertson

Krim-Ko vice-president, and substantial stockholder in the new company, has been named president.

Krim-Ko formed the Seaplant division in 1942 as a separate unit primarily concerned with the production of a suspending agent for that company's chocolate milk syrups and powders. Since that time, and under the direction of Mr. Jertson, the division has expanded its operations and currently provides some twenty-five different stabilizers used in the food and drug industries.

Mr. Jertson, in defining Seaplant Chemical's activities, stated that "Our present business is based upon the extraction of certain complex substances from Irish moss which act as gelling, stabilizing and emulsifying agents. In the future we may also be extracting substances solely for their food or medicinal value."

Executives and stockholders of the new corporation, besides Mr. Jertson, are Ernest Loveland, general superintendent, and Leonard A. Stoloff, chief chemist. James F. Brownlee, former vice-president of General Foods Corporation, and a director of Pillsbury Mills, has been named a director of the new concern.

Celanese Assigns Two

Raymond J. Werner has been promoted to eastern district sales manager of the chemical division of Celanese Corporation of America, New York. Richard A. Schwab has been named New England district manager, succeeding to the post formerly held by Mr. Werner.

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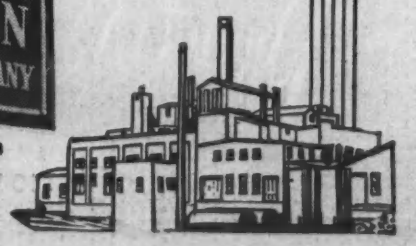

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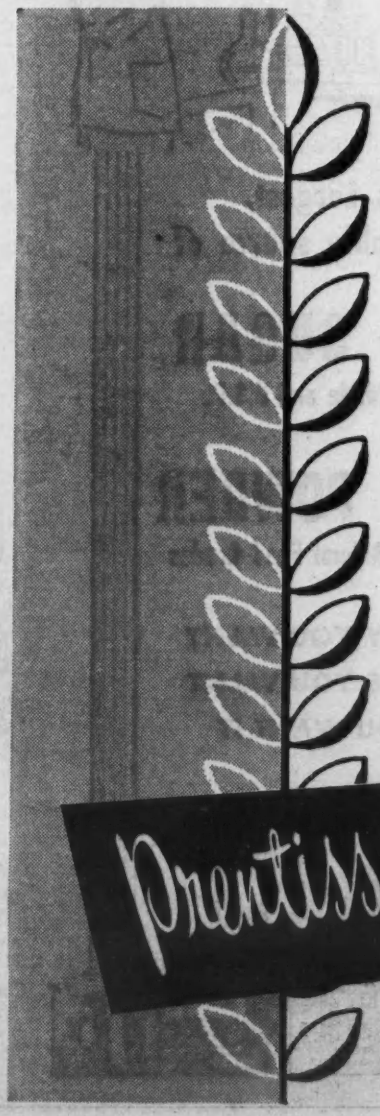

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Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in both drug and flavoring botanicals remained in the doldrums last week except for a substantial revival in the sale of Bourbon vanilla beans; the pickup in vanilla trade had been noted during the past fortnight and by the close of last week, the aggregate sales of Bourbon beans by at least one dealer during the past few weeks had topped the total of sales in May, June and July. The recent landing of about 120,000 pounds did not affect prices adversely; quotations remained at low and safe levels on the moderate quantity of beans left after contract obligations had been satisfied. The market index was unchanged at 217.0.

Arabic gum was emphasized for strength following receipt news relating that Czechoslovakia had ordered its purchasing agents to buy arabic more speedily and to ignore all price limitations. Russia was said also to be grabbing substantial quantities by overbidding other countries. Some said that similar operations had taken place in tragacanth. Locust-bean gum remained subject to price pressure from distressed lots.

Curacao was said to have resumed some offerings of aloe. Pimento was strong in Jamaica and prices rose here. Guatemalan and Mexican pepper have yet to reflect that in Jamaican. Some signs of a business revival in sage were reported. Pepper was still under holiday influences, apparently.

Reports from domestic botanical drug collection centers continued to note favorable collection weather and it was generally hoped that cool to cold weather would hold off long enough to permit continued gathering of the crop. It still seemed that requirements of consumers will be met in most items.

Prices received from foreign contributors of botanical drugs rarely showed the presence of easing, not to say weakening. An underlying strength seemed to prevail in a great many drugs and the prices asked did not suggest materially lower spot quotations in the near future.

Balsams

Copaiba—The recent price minimum of $1.50 per pound was observed by more sellers than had been the case. The market has become generally easier without becoming actually weak.

Peru—A smart gain in stocks has permitted an increase in competition locally with the result last week that quotations were reduced to the basis of $1.70 to $2 per pound.

Barks

Buckthorn—Reports indicated that replacement costs abroad have not eased much thus far in the new crop collection season. This situation was reflected in comparatively firm spot prices last week despite the rather small amount of trading reported.

Simarubra—Spot deliveries were rather hard to get; most former suppliers lacked stocks and indicated that the market as a whole was strictly nominal. Fortunately, consumer needs have been small.

White Pine—Unless manufacturing consumers shall require considerably more bark this year than last, it seemed likely last week that the needs would be met rather easily in some quarters where stocks obtained after lumbering operations were said to have been quite satisfactory.

Beans

Vanilla—The arrival of about 120,000 pounds of Bourbon beans during the previous week was said to be no threat over the spot market. Much of will never come on the open market because it was already owned by manufacturing consumers. In fact, it was said that some beans that arrived had been bought many months ago for account of consumers. The beans were not shipped in the periods which ordinarily would have been the case. In expectation of a saving on the export tax in Madagascar, the beans were held there; the merchandise which had been bought was permitted to accumulate in order that the importer here might profit by any primary market tax reduction.

Meanwhile, local market conditions have improved substantially. One importer declared that he had sold in three weeks more beans than he had sold during May, June and July and takings in comparable volume were going ahead during the period under review. Much of this has been done in goods for later delivery. Mexicans have become cheaper as a reflection of the extremely low and highly favorable price of Bourbons—namely, $2.90 to $3.25 per pound. Whole Mexicans were in relatively light supply and many months will pass before another crop is offered at the origin. Whole beans were quoted $5.35 to $6 per pound and cuts were $4.75 to $5, depending on quality and seller.

Flowers

Arnica—True montana arnica was in relatively light supply. Stocks were of such size as to eliminate almost all price competition from the spot market and at 65c. to 66c. per pound the article was considered to be in exceptionally attractive position in view of the fact that one dealer said the market should be 85c. minimum based on replacement cost in Europe.

Chamomile—Reports indicated that Belgium should be offering substantial quantities of new crop flowers at an early date. If the latest shipment prices reported here were correct, not much change in spot quotations seemed likely. Hungarian flowers, either the genuine from Europe or the so-called "style" flowers from Argentine, have become steadier but the tendency toward price competition still could be found locally.

Gums

Arabic—According to late reports, Czechoslovakia has officially ordered its agents to speed the purchase of this gum even to the extent of paying higher than the going prices in the primary market. Russia was also reported a taker of substantial quantities without much argument with respect to prices to be paid. The whole situation once more emphasized the gathering strength of arabic and last week was productive of the higher price of 16½c. to 17c. per pound for sorts.

Locustbean—The market was still unsettled and weak. Competition from distressed lots was aggressive but the sellers of the material had difficulty in interesting manufacturing consumers. Though the market was quoted 39c. to 40c. per pound, gum could be bought for less. Until textile interest return to the market, depressed prices and trade were expected to continue.

Herbs and Leaves

Deer Tongue—No overabundance was expected to be in warehouses at the end of the collection season. Prices offered workers have not been high enough to stimulate gathering substantially. The carryover in most quarters was moderate in size.

Horehound — Some fairly substantial quantities have been offered from the

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger root, African, 1c. per lb.
Gum, arabic, sorts, ½c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise seed, Czech, ½c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, ½c. per lb.
Celery seed, Indian, 1c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon No. 2, ½c. per lb.
Cumin seed, Iranian, ½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, spot, 2c. per lb.
Pimento, Jamaica, 1½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Peru balsam, 35c. per lb.

Other Articles

Cassia, Batavia, longstick, 1c. per lb.
China, Canton rolls, ¼c. per lb.
Paprika, Czech, 1c. per lb.
Pepper, white, 5c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Mexican, whole, 65c. per lb.
cuts, 50c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
217.0	217.0	215.5	184.9	205.4

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended Aug. 31

New York

Celery seed, 2 lots, 180 bags: not celery seed.
Cloves, 2 lots, 400 bags: filthy.
Colombo root, 220 bags: filthy.
Ginger root, 21 bags: filthy.
Laurel leaves, 132 bags: filthy.
Lemon oil, 3 lots, 26 drums: adulterated.
Moss, 4 lots, 247 bales: filthy.
Pepper, 50 bags: light berries.

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origin at moderately attractive prices but some doubt existed with respect to the probable quality of goods offered by some shippers whose merchandise in the past had led to claims, letter writing, hoots and howls—conditions that do not cement trade relationships.

Laurel—Some Turkish leaves were offered at 12½c. to 13c. per pound in lots due to arrive later. Other varieties had no price change.

Lobelia—Though the crop continued to come in to warehouses in increased quantities, the gains were moderate enough to still leave considerable doubt as to the probable size of collection this year.

Marjoram—An inactive market prevailed but prices displayed substantial stability throughout the past week. Numerous sellers refused to accept orders at less than the going schedule.

Senna—Some of the recent stock shortages reported in a few directions have been relieved by arrivals from the origin. Since the recent price shading, values have become much steadier.

Sweet Basil—California market prices were considerably under those on spot but the local situation was very firm. Some imported goods compared not too well in quality with the domestic product.

Thyme—The recently lower shipment cost of French leaves rose a fraction. The bulk of the needs of consumers in large quantities have been well covered ahead through contracts made direct with the source when prices were lower.

Witch Hazel—No weakness has developed at the origin, probably because of the conservative size of the new crop collections. Resumption of buying in major quantities has yet to come.

Miscellaneous

Ergot—Some on spot appeared to expect higher prices at the origin and seemed to reflect such expectations in their changed view on the value of spot goods. Others indicated that there was still reason to expect a further drop at the origin. However, some private advices from Europe did indicate that some ship-

—*Continued on page 69*

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Observers in the trade were beginning to take a more optimistic view of the essential oils and aromatic chemicals market. While the general tone of the market was still a bit sluggish, there were signs of renewed interest in some of the items. Also, new crop material has started to arrive. For the most part, domestic crops seemed to be coming along at a normal rate. Actual price changes were few and mostly of minor importance. One important change was a reduction in the price of coumarin made by one major producer. Other manufacturers of the item held their prices at the previous level. Individual dealers strengthened their prices of lavender flower and pimento leaf oils and spearmint oil was firmer in most quarters. Slight reductions were made in both Ceylon and Java-type citronella oils, as well as in nutmeg and lavender spike oils. These changes were mainly attempts to stimulate buying activity by a few dealers who held good stocks. Based mainly on the advance in the minimum quotation of the lavender flower oil, an advance of 1.3 points was made in the price index, which stood at 229.0.

Recent reports on the peppermint oil crop have made it appear that the growth has been normal. Opinions on the expected pricing of the oil were mixed. Some felt that there might be some reduction, while others felt that costs might be a bit higher. Rather promising were the reports from Carroll County, Md., on the condition of the wormseed oil crop. Growers were showing interest in the offers made by dealers and it was hoped that the market might have some relief from the tightness that has prevailed for the past year. Spearmint oil, on the other hand, has shown a good deal of strength, and the few offers arriving from the country have been somewhat higher than might be desired.

In the aromatic chemicals market, producers still found business rather dull. Production of many items has picked up with the increase in availability of many of the raw materials. Supplies of methyl anthranilate have improved a bit, and coumarin was now quite plentiful. While OPS has permitted an advance in the price of ethyl vanillin and vanillin, ex guaiacol, the lignin and eugenol derivatives were unchanged in price. All varieties continued to be very limited.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lavender flower oil, 30-32%, 50c. per lb.
40-42%, 40c. per lb.
Pimento leaf oil, 40c. per lb.
Spearmint oil, 10c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Citronella oil, Ceylon, 5c. per lb.
Java-type, 5c. per lb.
Coumarin, NF, 5c. per lb.
Lavender spike oil, 5c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East Indian, 10c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
229.0	227.7	218.3	132.7	181.2

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Essential Oils

Anise—This material continued to lack interest to consumers, a fact which has made it possible for dealers to continue to offer it at the easy prices of $1.80 to $2.60 a pound, despite the fact that replacements were virtually unobtainable. As matters stand in the Far East, it seems most unlikely that trading with Red China might be resumed in the near future. Since this oil originates in that part of the world, the present spot supplies may have to make do for some time to come.

Bergamot—The natural oil market was unrelieved, continuing to present a great problem to both dealers and consumers. It was fortunate that the artificial oil remained available at steady prices. It was believed that the price ceilings had much to do with the stability of that item.

Bois de Rose—Continuing in an untroubled state, this market was well-stocked with prices holding steady at $4.45 to $4.75 a pound. The price floor in effect in Brazil made it improbable that there would be any change in quotations, at least, not in a downward direction. A good deal of interest was shown in the oil as producers of aromatics built up supplies of its widely-used derivatives.

Cajeput—While the spot quotations were unchanged, dealers reported a tendency toward weakness in this market. It was their opinion that the softness was the result of a lack of buying interest. Stocks were adequate to meet all normal requirements.

Cassia—On spot the market remained unchanged. However, it was reported that there were some recent offers made from Europe. A sizable amount was offered, it probably being a transshipment from China. Upon investigation, dealers reported some of the material to be without the necessary license which would indicate its purchase prior to the embargo. Also, samples received have revealed the material to be natural grade, not yet redistilled.

Cedarleaf—Supplies have eased to a great extent and the material could now be had quite freely. Prices, on the other hand, remained firm, the lowest quotation reportedly at $2.90 a pound with other prices ranging to $3.50 a pound.

Citronella—Both Ceylon and Java-type oils remained extremely weak. It was possible to obtain these oils 5c. per pound below the last previous quotations. The former oil was quoted between $1.50 and $2.60 a pound, while the latter was down to $1.25 to $2.25 a pound. Bids have come from the origins at very favorable prices, but the large spot supply and the weakened price structure discouraged much of the possible replacement buying.

Clove—This market grew worse, if possible. There was almost no bud oil to be had and the prices of spice were prohibitive. A recent shipment of leaf oil arrived at this market and should do much to relieve the tightness, although some users prefer the higher quality bud oil.

Cumin—There have been some reports of strengthening in this market. However, the spot quotations remained at a steady range, from a low offer of $5.65 to a high of $7 a pound. While seed prices may have grown more expensive, general lack of demand for the oil helped to stabilize the market.

Eucalyptus — The primary market seemed to be taking a firmer position, according to observers. In some quarters, supplies were said to be committed until the beginning of next year. Others were offering small amounts at considerably higher prices, while still other customary sources could make no offers at all. This market was quite easy throughout the spring and early summer. The preparation for the active winter season has brought a more general interest in the oil at this time. Prices have remained steady, thus far.

Fir, Canada—This oil continued quite firm, with supplies rather limited. Only a few dealers could offer the material at the prices of $2.85 to $3.40 a pound. Most of the recently arrived oil was priced at or near the top of the range. Local dealers stated that primary shippers were not too anxious to do business at the present price level. They have apparently engaged in more profitable enterprises and could maintain some independence at present.

Ginger—Replacement costs were said to be on the rise again and some handlers have moved their prices up in sympathy. The range of quotations, however, has been unchanged, standing at $21 to $23.50 a pound. Supplies were not large, but seemed to be sufficient to meet the normal demand.

Lavender—At the lower end of the price range, there has been some strengthening of prices. Thus the 30-32 percent grade of flower oil moved up 50c. a pound, placing the market at $4.75 to $7.10 a pound. The 40-42 percent grade was advanced 40c. a pound, with prices of $7.15 to $10 being quoted. Supplies were fairly good and there seemed to be a slight pickup in buying interest. Spanish spike oil was easier by the slight margin of 5c. per pound, making for a market of $2.75 to $3.75 a pound. This reduction was felt to be the result of a lack of trading rather than an indication of easing at the source.

Lemon—Prices for the Californian variety held steady at the recently set level, ranging from $4.85 to $5 per pound, depending upon producer. The imported oil from Italy was similarly steady at $4.45 to $8.20 per pound, as to quality and brand. Both types were reported to be tight and less plentiful than might be desired. Trading continued to be active.

Lemongrass—New material continued to come to market from time to time in rather substantial quantities. The demand seemed to be keeping up with the supply as producers of aromatics sought to build up their stocks of its derivatives.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Prices have held quite steady at a range of $3.25 to $4.25 a pound.

Nutmeg—While the market remained generally steady, one supplier was in a position to offer the East Indian oil at a new low price of $4.40 per pound, a decline of 10c. per pound from the last previous minimum. The West Indian variety was rather quiet, there being fairly good quantities available at prices of $4 to $4.75 a pound. The demand has not been very large recently.

Orange—No change was noted in the strong position of all varieties. Stocks were small and only limited replacements were to be had. The Californian oil was still offered between $2.50 and $2.75 per pound, according to brand. Florida oil was extremely firm at $2.55 to $2.80 a pound, and only a very small amount of Italian oil was to be found on the spot market. Most offers from that source were felt to be too expensive for large trading.

Peppermint—Expectations for the new crop were about equally divided. Some felt that there might be a rise in price when new oil arrives, others were of the opinion that there might be a decline. From recent indications, it would appear that the crop was quite favorable. However, there were some reports of blight in the Far West. Observers did not believe that this fact would have too great an influence upon the market, unless speculators use it to force a stronger market. On the spot market, the oil was very stable. There was no change in the price quotations for either the natural or redistilled material and stocks have held up quite well.

Pimento—In some quarters, the effects of the hurricane which struck Jamaica have been felt in the pricing of this material. Much strength was shown in the prices of berry oil, although the range of quotations continued unchanged. The minimum quotation for leaf oil was advanced 40c. per pound, placing that material at $2.65 to $2.95 a pound. There was not very much of either material to be found on the market. However, neither was the demand very large.

Rosemary — While the spot market remained quiet and unchanged, it was reported that the primary centers in Spain were displaying a good deal of strength. Replacements were quoted at higher price levels and, it was said, export licenses were difficult to obtain. On the local market, the USP quality oil was obtainable at prices of 90c. to $1.30 a pound. The technical grade could be had between 85c. and $1.10 a pound.

Sandalwood—Prices, for the most part, remained steady as they have been for the past three months. Individual suppliers made occasional minor changes, both upward and down, indicating the influence of log prices in India. Supplies seemed to be adequate with dealers meeting all inquiries.

Spearmint—There has been a very small carryover of this oil and now, just before new crop is to arrive, the spot market has displayed a good deal of strength. The minimum quotation of oil was advanced 10c. per pound to $5.85 a pound. Most offers were made closer to the top price of $6.25 a pound. Only a few offers have come from the country and those have been at rather high prices. Many dealers preferred to wait a while longer before making any sizable purchases.

Spruce — This market has been quite steady with small quantities arriving when needed. Primary sellers have taken a strong view of prices, but the spot market was unchanged at $2.50 to $3.15 a pound. Small interest was shown in the oil and all requirements could be met without any trouble.

Wormseed—Distillation of the new crop was expected to begin within the next two weeks. A few weeks later, the new oil should begin to appear on the spot market. Observers reported the growers in Maryland to be willing to discuss price and there was hope that some bids for price might be accepted by them. Thus, there was a possibility that the market might be better than it was last year, when growers showed much more independence. The carryover from last year was extremely small and there were only minute quantities available on the spot market. Only the fact that price ceilings were in effect kept the market from climbing higher than it did during the past year. Most of the spot material was held near the top price of $9 a pound, although one dealer still held a small quantity at $7.85 a pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—One producer reduced the price of this important chemical by 5c. per pound last week. Other manufacturers, however, continued to maintain their material at an unchanged price level. This made for a range of quotations from $2.95 to $3.50 a pound. Supplies were quite good and suppliers could handle all inquiries with ease.

Dimethyl Anthranilate—This chemical continued to be extremely scarce, with no improvement in the supply situation in sight. In price, the article remained unchanged, ranging from $5.50 to $5.75 per pound, according to quantity.

Dimethyl Hydroquinone—Producers reported this item to be quite plentiful. Consumer requirements could be met comfortably at prices of $2.25 to $2.75 per pound, according to size of purchase.

Hexyl Cinnamic Aldehyde — Supplies were reported to be plentiful. Consumers could have all they wanted at the steady price of $2.25 per pound. However, buying interest was said to be only fair.

Methyl Anthranilate—Although the item was not available in unlimited quantities, producers reported its supply position to be somewhat better than it was several months ago. Pricewise, the chemical was very steady, with quotations ranging from $2.50 to $2.55 per pound. The extra quality was in very limited supply and was priced from $2.80 to $4 per pound, as to producer.

Vanillin—The guaiacol derivative was now established at $3.25 to $3.40 per

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pound, depending upon quantity. Eugenol and lignin vanillins were unchanged in price. The former was quoted between $5.50 and $6.50 a pound. The latter remained at $3 to $3.15 a pound. All varieties were still tight, although production has been kept up at a reasonably steady pace.

Botanical Drugs

—Continued from page 66

pers were quoting a higher level of prices for European consumption.

Irish Moss—It was apparent that some reliable French shippers could sell substantial quantities to this market if the moss were available; the buyers of quality moss appeared ready to book further supplies. French offerings have been curtailed of late and importers' business with other countries—notably Ireland, has increased.

Roots

Aletris—New crop stocks have grown very slowly this year regardless of the rather attractive prices collectors have been offering diggers. No overstock seemed likely this year.

Cohosh—Some collectors reported being in a fair position on black cohosh; others noted a contrary position. It seemed likely that prices would develop added stability.

Galangal—Hong Kong has been offering fair quantities for shipment to London and it would not surprise to find London stocks reaching this country if demands show expansion sufficient to eat substantially into the present spot dealers' stock.

Rhubarb—The situation in Chinese root was relatively tight; some lacked anything like a normal reserve and reported an adverse outlook for the resumption of direct shipments. Major dependence on Indian root seemed likely to continue indefinitely.

Seeds

Anise—Czech and Spanish seeds were higher. The former rose to 14½c. to 15c. per pound; the latter to 17c. to 17½c. Other kinds showed no price action and the situation in star anise continued one of highly depleted stocks and no signs of replenishment.

Caraway—Replacement and spot quotations continued steady. Local quotations still were 12½c. to 12¾c. per pound even though trade was still confined mainly to lots of jobbing size.

Celery—Indian seed stiffened all along the line. Nothing on spot was quoted under 27½c. per pound and some sound factors held aloof unless the buyers would pay 29c. French seed at the source developed a considerably firmer undertone.

Cumin—Iranian seed followed the upward movement of Indian seed prices in the previous week. Quotations on both varieties were much firmer at 22c. to 22½c. per pound with sellers being disposed to reject bids at levels under that position.

Spices

Cassia—Batavia cuttings were fractionally higher at 13½c. to 14c. per pound but the longstick of the same variety was cheaper at 17c. to 17½c. as to seller. Canton rolls were shaded to 14½c. to 15c. Other varieties showed no change in price.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 was reported sold at 27c. per pound and some wanted no less than 27½c. because of considerably firmer market.

Clove—Though nothing new developed, the market had its interest if only from the fact that Indonesia and India have taken such large quantities of clove as probably to be responsible for the at present record high prices prevailing at the origin, and on spot.

Ginger—The only change in price came in African root, the market for which continued to rise and which brought 34c. to 35c. to local sellers during the past week. Jamaica apparently had little root unsold. Advices from London showed Jamaica to be offering No. 2 root to that market at prices very close to those prevailing on spot for that article.

Pepper—Quotations were up to $1.80 per pound for spot goods last week. September delivery was proposed at $1.80 also and the October delivery was $1.78. White pepper was back to $2.75.

A Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, report concerning imports of black pepper in 1950-51 (the period was July to June) showed that imports increased 17 percent in quantity and 66 percent in value during that fiscal year.

United States imported 33,000,000 pounds valued at $51,600,000. Comparative figures covering the two previous fiscal years were:—1949-50, 28,200,000 pounds, valued at $31,100,000; 1948-49, 21,100,000 pounds, valued at $13,400,000.

India supplied 82 percent and Indonesia 18 percent of the total imported. In prewar years, Indonesia has supplied 94 percent and India but 2 percent of total imports.

Friday quotations on black pepper were as follows:—Spot, $1.81 per pound; September delivery, $1.81; October delivery, $1.80; November delivery, $1.77.

Pimento—Prices on Jamaica pepper continued to advance. During much of last week, 30c. to 31c. per pound was asked by holders. Guatemalan remained at 20c. to 21c., and Mexican was unchanged at 15c. to 15½c.

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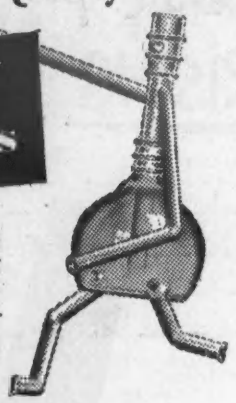

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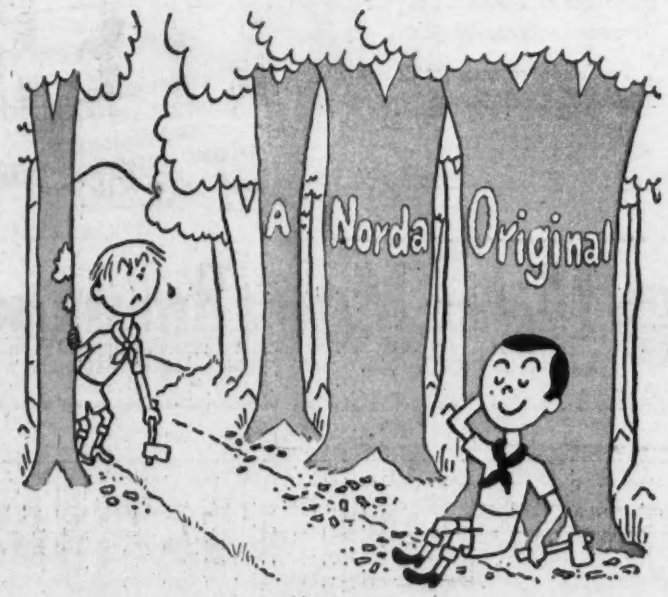

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Obituaries

Charles M. Cotton

Charles M. Cotton, chairman of the Jergins Oil Company and director of affiliated organizations, died September 3 in Santa Monica, Calif. He was sixty-seven.

Mr. Cotton had been active in the oil industry since 1922, when he and A. T. Jergins formed the A. T. Jergins Trust to participate in the early development of the Signal Hill oil fields in California. The trust was incorporated as Jergins Oil Company in 1938 and Mr. Cotton served as vice-president and general manager until last year when the company was sold in a $30,000,000 transaction. Since then, he served as board chairman of Jergins Oil. He also held executive posts in other Jergins companies.

Dr. Frank B. Meeker

Dr. Frank B. Meeker, one of the founders of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy, now part of Rutgers University, died September 4 at his home in New Brunswick, N. J. He was eight-four years of age.

Dr. Meeker was the first vice-president of the New Jersey College of Pharmacy when it was founded in 1892 and was elected its president in 1899. After one term as president he served sixteen times as vice-president. He was a member of the board of trustees until the college merged with Rutgers in 1927. He retired last May.

John L. Reque

John L. Reque, who retired in 1949 as head of the paint, pigment and oil department of the Chicago branch of National Lead Company after thirty-seven years of service, died September 3 in that city. He was sixty-six years of age.

Mr. Reque was with Hirst & Begley Linseed Company when that concern was acquired by National Lead in 1922. National Lead consolidated the Hirst & Begley unit with its Chicago branch in 1929, and Mr. Reque became manager of the linseed oil department of the Chicago branch. In 1938 he was made assistant manager of that branch.

Charles Barton, for many years secretary of Powers, Weightman, Rosengarten Company, Philadelphia, died September 4 in that city. His age was ninety-two. Mr. Barton had been associated with the firm of chemists from 1883 until his retirement three years ago.

Charles W. Berg, president of the Charles W. Berg Laboratories, Philadelphia, died September 1 at his summer home in Ventnor, N. J. His age was sixty-two.

Dr. Hugh L. Davis, associate professor of chemistry at the University of Illinois College of Pharmacy, died August 17. He was fifty-six years old. Dr. Davis had been a member of the Illinois faculty since 1925.

John L. De Vries, northern New Jersey technical and selling representative for Oakite Products, Inc., died September 6 at his home in Nutley, N. J.

Max Feinstein, Bridgeton, N. J., farm chemicals manufacturer, died there September 3. His age was sixty-six.

Edward P. Holder, president and director of Standard Silica Corporation, died September 5 in Springfield, Ill. He was fifty-nine. Mr. Holder was president and director of five other metals firms.

John D. Munton, manager of the communications department of the Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, died August 31 in that city. He was fifty-five.

John D. Walsh, president of the John D. Walsh Company, essential oils and aromatic chemicals, New York, died August 30 in that city. His age was forty.

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Protective Coatings Materials

The prime pigments section of the protective coatings market was without considerable change during the period under review the weekly survey indicated. Antimony oxide showed no inclination to change from its previously established position of heavy demand and tight supply. Dry colors continued to move in good quantity and supply, on the whole, was reported to be at satisfactory levels. Lead and zinc pigments still reflected the tightness in their metals. The inquiry held at high levels and supply continued tight.

Pyrophyllite was holding on price last week but it was heard that it would be increased about the middle of the month, with approval of government pricing authorities. Supply was sufficient but the trouble in accommodating the market was in the grinding capacity. Shipments could be made on a satisfactory schedule if orders were placed well in advance, it was said. The Office of Price Administration announced a ceiling price of 9c., delivered, on unwashed motion picture film scrap of cellulose triacetate base. Colored and water-white washed nitrate continued in a position of greater demand than supply.

Nitrocellulose demand showed some improvement and the prediction was that there would probably be a further increase during the coming months, although the demand was not expected to go as high as last year. Supply continued good. Natural resins were without any appreciable change last week but with consumers' inventories low and the summer vacation period over, it was thought that there might be a pickup. Most grades were in sufficient supply for the market, although it was thought that there might be some tightening if there should be a sudden increase in demand. Shellac was uneventful on this market and the Calcutta market held to its previous steady position. An improvement in supply was reported in acetyltributyl, tributyl, acetyltriethyl and triethyl citrates. One producer said its capacity was improving and it was able to offer in tankcar quantities. Demand was not high for either domestic or Argentine casein. It was said that the flush in the Argentine would probably be a month late this year because of the weather there.

Prime Pigments

Antimony Oxide—The market for this material was reported to be holding pretty much to the levels that had been apparent in the recent past. The demand was at a very high point while the supply continued tight.

Dry Colors—Prices held to their previously established levels during the past week and the supply and demand position continued about as it had been for some time. The materials continued to move in good quantities and the supply, on the whole, was reported at a satisfactory point.

Lead Pigments—The conditions of tightness that prevailed in the metal were still having their effect on the pigments during the past week and there were no immediate signs that there would be any considerable changes. The demand for the pigments was reported to be as strong as ever while the supply was just as tight as previously.

Zinc Pigments—There were no changes apparent for the basic market conditions that affect these pigments last week, and there were no indications that there would be any in the immediate future. The metal continued in a tight position and therefore had its effect on the pigments market. Supply of the pigments held to the tight side while the demand was still strong.

Fillers and Extenders

Pyrophyllite—The prices as previously established were reported to be holding last week, although it was heard that about the middle of the month there would be increases, which would be made with government pricing authority approval. There was sufficient supply available at the present time but there was the question of grinding capacity that was causing the hitches in production that were evident. It was said, however, that if orders were placed from one to three months in advance of the time the material was wanted for shipment, the shipments could generally be made on a satisfactory schedule. The demand was said to be continuing at high levels.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Rosin, gum, New York, B, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, M, 15c. per 100 lbs.
N, WG, WW, X, 13c. per 100 lbs.
Savannah, D, 50c. per 100 lbs.
F, 91c. per 100 lbs.
G, H, I, K, M, N, WG, WW, X, 13c. per 100 lbs.
Turpentine, gum, New York, tankcars, 4c. per gal.
l.c.l., 3c. per gal.
Savannah, 3c. per gal.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
212.8	212.8	212.8	173.7	188.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Synthetic Resins

Conditions in the resins market showed no great change during the period under review. There had recently been some reports of easings, and they still continued, but on the other hand there were reports that the demand for some of the items was improving. One producer stated that the maleics were in a better demand position than they had been, although it pointed out that government sources considered it in short supply. Another producer stated that it had plenty of the material on hand and expected no shortages. It added that the demand was very low, pointing out that the furniture industry was not taking very much of it. Phenolics, affected by the tightness in phenol, continued in a short position as far as supply was concerned, while the demand held up to the high levels that had been established some time back. One producer said that the demand for alkyds was a little higher than it had been, that the government had recently taken large amounts and that the supply was on the short side because of the difficulties with phthalic anhydride. Another producer said that raw materials were restricting availability, but that it knew of no one who was suffering from a lack of alkyds. It said that the supply had been off somewhat in the past few months, but that it might pick up, although probably not very much.

Film Scrap—Colored and water-white washed nitrate continued in a demand position that is greater than the supply, since supply is diminishing all the time. Colored was listed at 15c. a pound and water-white at 20c.

A ceiling price of 9c., delivered, on sales of unwashed motion picture film scrap of cellulose triacetate base was announced by the Office of Price Stabilization last week. The scrap must be in lengths of at least 100 feet and be segregated into black and white or colored grades and not mixed with any other type of film, the OPS said. The ceiling is set in supplementary regulation 56 to the General Ceiling Price Regulation, effective September 11.

Nitrocellulose—The price structure was reported to be unchanged during the period under review. An improvement was observed in the demand and it was thought that the fall months would probably see a further pickup, although one prediction was that it would probably not go as high as it did last year. The supply was reported to be at a very good level.

Natural Resins

The market held pretty much to its previously established levels last week as far as the supply and demand was concerned. Indications were, however, that there might be some increase in the demand in the near future. The hot summer weather was past and consuming industries were again running at full swing after the vacation period shutdowns. It was also pointed out that consumers had not been taking on much material during the recent past and their inventories were probably pretty low and would have to be replenished before long. There was not an abundance of stocks reported in the hands of producers but there was enough of most grades to accommodate the present rate of purchasing. It had been said, however, that should there be a sudden increase of demand on some grades there might be some tightness. There was no particular trouble that was reported by the trade in the obtaining of enough materials from the source, except that there had been reports of some difficulties in obtaining material from Macassar. A steadiness on price prevailed at the source and it was said to be a little difficult to tell just what the future trends would be there.

Shellac—The market for this material

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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continued uneventful during the past week, but now that the hot weather was pretty much a thing of the past for this year, the trade was looking towards a greater activity. The cooler weather and the end of the vacation period, along with the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers were probably not very high, were thought to be enough to bring about a pickup in trade. This is ordinarily expected about the end of September and continues through October and November. The demand, it was said, was already a little better, although there were still no sizeable increases apparent. Supply continued high enough to accommodate the present amount of ordering, although it had been said that if there should be a sharp increase there might be some pinch among the better grades, since arrivals in this country have not been at an especially high point recently. The Calcutta market was reported to be without any feature, although it continued steady as far as price was concerned. Consumers in this country were not taking sufficient amounts to keep Calcutta up and therefore the assumption was that material from the source was being sold to other countries, with a resultant firmness in the primary market.

Lacquer Materials

Citrates—The supply of acetyltributyl, tributyl, acetyltriethyl and triethyl was reported at good levels last week, an improvement over the position of the fairly recent past. One producer pointed out that its capacity was increasing and that it was at this time able to offer the material in tankcar quantities. It was said that inventory had been built up and that orders could be filled by this producer with reasonable promptness. The demand continued at very high levels. The overall demand was high and there was a considerable amount of it that was wanted for use in new and special type plastics. Following are the quotations:— acetyltributyl and tributyl, 40½c. in carloads, 41½c. in less than carloads and 39c. in tanks; acetyltriethyl and triethyl, 37½c. in carloads, 38½c. in less than carloads and 36c. in tanks.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Prices for the domestic and Argentine material held at their previously established levels during the period under review. It was stated that there was very little, if any, real difference in the supply and demand picture for the Argentine. There was not a great deal of it available because this was the end of the low producing season in that country and the recent droughts there had also had their effect in lowering the amount of material that was available. The new production, in the expected heavy quantities for the flush period, it was said will not

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start until about late November, which is approximately a month after the ordinary time for the flush to come in. French was offered on this market at 29½c., duty paid, it was reported and Danish was offered at 32c. One source stated that there was plenty of the French and Danish available, although recently another source had stated that there was not too much Danish available and a large quantity that it had brought in had been sold. Demand continued on the slow side for the domestic although it was said that the coming of cooler weather and the fact that inventories in the hands of consumers were probably at a low point would help to increase the demand during this month and the coming months. There was sufficient of the domestic available to take care of the market without any particular trouble.

Chlorinated Paraffin—This item continued to move in a good volume during the past week and it was reported by one source that the demand was exceeding the capacity. Another source, however, said that the demand was not too heavy and that it was not being flooded with orders.

Chlorinated Rubber—There were no signs of this material easing, it was said last week. The demand was at what were characterized as very good levels and the material was still on a quota basis. Supply, it was reported, was just about meeting the amount of customer inquiry.

Naval Stores

The record of the gum naval stores markets during the week ended September 7 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

Price per 100 lbs.

	Savannah Exchange (Low of range) *Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday
B	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$7.00	$9.50	$10.25
D	7.00	7.00	7.50	7.50	9.50	10.25
E	7.60	7.60	7.50	7.50	9.50	10.25
F	8.55	8.55	8.41	8.41	9.50	10.25
G	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.50	10.25
H	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.50	10.25
I	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.50	10.25
K	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.50	10.25
M	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.50	10.25
N	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.55	10.30
WG	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.60	10.35
WW	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.60	10.35
X	8.55	8.55	8.55	8.55	9.60	10.35
	Drums					
Sales	74	100	103			
Receipts	557	1,121	209	200		
Shipments	593			113		
Stocks	23,063	23,184	23,329	23,306		

Gum Turpentine

New York, Fri., tankcars, f.o.b. . . . gal. (7 lbs.) .83
ret. drums, l.c.l., ex whse . . . gal. (7 lbs.) .93

	*Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.
	Savannah Exchange, Bulk				
Per gal	.71¼		.71	.71¼	.71¼
Sales, dms	74				
Receipts, dms	1,482		366	209	786
Shipments, dms	36		235	126	74
Stocks, dms	7,097		7,218	7,301	8,073

* No market.

Aluminum for 'Destructive' Purposes Released by NPA

Chemical manufacturers and other consumers of aluminum for "destructive" uses are now permitted to obtain this metal under a self-certification order (M-84), issued September 7 by the National Production Authority. Under the Controlled Materials Plan, persons using aluminum are given allocations based on their requirements as submitted to NPA on form 4-B. However, for the fourth quarter, the following "destructive" users of aluminum may obtain their necessary supplies of the metal by using the designated CMP allotment symbol:—

Anhydrous aluminum chloride, X7-8; chemical reactions, X7-9; explosives and pyrotechnical purposes (industrial and commercial), X7-0; steel deoxidizing and/or alloying, X7-1; reduction for ferro-alloys, X7-2; thermit for welding, X7-3; copper-base alloys, X7-4; alnico, X7-5; nickel alloys, X7-5; magnesium-base alloys, X7-6; zinc-base alloys, X7-7, and addition to galvanizing baths, X7-7.

N.Y. Paint Technicians Hear Dr. C.F. Pickett

"Many paint manufacturers spend more time figuring out how to beat a government specification, than they do on how to meet it," asserted Dr. C. F. Pickett, chief of the paint and chemical laboratory, Ordnance Corps, Aberdeen, Md., in an address before the New York Paint and Varnish Production Club. The meeting was held September 6, at 2 Park Avenue, New York. Dr. Pickett discussed Army Ordnance Specifications.

Dr. Pickett did not discuss the details of specifications, but confined himself to the reasons why the Army has found it necessary to revise specifications and to issue new ones, stressing the need for highest quality protective coatings on all army equipment, including shells.

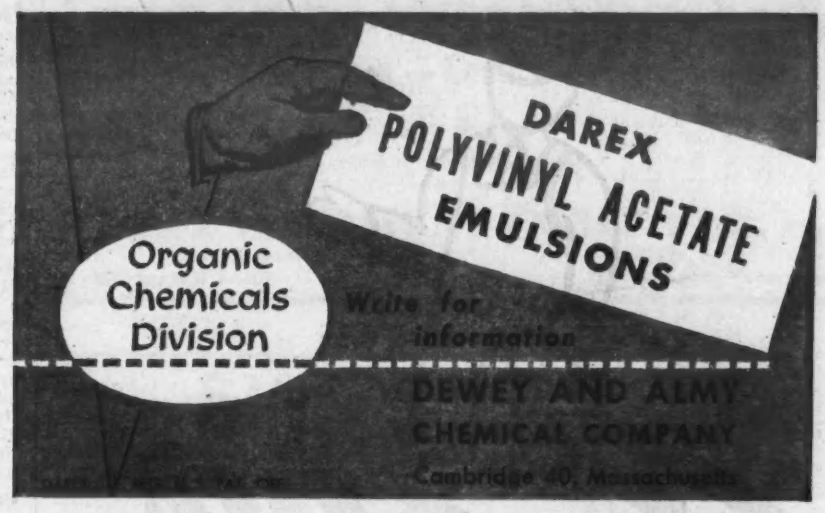
OPS Amends Costs Provisions of 2 Orders

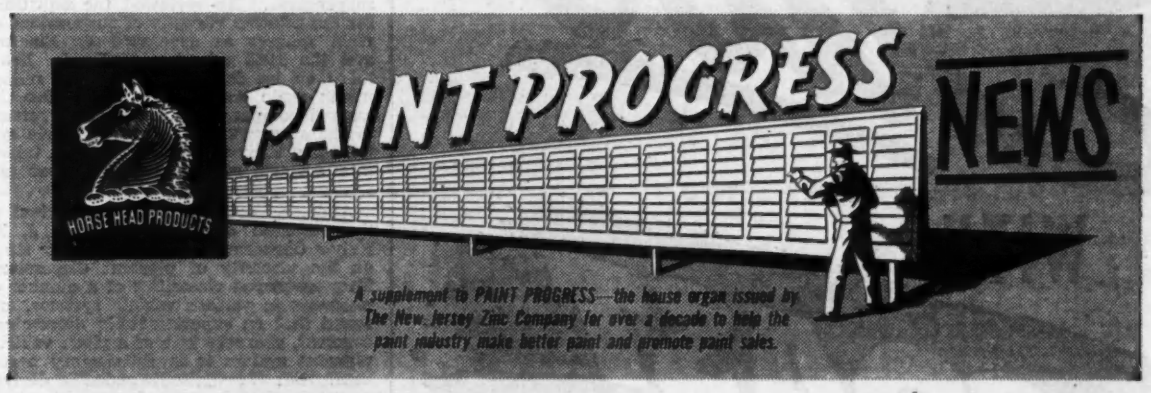
An amendment to the general manufacturers' order (CPR 22) and the machinery order (CPR 30), modifying a provision regarding cost of materials transferred from one plant of a manufacturer to another, was issued September 6 by the Office of Price Stabilization.

These amendments, effective September 11, change sections of the regulations telling manufacturers how to figure the change in net cost of a manufacturing material which is produced in one plant of a company and transferred to another plant of the same company.

American Phenolic Plant Completed by Ferguson Co.

A new plant to produce coaxial cable and molded plastics for the American Phenolic Corporation has been completed in Chicago by the H. K. Ferguson Company, Cleveland, Ohio. The new 80,000 square feet plant will be an addition to three American Phenolic plants presently producing 9,000 different items for the electronics and television industries.

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Road Tests Reveal:

ZINC OXIDE CUTS UPKEEP COSTS OF... TRAFFIC PAINTS

Just 10% zinc oxide made this improvement in durability of a traffic paint.

Recent highway painting tests disclose that zinc oxide lengthens by many months the service life of traffic paints. That means safer driving, because of better retention of visibility—especially in beaded paints. It also means less frequent repainting—up to a year in the case of some formulations—thus lower maintenance costs.

Even moderate percentages (up to 20%) of zinc oxide impart these features in most conventional formulations (see illustration). That's because zinc oxide serves primarily as a strengthening pigment. It reacts with vehicles, for example, to form zinc soaps that toughen the film and retain beads longer. Thus, zinc oxide supplements the use of non-reactive higher-hiding pigments.

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Paint Research Papers Detail Gains to ACS

Positive evidence has been found that the pigment particle of basic silicate white lead consists of a white lead coating of a silica core and that the coating roughens the surface and is chemically active, E. J. Dunn, jr., of the National Lead Company, said in a paper last week before the paint, varnish and plastics division of the American Chemical Society at that organization's diamond jubilee meeting in New York.

The pigment chosen for surface characteristics study was National Lead's "45-X" brand of basic silicate white lead, a pigment particle fabricated to contain a core of silica surrounded by an active layer of white lead. The surface characteristics and pigment particle were studied by observations made through the use of microscopy, electron microscopy, x-ray diffraction, chemical reactivity, and electron diffration methods, Mr. Dunn said. In addition, settling and extraction tests were made.

Concentrated Suspensions

R. H. Brailey, of the American Cyanamid Company, Calco Division, presented a paper on the viscosity of concentrated suspensions. He reviewed the equations for the relative viscosity of suspensions of rigid spheres as developed by Einstein and the 1945 equation of Vand. From there on he detailed the further refinements made on Vand's work by the Cyanamid company in its studies as related to the suspension of pigment-vehicle systems and their flow characteristics, taking into account such factors as shear and friction, particle size and shape.

Andries Voet and Louis R. Suriani of the research department of the J. M. Huber Corporation, presented their study on the viscosity of pigment dispersions. They measured viscosities of a number of pigments in various vehicle systems, and found that an experimentally determined constant, characteristic of a given vehicle-pigment system is in satisfactory agreement with the hydrodynamically derived value, in the absence of pigment-vehicle chemical interaction.

George Wormald and W. F. Spengeman of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., discussed various pigments suitable for the pigmentation of plasticized vinyl polymers. Briefly it was a classification of pigments from the standpoint of their physical and chemical reactivity or non-reactivity, as they contribute to, or effect, such vinyl film characteristics as heat stability, acid sensitivity, crocking, migration, plasticizer exudation, and general stability.

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Phillips Chemical Company Appoints 5 to New Posts

Phillips Chemical Company, Bartlesville, Okla., has assiged J. W. Barber, superintendent of the company's Philblack plants at Borger, Tex., to the Philblack sales division as rubber service engineer. He recently returned from an extended assignment in England, in connection with the start up of operations of the Philblack, Ltd., plant. A. J. Head, who served as acting superintendent at Borger during Mr. Barber's absence, has been named superintendent.

Austin Morgan, services superintendent at Plains plant, at Borger, has been named to the newly-created post of assistant chief mechanical engineer, located in Bartlesville. H. H. Stoelzle, acting mechanical and maintenance superintendent at Plains plant, has succeeded Mr. Morgan as services superintendent. M. L. Studebaker, consulting chemical engineer in the process engineering division, has been assigned to the Philblack sales division as technical service engineer, with headquarters in Akron, Ohio.

N.E. Paint Club to Golf

The New England Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will hold its next golf outing September 14 at the Kernwood Country Club, Salem, Mass. Dinner will be served at 6:30 p.m.

Nu-Enamel Corp. Expands

The Nu-Enamel Corporation, Chicago, has purchased the McCormack-Medl Corporation, Bristol, Pa. The plant, which is new and equipped with modern machinery, was acquired to handle sales in eastern and foreign markets at a substantial saving in manufacturing and transportation costs, according to D. C. Plummer, Nu-Enamel president. The purchase price was not disclosed.

Diamond Alkali's Lexol Unit Bought

The Lexol division of the Martin Dennis Company, Newark, N. J., has been purchased by John H. Nutting and associates from the parent company, Diamond Alkali Company. The business will be continued under the name of the Lexol Corporation.

Sulphur Sources Goal

—Continued from page 5

Ltd. (35,000); Imperial Chemical Industries, Ltd. (35,000); James H. Dennis & Co., Ltd. (6,000); McKecknie Brothers, Ltd. (6,000); Thomas Bolton & Sons, Ltd. (9,000), and Transparent Paper, Ltd. (3,500). An agreement has been reached with British Plaster Board, Ltd., for the supply of 240,000 tons annually of anhydrite.

The new sulphur recovery plant will be built by Shell Oil Company at its Stanlow, England, refinery. Expected to begin initial operations at the end of this year, it will have an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. The output will be employed in a new sulphuric acid plant, also under construction at the Shell refinery. The acid plant, which will have a rated capacity of 5,000 tons a year, is not due to get into operation until late in 1952.

New Sulphur Process

Sulphur from blast-furnace slag was the suggestion put forth recently by Dr. F. D. Richardson, head of the Nuffield research group in extraction metallurgy at Imperial College. He said that mixing the slag and the metal together in some continuous process, either before or after the tapping of the furnace, could produce a slag containing 4 percent sulphur. The sulphur could be removed from such slag as sulphur dioxide by blowing air or oxygen through it, he stated.

In Sweden, the Swedish Shale Oil Company, of Kvarntorp, has announced plans to double its sulphur production capacity from its present 14,000 tons to 28,000 tons a year. Although the expansion is not scheduled to be completed until the end of 1952, the company expects to produce about 17,000 tons of sulphur by the end of this year. In addition, another Swedish firm (the Boliden company) plans to increase its output of pyrites and possibly convert part of the production of that mineral to sulphur itself.

Banning of further exports of sulphur was taken by the Turkish government in a decree published June 16. Meanwhile, the Eti Bank, with encouragement from the Economic Cooperation Administration, is considering the installation of equipment at Ergani and Murgul Copper Works for the production of pure sulphur from waste gases. The bank has stated that it is willing to receive offers for the installation of the new plant from overseas manufacturers.

As a result of the findings by the Indian institute, a pilot plant has been set up and washing tests are being conducted to determine the supply of sulphur obtainable as a by-product.

Sulphur Supply Reviewed

—Continued from page 5

ministration, the Petroleum Administration for Defense, and the Solid Fuels Administration for Defense.

1950 Output 148 Percent Above '39

A phenomenal increase in the output of sulphur has taken place in this country in the past dozen years. In the peak year, 1950, the industry produced 5,192,184 long tons of native sulphur. This was a 148 percent increase over 1939. Of this tonnage, the apparent domestic consumption amounted to 4,158,000 tons. Over a million tons (1,400,000) was exported to nations who long have depended upon the United States for this product.

Most of the sulphur in the United States, about 88 percent, comes from domes of native sulphur along the coast of the Gulf of Mexico. About 7 percent comes from pyrites derived from pyrite ores and the remainder recovered from smelter gases, from refinery and sour natural gases, and from miscellaneous sources.

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NEW CRYSTAL— SYNTHETIC RUTILE
suggest technical applications

Another interesting development resulting from Titanox Research is the sparkling Rutile (TiO_2) Crystals. These new synthetic crystals have already received wide acceptance and acclaim in the jewelry field.

However, because of their high dispersion and refraction, and their ability to be cut, ground and polished, rutile titanium dioxide crystals may have worthwhile applications in the field of optics. The properties chart shown here may suggest possible applications for these crystals. For further information concerning rutile crystals or any other titanium dioxide products, our Technical Service Department is always ready to cooperate with you. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES OF RUTILE*

Property	Rutile	Property	Rutile
Crystal System	Tetragonal	Hardness—Knoop Microindentor	800—900
Unit Cell Size		Specific Heat Kg cal/mol/°C (200—1000°C)	13.2
a_0	4.5815	Melting Point	1852°C
c_0	2.9509	Heat of Formation Kg cal/mol	225.3
Space Group	$D_4 h^{14}$	Coefficient of Expansion	
Index of Refraction (Na light)		a axis	7.192×10^{-6}
Ordinary ray	2.605 ± 0.004	c axis	9.943×10^{-6}
Extraordinary ray	2.901 ± 0.004	Dielectric Constant	
Dispersion	0.2858—0.3630	a axis	110
Absorption		c axis	180
Transparent	4100—6800Å	Molal Entropy	12.01
Opaque	2100—3200Å	Compressibility dynes/cm^{-2}	3.27×10^{-12}
Specific Gravity	4.268		

* Bibliography from which these values were obtained is available on request.

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"OLD TRIED AND TRUE"... Durez 550 Resin! The gloss, package stability, ease of grinding, and other results it produces have earned it a continually increasing demand over many years, for many services.

INTERIOR GLOSS ENAMELS utilize a unique property of 550 Resin, that of imparting unexcelled gloss retention even when used in low concentrations. These enamels maintain their gloss for long periods of time, and exhibit remarkable color stability.

AS A PURE PHENOLIC, 550 Resin imparts extremely good moisture resistance, chemical resistance, and durability. Paints made from it retain their gloss through long exposure in moist atmospheres. Moisture can pass through the film in either direction, hence it causes no blistering or scaling off ...a particular advantage in swimming pools, bottle sterilizing rooms, cold storage plants, etc. These same properties have caused 550 Resin to be used in almost every marine finish from boot toppings and funnel paints, black or colored, to engine room whites and and sparkling cabin enamels.

Many varnish makers are using 550 Resin to produce excellent alkyd enamels in their own varnish kettles. The resin is used as a cold cut additive. In 10% to 15% concentration it produces enamels with improved properties.

FOR SAMPLE and complete data, please write Durez Plastics & Chemicals, Inc., 309 Walck Road, North Tonawanda, N. Y.

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because they're RESINS THAT FIT THE JOB

Incoming, Retired Pratt & Lambert Ad Mgrs.

Granville M. Breinig (left) has been named advertising manager of Pratt & Lambert-Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., succeeding Walter P. Werheim, who has retired after forty-four years in that post. Mr. Werheim, who also was vice-president of the company, will remain a member of the board of directors. Before coming to Buffalo in 1931 as manager of the firm's paint division, Mr. Breinig was for three years president of the Waggener Paint Company, Kansas City, Mo., a Pratt & Lambert subsidiary. In 1948 he was made merchandising manager, a newly-created position. Mr. Werheim joined Pratt & Lambert as advertising manager in 1907; was elected a director in 1923, and served as treasurer from 1926 to 1928 when he became vice-president. He was company secretary from 1930 to 1946.

Los Angeles Paint Club Golf Prizes to Eighteen

Los Angeles Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association awarded prizes to sixteen members and two guests at its golf tournament held recently at the Rio Hondo Golf Club, Downey, Calif. Prizes went to the following:—

Class "A"—J. Wright; W. Hillis; P. Keith; J. Sullivan; R. Swisher, and J. Elliott.

Class "B"—J. Quenell; H. Greenhood; W. Brede; C. Hanson, and L. Freeman.

Class "C"—A. Elliott; J. Mattson; B. Bonham; J. Morgan, and E. Ansley. Guests awarded prizes were R. Durst and H. McClanahan.

Phila. Chemical Club to Golf Thurs.

The Chemical Club of Philadelphia will hold its next golf outing September 13 at the Torresdale-Frankford Country Club. Tee-off time is scheduled at 11:30 a.m. Cocktails will be served at 6:30 p.m. with dinner following at 7 p.m.

Limestone Products Names Three

Limestone Products Corporation, Newton, N. J., has named Howard N. Stark general sales manager, N. J. O. Fichter DePue general advertising manager and Harvey C. Wood director of public relations.

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versatility and
dependability with
controlled high quality
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Compounded To Your Exact Specifications
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PENNSYLVANIA REFINING COMPANY

Petroleum Derivatives

Toluol was reported by one source to be slightly easier on demand last week but not enough to cause any great concern. Xylol was said to be holding its own. There was no change in the situation for higher boilers. Demand was high and the supply was still not on the free side. After some recent easings, intermediate aromatic solvents were reported to be showing a pickup. Supply was said to be approximately nip and tuck with demand.

Aliphatics were continuing about as they had been, with a little stronger tendency observed in purchasing. This was said to be pretty much the result of seasonal influences now that the summer vacation period was concluded. Supply was strong enough to handle the present requirements of the market. LPG's were without feature during the week and the beginning of the cool weather was expected to see an increase in the inquiry. Paraffin and microcrystalline waxes were not in as strong a demand as they had been, although it was said that they were beginning to pick up again with the coming of the autumn weather. Supply was ample for the market's requirements. Petrolatum and white mineral oils were without any considerable change.

Solvents and Diluents

Some slight easings were reported in the demand for toluol, but this was not of great proportions and was said to be causing no particular concern in the trade. Supply was sufficient for the requirements of regular customers. It was also heard that there was some foreign demand, but the opinion was given that this could not be filled. The demand for xylol was said to be holding its own and the supply was reported as not tight. Higher boilers held to their previously established position. The demand was at high levels and the supply was not free. Intermediate aromatic solvents were said to be showing a pickup after some recent easings. This was considered a normal thing at this time of year. The supply and demand were running about nip and tuck at the present time.

Cleaners' Naphtha—There were no particular changes observed in the market during the past week nor were there any indications that there were any in prospect for the immediate future. The supply continued at sufficiently strong levels to accomodate the demand and the amount of inquiry was said to be showing some pickup. It had been good, although not high, and the passing of the vacation period was said to have revealed some enlivenment of purchasing.

Lacquer Diluent—Some increase in the demand for this material was observed last week, it was said, because the vacation period was pretty much over and the demand was beginning to show a seasonal increase. The supply was not abundant but there was enough of it available to accomodate the present inquiry.

Mineral Spirits—Market conditions last week continued about the same as they had been, except for a slight increase that was reported in the demand, which was said to be a result of the ending of the summer vacation period and the beginning of the more active autumn season. Supply was not on what could be called the heavy side but there was enough of it to accommodate the requirements of purchasers.

Rubber Solvent—The market for this item continued pretty much unchanged during the past week. There was some evidence that the demand was picking up. This was a normal thing for this time of year. The supply was not at especially high levels although there was enough of it on hand to accommodate the ordinary requirements of the market without any particular difficulty.

Stoddard Solvent—Conditions for this material held to about their previously established levels during the week and there were no indications that there would be any considerable changes, although there was some evidence that the demand was beginning to increase as a result of the ending of the summer vacation period and the beginning of what is ordinarily a more active autumn. Supply was not at high levels but there was enough of it available to accommodate the present market.

V. M. & P. Naptha—The supply held at high enough levels to make ordering no particular problem during the past week, although it could not be said that there was an over-supply of the material on the market. The demand, it was said, showed an inclination to increase now that the vacation period had about come to a close and the increased activity of the cool weather period could be anticipated.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market continued without particular feature during the past week although with the close of the vacation period and the start of autumn weather it was expected that there would be an increase in the demand. Supply held at a high enough point to accommodate the market without a pinch. Prices in Group 3 were 4c. for propane and 5c. for butane.

Waxes

Microcrystalline—The market for this item held pretty much to its previously established levels during the past week. The demand was not at the high points that had been established some time back but it was said that it appeared to be picking up a little. Supply was at sufficiently high levels to accommodate the present requirements of the market.

Paraffin—The supply continued at strong enough levels for the market and the demand was at what was called good levels. It was not as strong as it had been at the peaks that were established several months ago but on the other hand it was said that it was showing some pickup and would probably continue to do so with the coming of the cooler weather.

Miscellaneous

Petrolatum—The situation as far as supply and demand was concerned showed no particular change during the period under review. Expectations in the trade were that the demand would probably show some increase with the ebbing of the summer vacation period and the start of the normally more active cooler season. August, it was reported by one source, had been a better month than July. Supply was high enough to accommodate the demand without any particular trouble. The picture regarding drums was better as a result of the efforts that had been made to have the empties returned to the producers.

Tetraethyl Lead—Producers of this material have been cut back sharply in their primary soft lead allocations for the month. The National Production Authority, putting soft primary lead under direct allocation to all users this month made the cuts despite protests from the Petroleum Administration for Defense.

White Mineral Oils—Supply continued at a high enough level to accommodate the market without any pinch, while the demand continued at good levels and showed indications that it might improve as the weather became cooler. Recent activity was reported at higher levels and it was said that the indications showed a likelihood that this would continue. Drums also held to an improved position through the efforts of producers to have their empties returned.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended August 25 totaled 252,257,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 252,158,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 99,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 193,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 292,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Supplies of solvents and diluents continue adequate to accommodate the present demand which remains at a good level. Price listings were unchanged with lacquer diluent quoted from 16.7c. to 20.7c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Cleaning solvents, including Stoddard, quoted from 15.7c. to 19.7c. per gallon, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

PROCESS MATERIALS

Petroleum Naphthas and Solvents

Plasticizers and Extenders for Plastics and Rubber

Toluol and Xylol

Paraffin and Microcrystalline Waxes

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SHELL OIL COMPANY

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IRM

WAX

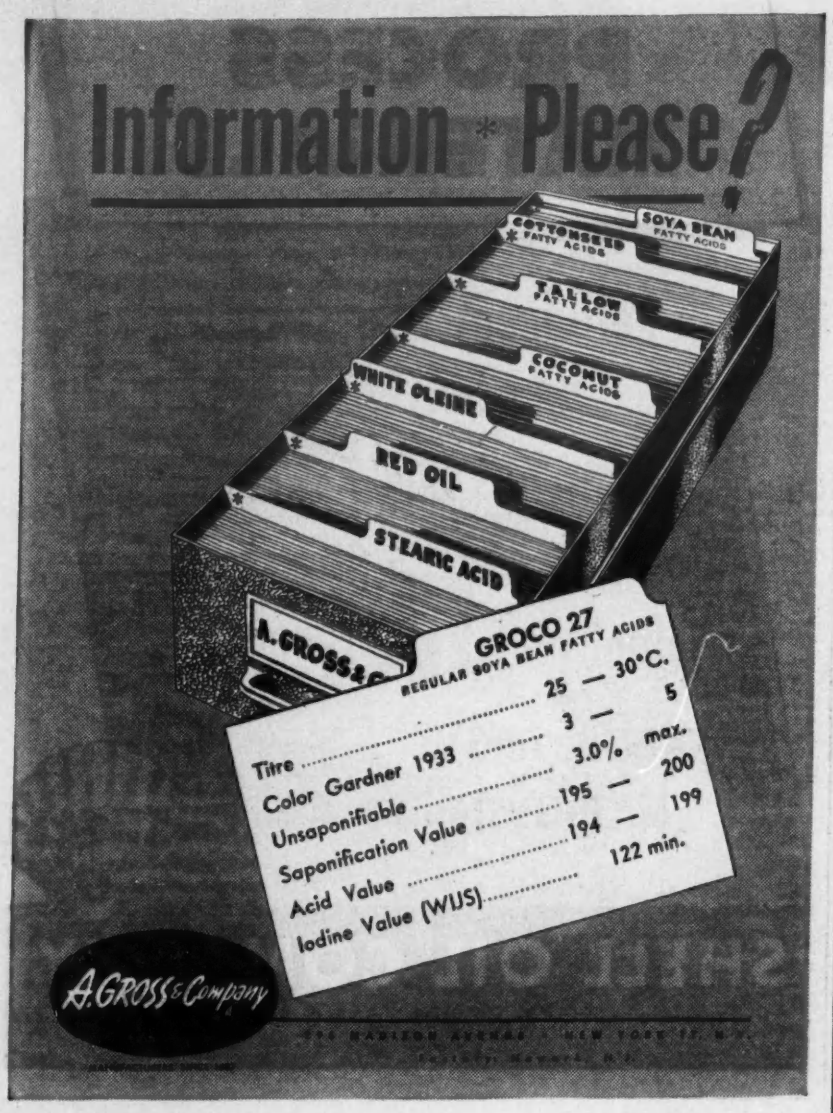
MICRO PARAFFIN SPECIALTIES

Industrial Raw Materials Corp.

575 Madison Avenue New York 22, N. Y.

Telephone: MUrray Hill 8-8080

Plant: Lyndhurst, N. J. Refinery: Titusville, Pa.



Oils, Fats and Waxes

While trading in crude edible oils continued spotty, the market remained comparatively steady in view of good prospects of heavy cotton and soybean crops. Crude cottonseed oil was moved in good volume in Texas. Trading in corn and peanut oils was limited and were maintained at former levels. Soybean oil was firm and in fair demand for export. Drying oils were higher, advancing the price index 1.2 point.

Feature of the market last week was the advance of linseed oil which was lifted 1½ cents per pound, with the stronger flaxseed market. Cash flaxseed was boosted 15 cents per bushel because of heavy rains which delayed harvesting. This caused oil crushers to increase prices and in some instances to withdraw offerings temporarily. Consumers, however, were not alarmed by tight seed situation and remained out of the market. Tung oil also was higher under improved consuming demand and prices were advanced ¾ cent per pound. A good volume of business took place and selling pressure also was materially reduced. Refined fish oil was inactive, but steady, reflecting the firmness of crude menhaden and sardine oils. Prices of crude oil were well held, bids of ½ cent below offerings were not accepted. Demand for cod oil for shipment was confined to small lots and the market was a nominal affair.

Trading in tallow and grease was spotty at unchanged quotations. Soapers purchased moderate quantities of better grades of tallow at current quotations. Offerings were well held and prices reflected the firmness of western markets. Export inquiry was fairly active, with business reported slow, because exporters lowered bids for shipments which were turned down. Oleo oil was in good demand and steady. Oleo stearine was firmer and fractionally higher.

Cottonseed Oil

Bleachable cottonseed oil futures market was without feature last week. Trading was restricted, the market backed and filled throughout the period. Price fluctuations were narrow. While orders were few, offerings also were limited. Switching operations were more active for September to forward positions. September to December was switched at 18 points and to May at 15 points. Consuming demand oil continued slow. Trading in crude cottonseed oil was active, especially in Texas, where a good volume of business was booked for October-December shipment. Sales were reported at 15c. tankcars f.o.b., southeast, spot and September and 14¾c. was bid in Texas.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended Sept. 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
September	242	17.38	16.95	17.35S
October	217	17.20	16.88	17.17S
December	414	16.72	16.54	17.17S
January	3	17.23	17.00	17.22@17.27
March	104	17.23	16.90	17.20S
May	195	17.25	16.50	17.22S
July	2	17.05	16.90	17.20@17.28

Total sales, 1,177 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Trading light. Crude cottonseed oil 14¾c. bid and 15c. asked, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Crude soybean oil nominal at 14½c. same basis. Market steady. Cottonseed meal, 41 percent hydraulic quoted at $87 per ton and solvent, $85.50, f.o.b. Valley. Cottonseed cake, $59 per ton, same basis. Cottonseed hulls, $9 per ton, bulk, Valley.

Linseed Oil

Stronger flaxseed market which advanced cash delivery 15c. per bushel, stiffened linseed oil and crushers lifted quotations 1½c. per pound. Raw oil was quoted at 16.60c. per pound, tankcars, zone 3, for prompt and forward delivery. Trading continued slow and prices were more or less nominal. Buyers and sellers were marking time awaiting the trend of the flaxseed market. Offers of cash flaxseed were scarce due to wet weather which delayed harvesting.

CCC, September 1, reduced offers of linseed oil to 216,000,000 pounds for domestic consumption, against 217,000,000, August 1, at market price on the date of sale. No offers for export were made. CCC also offered 2,000,000 bushels of No. 1 flaxseed at not less than $3.50 per bushel, net, bulk basis, in store Minneapolis.

Minneapolis.—Higher flaxseed costs forced crushers to boost asking prices on raw linseed oil 1 cent higher last week. Oil in zone 1 was raised to 1 c. a pound (inside price) and 16.2c. (outside). There was very little booking on the advance, however, as rank and file of the trade felt the current market was nominal—and that prices would level off as heavier marketing of the flaxseed crop got under way at a later date. Sales were largely of nearby nature—for immediate needs. Shipping directions were slow to fair.

Shipments of linseed oil, in pounds, were as follows during the holiday-shortened week:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Since Sept. 1	4,140,000	5,700,000

Flaxseed — Active trading advanced prices sharply, scoring net gains of 15c. per bushel.

Minneapolis.—There was some wild trading in flaxseed futures at Minneapolis the past week, with all contracts moving to new seasonal high levels at times. The cash market was active, also, and the last few days of the week saw some fair-sized bookings on a spot and to-arrive basis. Bulk of the bookings were made on a to-arrive basis. There was very little action early in the week when bids held around $3.45 a bushel. An advance of 20c. a bushel to $3.65 on Tuesday, Sept. 4, started the fireworks. On Wednesday, buyers paid as much as 10c. a bushel higher—or in a range of $3.72 to $3.75 a bushel for No. 1 flaxseed, although they held closing bids at $3.55. Crushers, exporters and other handlers booked well over 100 cars of seed as marketing picked up. There were numerous trucklots sold, also, totaling close to 100,000 bushels Actual receipts of seed totaled 288 cars, but bulk of this applied on previous bookings. The receipts compared with 77 cars received in the preceding week and 774 cars marketed in the same period last year. Shipments totaled 152 cars, as compared with 127 cars in the preceding week and 98 cars a year ago. Continuous cool, wet weather caused some in the trade to become concerned over outcome of the unharvested crop. Producers had difficulty in harvesting. If they cut one day, it would rain for several days and the flax would wallow around in mud and pools of water. Although no great amount of damage has been reported yet, one large elevator firm issued a report of flax sprouts.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows for the new-crop season, compared with a year ago:—

	Receipts 1951-52	Receipts 1950-51	Shipments 1951-52	Shipments 1950-51
Since Sept. 1	356,500	856,600	129,200	102,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Consuming demand was reported light, chiefly for actual needs. Prices were unchanged at the recent decline.

Coconut — Business was spotty and lacked volume. Crude oil was easier and sold at 13c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast and 14c. New York basis.

Copra—Market was slightly easier and off $5 per ton. Buying interest was quiet. Shipments were quoted at $175 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Crude oil was firmer and advanced ⅛c. per pound. Light sales took place at 16⅜c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Immediate shipment and September-October was quoted at 16¼c. Refined oil was firm at 19¾c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed Refined—Consuming inquiry was quiet. Tankcars were offered at 19c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Oiticica—Consuming inquiry continued slow. Market was entirely nominal at 25½c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery. Drums ranged from 27½c. to 28c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Olive—Improved buying interest created a better tone in edible oil and prices were steadier. Trading was more active and selling pressure was less active especially for good quality oil. Prices ranged from $2.50 to $2.60 per gallon, drums, duty paid, according to quantity. Offers of distressed oil were materially reduced, which also improved the situation. Olive foots were firmer and in limited supply. Drums were quoted at 18c. to 18½c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Palm—Business continued inactive. Drums on spot were held at 21c. per pound, in small quantities. Forward positions were quoted at 19c. per pound, tank-

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn oil, ⅛c. per lb.
Cottonseed oil, ¼c. per lb.
Linseed oil, 1½c. per lb.
Oleo stearine, ½c. per lb.
Tung oil, ¾c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Candelilla wax, 1c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Copra, $5 per ton.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	July 1, 1950	Sept. 8, 1950
164.9	163.7	162.7	117.3	158.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

cars, September-October, New York delivery.

Peanut—Buying interest was restricted to immediate shipment. Crude oil was sold at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, and offered thereat. The government last week released peanuts to make 13 tankcars of oil. Refined oil remained steady at 20¼c, per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Rapeseed—Lack of buying interest kept this market a nominal affair. Tankcars were quoted at 24c. per pound, New York. Firm bids, it was intimated, could have shaded this figure.

Soybean—This market was irregular with soybeans. Trading was spotty. Crude oil was quoted at 14¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, September; 14¼c. October and 14c. October-December, 14c. 14¼c. early October and at 14⅛c. straight October. October-December was offered at 13¾c. Refined salad oil was unchanged at 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil (Contract "W" on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended Sept. 7 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound—High	Low	Close
September	15	14.56	14.35	14.51@14.75
October	41	14.20	13.90	14.13@14.19
December	28	13.90	13.70	13.80@13.98
January	1	13.75	13.75	13.75@13.98
March	10	13.75	13.70	13.80@14.00
May	9	13.79	13.60	13.85S

Total sales, 104 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Trading was more active, and consumers placed a good volume of business chiefly for nearby delivery. This strengthened the market and sales were reported up to 35c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, a net advance of ¾c. for the week. Offerings also were reduced and well held at the higher level. Drums were higher, ranging from 37c. to 37½c. per pound, according to quantity.

The Argentine harvest of tung nuts in 1950-51 is estimated by trade sources at nearly 72,000 short tons, exceeding the previous record of approximately 66,000 tons in 1948-49, according to American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Crushing of the record crop began in July and will continue until next May or June. Production of oil from this season's harvest of tung nuts, assuming an average extraction rate of 15.5 percent, probably will exceed 11.000 tons. Exports of Argentine tung oil during the first half of 1951 were reported unofficially at 4,748 tons, of which 4,370 tons went to the United States. All such sales are made through the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute I.A.P.I.) I.A.P.I.'s practice in selling tung oil for export is to call for bids as the oil becomes available, usually in lots of 330 or 550 tons Purchases are made by exporters either for their own account or for principals abroad. Peak export prices in early 1951 were near 6 pesos per kilogram (36.3 U.S. cents per pound—converted at the preferential exchange rate of 750 Argentine pesos to 100 U.S. dollars. Stocks held by crushers and by I.A.P.I., as of mid-August 1951, are believed to be a maximum of 2,000 tons.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market was quiet, but steady. Inquiry was moderate for the better grades. Offerings were light and prices steady, reflecting the firmness of western markets. Choice white was quoted at 8⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works, and yellow was unchanged and nominal at 7⅜c., same basis.

Lard—Export inquiry was fairly active, while domestic business was reported slow. Prices were irregular and more or less nominal at 16¾c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—While trading was light, the market remained steady at prevailing quotations. Soapers purchased moderate quantities of the better grades at unchanged quotations. Export inquiry was fairly active, but business was quiet. Exporters reduced bids for shipment which were not accepted. Fancy was quoted at 9⅞c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; extra, 9⅝c. and special, 8⅝c., same basis.

Animal Oils

Consuming inquiry for grease oils continued slow. Prices were merely nominal. Neatsfoot oil was in slow request, but remained steady at former quotations. Oleo oil was in good call for domestic delivery and export, prices ranging from 21½c. to 22½c. per pound, drums, according to quantity and seller. Oleo stearine also was in steady demand, and higher at 15c. to 15½c. per pound, barrels, New York delivery.

Fish Oils

Cod—Trading in cod oil was restricted to occasional small lots for shipment,

Margarine Output: July

Margarine production totaled 69,436,000 pounds in July, compared with 71,301,000 pounds in June and 89,423,000 pounds in July, 1950, according to the Census Bureau.

Production, Shipments and Stocks of Oleomargarine

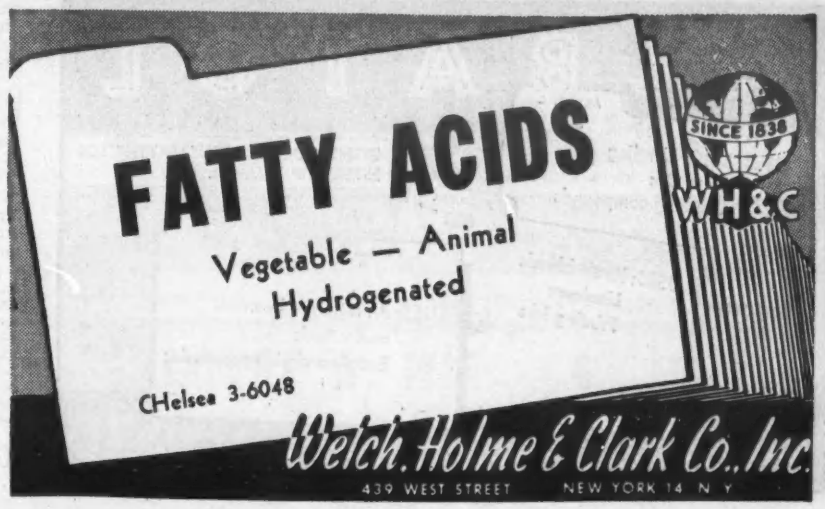
	Uncolored	Colored
	July	
Stocks—beginning of month[1]	3,844,000	9,566,000
Production	13,279,000	56,157,000
Shipments	14,018,000	56,875,000
Stocks—end of month[1]	3,105,000	8,868,000
Production by type of package:[2]		
One pound:		
Regular (Elgin, Western, etc.)	6,715,000	54,785,000
Bags (plastic)	3,511,000	.....
Bulk:		
Pats or chips	.....	718,000
Over one pound (excluding pats and chips)	3,053,000	652,000

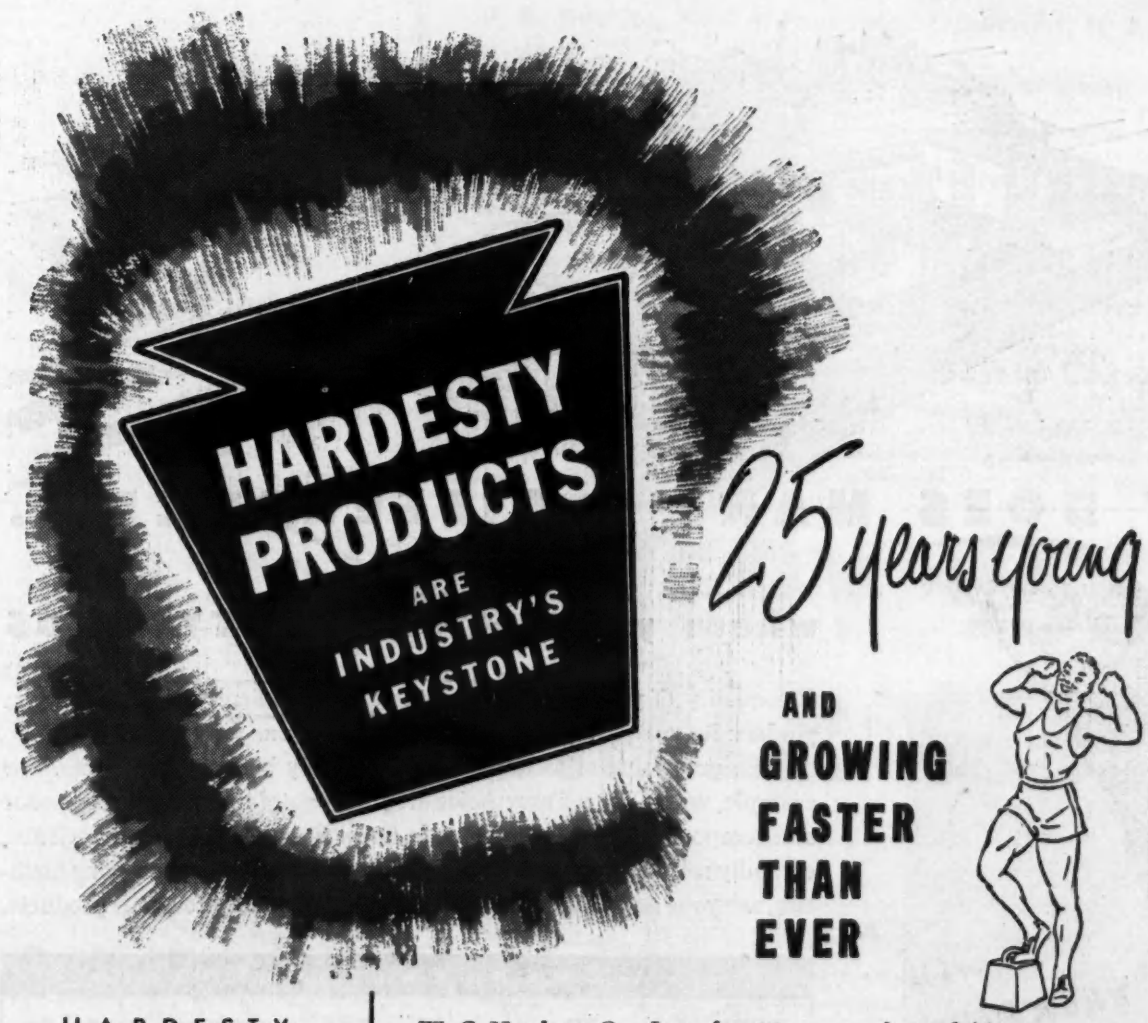
Production of Oleomargarine

	Uncolored	Colored
1951—7 months (Jan.-July)	143,659,000	432,258,000
1950—7 months (Jan.-July)	301,012,000	223,906,000
1950 annual production	437,119,000	499,705,000
1949 annual production	682,747,000	177,218,000
1948 annual production	811,645,000	96,397,000

[1] Stocks held at production plants only. Total factory and warehouse stocks at the beginning and end of July were 19,685,000 pounds and 17,451,000 pounds respectively.

[2] The sum of these items does not agree with production shown above because some oleomargarine is not packaged during the same month in which it is produced.





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Hydrogenated Fatty Acids
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Glycerine
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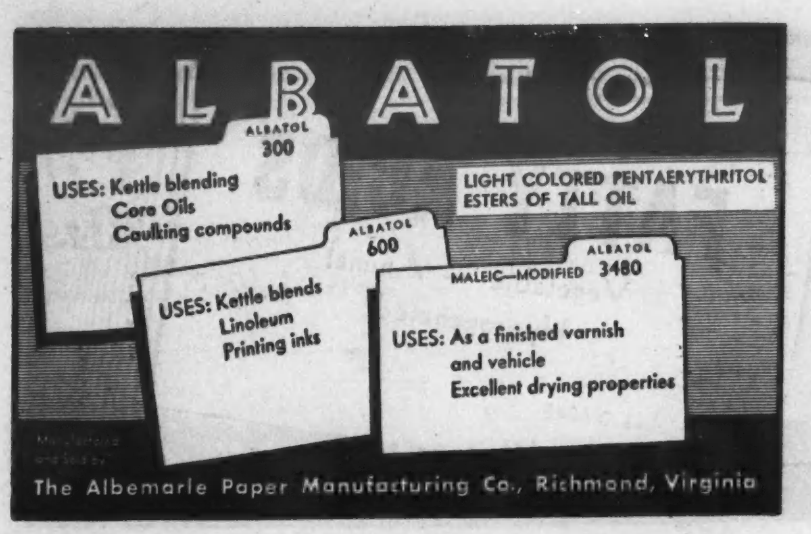

which were moved at 12c. to 14c. per pound, drums, exdock, New York, depending upon quality. Consuming inquiry was light, due to reduced tanning operations. Offers from Newfoundland also were limited. Stocks on the spot were reported nil.

Refined—Firmness in crude oil was reflected in refined grades. Prices were unchanged and steady. Light pressed oil was unchanged at 14.20c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery, and alkali, 1½c. more. Trading in crude oil was slow. Menhaden was offered at 10½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Baltimore, and crude sardine at 11c., f.o.b. Pacific coast. Bids were in the market at ½c. less.

Los Angeles.—Offerings of crude tuna oil remain limited, quoted 8c. per pound, f.o.b. San Pedro. Refined tuna oil, more readily available, quoted 11c. per pound, same basis. Pilchard fishing operations, resumed August 23, have proved disappointing with tonnage landing totals some one-third of last year to date, which season also witnessed a late start. Crude sardine oil quoted nominally at 11c. per pound for futures.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—Most cottonseed mills in the southeast should be in operation in the next few days. Offerings are increasing but demand is still slow. Exporters showed some interest but trading was limited. Forty-one percent loose slab cake was available at $57 per ton, Mississippi Valley points, September shipment. Forty-one percent sacked meal was quoted at $65 per ton Memphis, $64 North Mississippi, $62 Alabama, $61.50 to $62 Georgia, and $63 Carolina mills, September shipment. A few trades were made on the above basis for shipment September through December coupled.

Linseed Meal—Trading was slow. Prices were lifted 50c. to $1 per ton.

Minneapolis.—The linseed meal market continued unsettled and demand was of a scattered nature as most handlers awaited larger crushings from new-crop supplies. Crushers boosted asking prices 50c. to $1 a ton, but the market was largely nominal. Expeller linseed meal for prompt-forward needs was priced around $61.50-$62.50 per ton, bulk, in carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis. Extracted meal was quoted at $58.50-$59 a ton, bulk. Shipping directions were slow to fair.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, since Sept. 1, were as follows:—

	1951-52	1950-51
Since Sept. 1.....	8,340,000	11,560,000

Peanut Meal—This market was fairly steady but the volume of trading was limited. The government continued to allocate small quantities of peanuts for crushing purposes. Approximately 700 tons of meal were made from government peanuts released last week. Local demand absorbed most of the meal offered. Forty-five percent old process meal was available at $67 per ton, Georgia mills, and solvent meal at $64, Alabama mills, September shipment.

Soybean Meal—Most southeastern production meal has been cleaned up for this season since mills are now running on either cottonseed or peanuts. Occasional cars sacked meal were quoted at $70 to $75 per ton, mills, immediate shipment. Forty-four percent bulk was fairly strong at $64.50 per ton, Decatur, immediate and September shipment, although most demand was for nearby delivery. Buyers seem to be holding off on purchases except for immediate requirements, preferring to watch developments in the soybean market within the next thirty days.

Waxes

Beeswax—Quiet demand was noted for all grades. Refined was quotably unchanged and steady. Crude African was reported steadier as cheap lots for shipment were cleared from the market.

Candelilla—Slow demand unsettled the market and prices were easy for spot delivery. Crude was available at 76c. to 77c. per pound, and refined, 79c. to 80c. per pound, depending upon quantity.

Carnauba—Business was reported at a standstill for forward delivery. Spot stocks were reported steady for all grades. No. 3 crude was quoted at $1.08 to $1.10 per pound, spot, according to quantity, and refined at $1.12 to $1.14. Yellow No. 1 was held at $1.26 to $1.28 per pound, and No. 2 at $1.24 to $1.26, as to quantity.

Ouricury—Refined was in spotty demand. Spot stocks were quoted at 85c. to 87c. per pound, according to quantity.

Soybean Research Role In Crop Gains Reviewed

Soybean growers meeting in the annual convention of the American Soybean Association at Des Moines, Iowa, last week heard Dr. M. G. Weiss of the Department of Agriculture summarize in figures and facts what research has done to improve their crop. Last year was the biggest year on record for this crop in the United States, with 15,000,000 planted acres (all but 2,000,000 harvested for grain) and a total production of 287,000,000 bushels.

In the past ten years, Dr. Weiss said, the most notable increase in production occurred along the northern fringe of the country's principal soybean area, the north central states, much of it in the valleys of the Minnesota River and Red River of the north; a second area of expansion is in southeastern Kansas and west central Missouri; and a third in the Mississippi delta. Furthermore, he said, as a result of development of adapted varieties, there has been a south-side, overall increase of the crop for oil from the Atlantic to Oklahoma, where production in the Arkansas Valley more than doubled this year.

Discussing the potentialities of new varieties for various localities, Dr. Weiss said that the areas for which no specific varieties have been released are now very limited. "In the north central area a conservative estimate is that new varieties have increased yields by 20 percent and average oil content by 10 percent. In the south both these percentages are even higher and for the same reason." Production in these two areas, he said, is likely to continue to increase, particularly as a result of better varieties.

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PRODUCT	TYPE	FFA	TITRE °C	IODINE VALUE	ACID VALUE	SAP. VALUE	COLOR
AB	Distilled-Fractionated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	24-28	8-16	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	20.0/3.0
AAB	85-90% Lauric Acid	139-144	37.0 Min.	3.0 Max.	277-286.4	277-286.4	15.0/2.0
ABL	70% Lauric Acid	136-141	30.0 Min.	5.0 Max.	274.4-280.4	274.4-280.4	20.0/3.0
ABH	Distilled-Fractionated Hydrogenated Coconut Fatty Acid	126-132	29	3.0 Max.	250.6-262.5	250.6-262.5	15.0/2.0
AAAR	Distilled Coconut Fatty Acids	123-128	20.0 Max.	16-22	245-255	245-255	35.0/5.0
Caprylic Acid	Caprylic Acid—65% Caprylic Acid—80%	184 191		2.0 Max.	366 380	366 380	10.0/2.0
Wecoline S	Double Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-102	22-24	125-140	196.9-203	196.9-203	10.0/1.5
Wecoline S-2	Distilled Soya Fatty Acid	99-107	24-28	105-125	196.9-212.8	196.9-212.8	35.0/10.0
Wecoline L	Double Distilled Linseed Fatty Acid	99-101	22.0 Max.	175-192	196.9-200.8	196.9-200.8	10.0/1.5
Wecoline C	Cottonseed Fatty Acids	99-103	34-38	95-110	196-206	196-206	20.0/8.0
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Staley Adds Samsa To Research Staff

Appointment of Dr. Edward G. Samsa to the research staff of the A. E. Staley Manufacturing Company, Decatur, Ill., has been announced by L. O. Gill, technical director. Dr. Samsa, who recently completed a post-doctorate fellowship at Iowa State College, will work as a research chemist in the company's oils and protein laboratory. He was employed formerly by E. J. Brach & Sons and the Armour Research Foundation, Chicago.

Oil Chemists Agenda

—Continued from page 7

Baker Castor Oil Company, A. C. Elm, of Standard Varnish Company, Paul S. Hess, of Congoleum-Nairn, Inc., and Walter O. Lundberg, of The Hormel Institute, participating.

Cottonseed Meal Quality

At the morning session on October 9 the following papers will be presented:—

"Effects of Cottonseed Meats Cooking on Meal Quality," J. W. Dunning and Robert J. Terstage, The V. D. Anderson Company.

"The Effect of Centrifugal Force on Continuous Oil Refining," Fred H. Smith, The Sharples Corporation.

"Solexol Refining of Menhaden Oil," N. L. Dickinson, M. W. Kellogg Company, and J. M. Meyers, J. Howard Smith, Inc.

"Pilot Plant Development of Chemicals from Fats," C. W. Christensen, chemical division of Armour & Co.

"Improvements in the Simple Distillation of Fatty Acids by Continuous Methods," Ralph W. Berger, Wurster & Sanger, Inc.

"Continuous Deodorization of Oils in All Glass Equipment," R. R. Allen, L. A. Van Akkern and R. J. Vander Wal, Armour & Co.

A business session of the society is scheduled as the last item on the morning program. Concurrent sessions again will be held on the afternoon of the ninth. Papers scheduled to be heard at session A are the following:—

"Surface and Interfacial Tensions, Viscosities, and Other Physical Properties of Some n—— Aliphatic Acids and Their Methyl and Ethyl Esters," Audrey T. Gros and R. O. Feuge, Southern Regional Lab.

"The Glycerides of Fat in Tertiary Aromatic Nitrogeneous Bases to Increase Monoglyceride Yield," Karl F. Mattil and Rex J. Sims, Swift & Co.

"Fatty Acid Amides—IV—Reaction of Fats with Ammonia and Amines," Edward T. Roe, Jeanne M. Stutzman, John T. Scanlan and Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Lab.

"Fatty Amine Asphalt Bonding Agents," V. P. Gregory, Armour & Co.

"The Mechanism of Corrosion Inhibition by Polar Organic Compounds," Frank W. Pfohl, Armour & Co.

"Trans-Octodecenoic Acid Content of Beef Fat" and "Isolation of Elaidic Acid from Oleo Oil," Daniel Swern, H. B. Knight and C. Roland Eddy, Eastern Regional Lab.

"Infrared Technic Applied to Oils," Philip Sadtler, Samuel P. Sadtler & Son, Inc.

"Isomers of Linoleic Acid" and "Infrared and Ultra-violet Properties of Methyl Esters," John E. Jackson, Raymond F. Paschke, Wesley Tolberg, Harold M. Boyd and Donald H. Wheeler, General Mills, Inc.

Dilatometric Investigations of Fats

Papers to be heard by session B on the afternoon of the ninth are the following:—

"Dilatometric Investigations of Fats—VI—Melting Dilation as a Function of Chain Length in Fatty Acids and Their Glycerol Esters," W. S. Singleton and Audrey T. Gros, Southern Regional Lab.

"Influence of Condition of Seed on the Spectral Properties of Crude and Processed Hydraulic Cottonseed Oils," R. T. O'Connor, C. H. Pominski, D. C. Heinzelman, Hilda Howell and P. Von der Haar, Southern Regional Lab.

"Sesame Oil—IX—Determination of Sesamol, Sesamolin and Sesamin in Sesamin Concentrates and Oils," Carlos Suarez, R. T. O'Conner, E. T. Field and W. G. Bickford, Southern Regional Lab.

"A Study of the Effect of Replacement Fat Upon Quality of Potato Chips as Related to the Use of Butylated Hydroxy Anisole, Propyl Gallate, and Citric Acid," R. L. Pozorski and H. T. Spannuth, Wilson & Co.

"The Composition and Characteristics of the Oils of the Seeds of Citrullus Colocynthus and Citrullus Vulgaris," Messrs. Abu-Nasr and T-Sao and W. M. Potts, A. & M. College of Texas.

"Protein Denaturation in Soybean Meal During Processing," Paul A. Belter and Allan K. Smith, Northern Regional Lab.

"Peptization of Soybean Meal Protein: Effect of Method of Dispersion and Age of Beans," Allan K. Smith, Paul A. Belter and Vernon L. Johnsen, Northern Regional Lab.

"Pre-Treatment of Peanut Kernels for Effective Skin Removal," J. Pominski, E. L. D'Aquin, L. J. Molaisons, E. J. McCourtney and H. L. E. Vix, Southern Regional Lab.

Scheduled to be heard at the morning session on October 10 are the following papers:—

"Preparation of Methyl Linoleate Hydroperoxide," K. T. Zilch, H. J. Dutton and J. C. Cowan, Northern Regional Lab.

"Volatile Cleavage, Products of Autoxidized Soybean Oil," F. K. Kawahara and H. J. Dutton, Northern Regional Lab.

"The Flavor Problem of Soybean Oil—X—Effects of Processing Methods on Metallic Content of Soybean Oil," C. D. Evans, Patricia M. Cooney, Helen A. Moser, J. E. Hawley and E. H. Melvin, Northern Regional Lab.

"A Rapid Method for the Determination of Ash in Vegetable Oils or Related Substances," J. L. Schille, Best Foods, Inc.

"The Composition of Fat from Icterus Swine" and "Study of Carcass Fats of Beef Animals—I—The Composition of Beef Brisket Fat," L. R. Dugan, J. E. Maroney, H. R. Krayhill and Marjorie Petheram, American Meat Institute Foundation, University of Chicago.

"The Natural Acetylenic Fatty Acids," Edwin M. Meade, University of Manchester.

"Biochemical Studies on Vitamin A—X—A Nutritional Investigation of Synthetic Vitamin A in Margarine," Stanley R. Ames, Marion L. Ludwig, William J. Swanson and Philip L. Harris, research laboratories of Distillation Products Industries.

"Chile: Producer of Olive Oil," Dr. Mario Calebota, Qimico Industrial.

Fractionation of Soybean Phosphatides

Papers to be heard at the afternoon session on the tenth are the following:—

"Fractionation of Soybean Phosphatides with Isopropanol," Turid Wik, C. R. Scholfield and J. C. Cowman, Northern Regional Lab.

"Carbohydrate Constituents of Soybean Lecithin," C. R. Scholfield, H. J. Dutton and R. J. Dimler, Northern Regional Lab.

"Fractionation of Animal Fat Glycerides by Crystallization from Acetone" and "An Improved Lard Oil," S. G. Morris, C. F. Gordon, N. Brenner, J. S. Myers, jr., R. W. Riemenschneider and W. C. Ault, Eastern Regional Lab.

"Urea Complexes and Their Application in Fat Chemistry," Daniel Swern, Eastern Regional Lab.

"Phase Relations Pertaining to the Solvent Winterization of Cottonseed Oil in Hexane and in Acetone-Hexane Mixtures," Richard R. Boucher and Evald L. Skau, Southern Regional Lab.

"Phase Relations Pertaining to the Solvent Winterization of Peanut Oil in Acetone-Hexane Mixtures," Richard E. Boucher and Evald L. Skau, Southern Regional Lab.

"A Comparison of Composition of Fresh and Used Palm Oil in Hot-Dip Tin Plating," W. Q. Braun and H. T. Spannuth, Wilson & Co.

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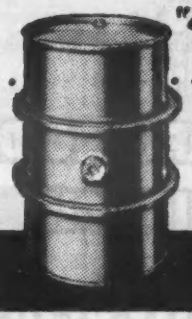
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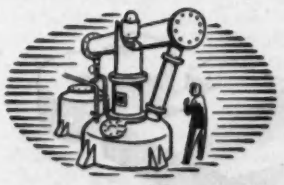
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1—6' x 50' Louisville welded shell Rotary Steam Tube Dryer with two rows, 54 tubes. Also two 6' x 27' Davenport, same type.

MISCELLANEOUS

1—Copper Rectifying Column, 6 sections, 30" dia. x 33' high, bubble cap type.
6—Ross 20 gal. heavy duty Pony Mixers.
1—3,000 gal. Stainless Steel Tank; with coil & agit.
1—Abbe 175 gal. Buhrstone-Lined Pebble Mill,
15—Dry Powder Mixers and Blenders, rotary and horizontal ribbon type, 100 to 5000 lb.
1—Pneumatic Scale Automatic Packaging Unit, incl. Tight Wrap, 32 per minute.
4—All STAINLESS STEEL No. 71 Day "ROBALL" Sifters, 40" x 84".
4—Swenson-Walker, jacketed, Crystallizers.

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2,000 gal., steel, jack'td., 200 PSI (6).
500 gal., S.S. jack'td., 300 PSI (2).
75 gal., steel, agit., 150 PSI.

BELT CONVEYORS (TROUGHING)

475 ft. centers, 18" belt (2)
125 ft. centers, 30" belt.
104 ft. centers 14" w/structural (1).
50 ft. centers, 42" belt.
56 ft. centers 16" belt.
37 ft. centers 16" belt.
29 ft. centers 18" belt.
26 ft. centers 18" belt.
25 ft. centers 18" w/structural.
13 ft. centers 14" w/structural (1).
13 ft. centers 18" belt.
35 ft. centers 36" wide Pan Conveyor.

BUCKET ELEVATORS (STEEL ENCASED)

23' centers 8" x 5" buckets (2).
30' centers 4" x 6" buckets (4).
40' centers 4" x 6" buckets.
65' centers 8" x 5½" buckets.
70' centers 8" x 5½" buckets.
76' centers 8" x 12" buckets.
36' centers 8" x 6" buckets.
45' centers 12" x 8" buckets.

CLASSIFIER

Dorr, duplex, 4' x 20'.
Flight Separator 30" x 15'.

FILTERS

Oliver, 8' x 10', 250 sq. ft., wood & steel (3).
8' x 12' Feinc String Filter.
Oliver, 11'6" x 14', 500 sq. ft., wood & steel.
No. 7 Sweetland, 41 taps, 2", 19 leaves.

KILNS, COOLERS, DRYERS

3' x 25' x ⅜" shell (2).
11'6" x 35' Roto Louvre.
4' x 16' x ⅜" Iowa Mfg.
4' x 25' x 5/16" Struthers-Wells.
4' x 34' x 5/16" Struthers-Wells.
4'6" x 40' x ⅜" Traylor.
5' x 67' x 5/16" shell.
6' x 14' x 9/16" Struthers-Wells (2 NEW).
6' x 60' x ⅜" shell.
8' x 80' x ½" shell.
8' x 100' x ¾" shell.

MILLS, PULVERIZERS & CRUSHERS

6' x 8' Patterson Ball Mill, unlined (1).
6' x 8' Abbe Ball Mills, unlined (2).
4' x 42" Ball Mill.
4' Symons Cone Crusher with dust hopper.
18" x 36" Traylor Bulldog Crusher.
14" x 16" B&S 2-roll Spiked (NEW).
16" x 40", three roll.
22" x 12", four cage, Stedman.
30" x 24", Jeffrey Hammermill.
36" x 24", Jeffrey.

PRESSURE VESSELS

3,500 gal., 5' x 24' x ¾", 200 PSI riv. (5).
8,200 gal., 6' x 40' x 2". 390 PSI riv. (2).
10,500 gal., 9' x 23' x 7/8" 150 PSI.
25,000 gal., 10' x 40' x 1—7/16", 290 PSI ASME.

SCREENS

30" x 7'6" Magnetic Shaker (4).
3' x 6' Tyler Hummer vibrating.
3' x 5' Tyler Hummer vibrating.
4' x 8' Tyler Hummer vibrating.
No. 42 Rotex.

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1—LINK BELT MONEL 2'7"x8' ROTO-LOUVRE DRYER.
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1—1000-GAL. STEEL JACKETED, AGITATED KETTLE, 50# JACKET, 30# INTERNAL PRESSURE.
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1—5'x6' ST. ST. SINGLE DRUM FLAKER WITH 2 FEED ROLLS.
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1—RAYMOND 4' DIA. MECHANICAL AIR SEPARATOR.
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2—BUFLOVAK 32"x100" DOUBLE DRUM DRYERS WITH CONVEYORS, ELEVATORS, DRIVES AND MOTORS.
2—RAYMOND 3 AND 4 ROLL HIGH SIDE MILLS COMPLETE WITH DOUBLE WHIZZER SEPARATORS, OIL JOURNALS.
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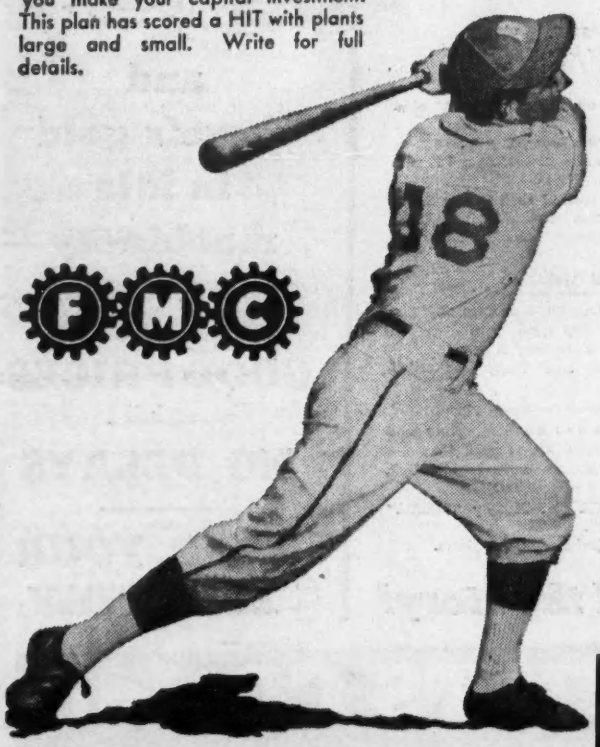

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Baker Perkins (W. & P.) type heavy duty jacketed Mixers; jacketed; double arm; geared both sides; sizes from 15 gal. to 3,500 gal.

Double Drum Dryers by Buffalo, 23" x 24", 32" x 72".

4 Tanks fabricated of Type 316 Stainless Steel, 200 gal., 250 gal., three with agitators.

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Filter Presses by Shriver, Sperry, from 12" to 42"; a few skeletons available too; state requirements.

Bird Young Rotary Vacuum Filters; 4' x 4'; 4' x 2'.

Tablet Presses by Stokes and Colton, single punch and rotary models for every need; please state exact requirements.

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SPECIAL LOT OF LINED PEBBLE MILLS

3 Size 60" x 72"
5 " 54" x 60"
1 " 32" x 32"
2 " 30" x 36"
1 " 18" x 25½"
1 " 8" x 15"

Some with Motors

SPECIAL:

Steel Ball Mill
23½" x 36½"

Squier Stainless Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30"x27' long; complete with Aerofin heaters.

2 Stokes Vacuum Ovens, 53"x50"x61", capstan type closing device.

Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer; 4'x8' I.D.; 52"x102" O.D. with 10 H.P.

Procter & Schwartz Continuous Apron Conveyor Type Dryer; 44'.

Louisville Counter Current Monel Lined Dryer, 38"x16' long.

Steel Jacketed Dryer or Cooler, with Agitator, 54"x18' long.

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Swenson Quadruple Effect Steel Evaporator with one extra spare body; heating surfaces are 5029-4400-3820-3000 sq. ft. long tube vertical film type; heating elements are 1½" 12 gauge steel tubes, 24' long; included are flash heaters, catchalls, flash tanks.

4 Horizontal Autoclaves, Retorts or Sterilizers or Dryers; 5' x 14' with tracks; capstan closing.

1 Same as above 5' x 5'6".

Stainless Drying or Flaking Rolls, from 32" x 50" to 60" x 120".

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1—Stainless Steel Hy-Pressure Autoclave with Agitator, 360 gals. cap.
2—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryers, 6' x 50'.
2—Sperry Rubber-Lined Filter Presses, 24" x 24", 14 Chambers.
2—Sperry Plate & Frame Aluminum Filter Presses, 24" x 24" & 18" x 18".
1—Sperry Bronze Plate & Frame Filter Press, 18" x 18".
3—Shriver Filter Presses, 36" x 36", 25, 26 & 36 Chambers.
8—Dowington Iron Works Stainless Steel Heat Exchangers, 500 sq. ft. each.
4—Richmond Engineering Steel Heat Exchangers, 800 sq. ft. each.
4—Ingersoll Rand Heat Exchangers, Admiralty Metal Tubes, 580 sq. ft. each.

2—Swenson-Walker Stainless Steel Jacketed Crystallizers, constructed of 316 Stainless Steel, each section equipped with 4-10' sections.

7—Struthers Wells Heat Exchangers, Admiralty Metal Tubes, 180 sq. ft. each.
1—Artesian Metal Wks. Steel Jacketed Kettle with Agitator, 1,000 gals. cap.
2—Buflovak Cast Iron Open Top Jacketed Kettles, 1,500 gals. cap. each.
2—J. P. Devine Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 2,000 gals. cap. each.
2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 150 gals. cap. each.
2—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Kettles, 250 gals. cap. each.
1—Stainless Steel Jacketed Vacuum Reactor with Agitator, 550 gals. cap.
1—Mikro #1SH Pulverizer.
1—Mikro #2TH Stainless Steel & Bronze Pulverizer.

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1—Baker-Perkins 150 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Baker-Perkins 100 Gal. S.S. Mixer, double-arm, sigma blades, motor driven.
1—Day #2 75 Gal. Brighton Mixer.
5—Pebble Mills, 40 to 500 Gal.
10—Pony Mixers, 8, 15, and 40 Gal.
1—Read Lab S.S. Motor Driven Dough Mixer, sigma blades.
HIGH SPEED Roller Mills, 9"x24" to 16"x40".
3—8" Premier Colloid Mills, watercooled.

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Dryers—Steam—Shelf—80" x 24" x 80", 7'7" x 3'6" x 5'6".
Mills Pebble, 36 x 48, 48 x 48, 54 x 48.
Mills Hardinge, 5' x 22", 7' x 48", 8' x 22", 10' x 36".
Mills Hammer, Raymond #0, Jeffrey 20 x 24, Wms. 20-MF-30.
Pulverizers, Bradley Hercules Jr.—Sturtevant Ring Roll #1.
Fork Lift-Ross 19 HT—7500# cap-pneu. tires.
Mixers—Stokes 13 gal., Day 13 gal. ribbon, Day 13 gal. s/s-vac.-dough, link belt, 16 cu. ft.—dry.
Filter Press, 24", 36", 42".
New Stainless Steel equipment to order.
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Stainless Steel Tanks, new, 100 and 200 gal., dished bottoms with stands.
1—Stainless Tank No. 430, Chrome, vert. 7' dia., 10' deep, dished bottom, ¾ plate.
20—Steam Jacketed Kettles, Stainless Steel, Copper & Aluminum, 5 to 250 gals.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1" x 3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18" x 18" & 24" x 36".
50—Pumps, steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 160 gpm at 40'.
1—Buflovak Impregnating Tank, 42" x 82", steam jacketed, used one week.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Steel Tank, 67,500 gals.
5—New Drum Rollers.
1—150 gal. Jacketed Glass-Lined Tank with agitator.
1—Sweetland Filter, No. 5, 15 leaves.
1—Sperry Filter, 18 x 18, 24 plate.
2—Plate & Frame Filters, 25", open del.
4—Tanks, 100,000 gals. each.
1—300 gal. Steam Jacketed Double Arm Mixer.
4—Stokes Rotary Tablet Machines RD4.
10—New Sharples Oil Purifiers.
6—New Cleven Can Filling Machines.

SPECIAL: 6—Stainless Steel Steam Jacketed Filters with Stainless Steel Screens—used one month—like new.

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2 Louisville Dryers, 4' x 50'.
New Swenson Continuous Evaporater, S.S. Chest & Head, Copper Tubes, 18' long.
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Sturdevant #3 Continuous 1 Ton Blender.
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Readco 100 gal. Mixer, double arm, Jktd.
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New Lab. 3 Roll Mill, complete, 4" x 8".
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3 Shriver 36" wood Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses.
I.R. Compressor, type 26, 15 HP motor.
4 Pebble Mills, 54" x 60" and 60" x 72".
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200 Gal. S. S. Kettle, Jktd., Tilt Type.

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2—Proctor & Schwartz 6 fan automatic conveyor Dryers; 2 Roll Chilling Unit, 48" & 14" dia.
3—Allbr.-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20". Also Rotary Vac. Dryers & Vac. Shelf Dryers.
12—Steam, gas & elect. Dryers. Tray Truck & conveyor Types.
8—Rotary Dryers. Direct & Indirect. Also Jacketed & Steam Tube.
New Rotary Dryers, Kilns and Coolers built to order.
1—Ruggles Coles 70" x 45' Rotary Dryer.

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6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals. Bottom Discharge.
8—Centrifugals, 20", 26", 30", 40" & 48", Steel, Copper, Stainless & Rubber.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Centrifuges, 2 HP, also No. 6.
2—De Laval Multi Clarifiers, 300 & 301.

FILTERS

4—SPERRY 36" CORNER FEED IRON FILTER PRESSES.
10—Sperry and Shriver 12", 18", 24", 30", 32" & 36" iron and wood filter presses.
1—12" Bronze Filter Press.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames. Sweetland & Oliver Vac. Filters.
4—Vallez type 49RS, 41 Stainless covered, Leaf Rotating Filters.

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Devine 1,000 gal. closed Jack.-Steel Kettle.
1—500 gal. Closed Jack Steel Kettle.
8—Jack Kettles, 50 to 1,000 gals.
1—Struthers-Wells 10 gal. Jack. Agit. Autoclave 5 HP motor.
1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Aluminum, Copper, Glass Lined Lead Lined Kettles and Tanks.
New Stainless Tanks, 50 to 5,000 gals.
Copper Varnish Kettles, 150 to 300 gals.

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2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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1—Robinson 22" B.B. Attrition Mill.
1—Lehman 4 roll WC., 12"x36" Steel Mill.
4—Lehman & Kent 3 Roll Steel Mills, 8"x22", 9"x32", 12"x30", 16"x40".
1—Monarch 9"x36" Double Roll Steel Roller Mill. Also 9" x 24", 3 pr. high.
1—9"x24" 1 Pr. High Steel Roller Mill.
3—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 3'x3½' & 24"x30".
8—Abbe Jar Mills Lab to 13 gal. sizes.
Rotary Cutters, Mikro Pulverizers & Fitzpatrick Comminuting machines.

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Baker Perkins Double Arm Mixers, 200 & 9 gals. Also Single Arm Mixers.
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
1—Master Drum type 1000# Blender.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
15—Portable Elec. Mixers, ¼ to 2 HP.
6—Lead and Paste Mixers, to 150 gals.

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1—Tyler 38 Jr. Hammer Screens, 20"x60".
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1—Rotex Sifter, 20"x64", 4 Surface.

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Impreg. Units. Lab or Pilot plant and up.
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3—Stokes and Day Powder Fillers.
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Filling Machines, liquid paste, powder.
2—Revolving Pans, 30" x 36".
10—Stokes Vertical High Vac. Pumps.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
6—Devine & Buffalo Vac. Pumps.
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2—Sweetland No. 12 Filters 36 and 72 Leaves.
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4—Selectro Vibrating Screens, 2' x 7', enclosed, stainless steel, two deck.
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1—Fitzpatrick Comminuting machine, Stainless Steel, Model D.
1—Mikro Pulverizer: #2-SI.
1—Williams Hammer Mill, Size A, Type AK, Stainless Steel.
1—Autoclave, Type 347 Stainless Steel, 100 gal., 250# pr., Elec. heated, 850°F.
5—Aluminum Tanks, 745 gal. to 1485 gal.
50—Stainless Clad Jacketed Kettles, 10 gal., 15 gal., 20 gal., 40 gal., 60 gal., 80 gal., 100 gal., 150 gal.
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1—Feinc Rotary Vacuum Filter, 4'6" dia. x 6' face, string discharge, aluminum.
1—Rotary Vacuum Filter, 8' x 8', acid proof, precoat.
2—Sweetland Filters, #2 & #5.
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1—Jeffrey screw type continuous dryer, 3—12" conveyors.

1—Buflovak screw dryer or crystallizer, 38' long, 108 sq. ft. cooling surface.

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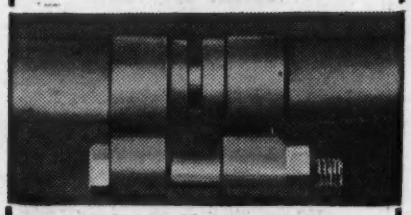

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—Continued from page 3

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US-German Tariff Pact

—Continued from page 3

are ammonium sulphocyanate or thiocyanate; ammonium-chrome alum; barium compounds, n.e.s.; magnesium salts and compounds, n.s.p.f.; all potash salts, n.s.p.f.; and the following chemical elements, compounds, mixtures, salts, n.s.p.f. and not containing alcohol:—beryllium, oxide or carbonate, and tellurium compounds.

Para. 12—The following barium compounds:—Carbonate, precipitated from 1½c. a pound to 1 1/5c.; chloride from 2c. to 1 3/5c.; dioxide from 6c. to 4 4/5c.; hydroxide bound at 1¼c.; nitrate (not fertilizer grade) from 2c. to 1c.; and oxide from 2½c. to 2c.

Para. 26—Thymol, n.e.s. (except thymol obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil) from 35 percent advalorem to 17½ percent.

Para. 27 (a)—Coaltar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, phenol, cresols, naphthalene, azoic components and textile assistants) and finished coaltar products from 7c. a pound, plus 40 percent to 3½c. a pound, plus 25 percent; anthracene, 30 percent or more pure; azo salts, including diazo salts, levamine salts and variamine blue salts; fast color bases; fast color salts; and naphthol AS and derivatives, from 7c., plus 40 percent to 3½c., plus 20 percent.

Para. 28 (a)—Sodium benzoate from 7c., plus 45 percent to 3½c., plus 25 percent.

Para. 31 (c)—Sheets, bands, and strips of transparent cellulose film exceeding one inch in width, but not exceeding 3/1000-inch in thickness, made from cellulose, except cellulose acetate, from 45 percent to 22½ percent.

Para. 37—Ethers and esters, n.s.p.f., containing not more than 10 percent alcohol from 25 percent to 12½ percent, plus the internal revenue tax if derived from taxable oils.

Para. 41—Animal glue, n.s.p.f., valued at less than 40 cents a pound from 2½c. a pound, plus 10 percent advalorem to 2c., plus 10 percent.

Para. 46—Nitrate of lead from 3c. a pound to 1½c.

Para. 49—Sulphate of magnesium (Epsom salts) from ¾c. a pound to ⅜c.

Para. 55—Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated oil, soaps containing castor oil, and all soluble greases used in processes of softening, dyeing, or finishing from 35 percent advalorem to 17½ percent, plus the internal revenue tax if derived from taxable oils.

Para. 65 (a)—Artists', school, students' or children's paints or colors, not exceeding 1½ pounds each, net weight, assembled in paint sets, etc., from 50 percent advalorem to 35 percent.

Para. 67—Blanc fixe or precipitated barium sulphate from 1¼c. a pound to 5/8c.

Para. 70—Chrome yellow, green (chromic oxide), and other chromium colors from 25 percent to 12½ percent.

Para. 71 — Lampblack and black pigments, n.s.p.f. (not including gas or carbon black and acetylene black) from 20 percent advalorem to 10 percent.

Para. 78—Potassium bicarbonate from 1½c. a pound to 1c.

Para. 81—The following sodium compounds:—Sulphate, anhydrous; sulphite; bisulphite, and metabisulphite; and thiosulphate (hyposulphite), all from ⅜c. a pound to 3/16c.

Para. 85—Nitrate of strontium, and carbonate, precipitated, and oxide of strontium from 25 percent advalorem to 12½ percent.

Para. 94—Collodion emulsion, liquid and solid forms from 25 percent advalorem to 18¾ percent.

Chemical Indutry Gets

—Continued from page 4

of alloy steel and 10,085 tons of stainless steel; copper products, 53,900,000 pounds including 42,550,000 pounds of brass mill products, 8,900,000 pounds of wire mill products and 2,450,000 pounds of foundry products; aluminum 59,000,000 pounds.

A third development in the metals field of interest to the chemical industry was the adoption of a construction conservation program by the DPA. The program envisions standardization of design practices for use by architects and engineers in the construction industry, and the substitution of less critical materials for those ordinarily used in construction, such as light-weight concrete for structural or reinforcing steel.

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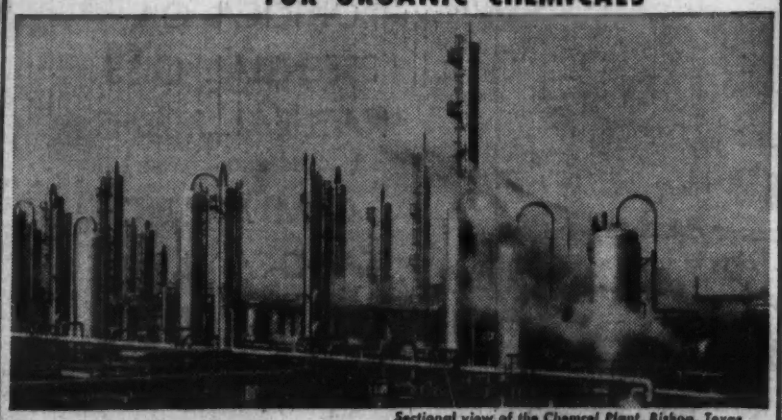

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